

# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2011



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 2011, the average exchange rate was CHF 0.8811 to USD 1, and CHF 1.2345 to EUR 1.



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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>Armed conflict(s)</b>	international and/or non-international armed conflict(s), as governed <i>inter alia</i> by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and their two Additional Protocols of 1977 and by customary international law
<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>Health Care in Danger project</b>	“Health Care in Danger (Respecting and Protecting Health Care in Armed Conflict and Other Emergencies)” is an ICRC project that aims to ensure that the wounded and sick in armed conflict and other emergencies are protected and have better access to health care through the concerted efforts of the ICRC, National Societies, governments, weapon bearers and health care personnel across the world. The project is supported by a global communication campaign, “Life and Death”.
	<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>31st International Conference</b>	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, which took place in Geneva (Switzerland) from 28 November to 1 December 2011.
	<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>Montreux document on private military and security companies</b>	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
	<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>Other situations of violence</b>	Situations of collective violence below the threshold of an armed conflict but generating serious humanitarian consequences, in particular internal disturbances (internal strife) and tension. The collective nature of the violence excludes self-directed or interpersonal violence. These situations of collective violence require a specifically neutral and independent institution as an intermediary, in conformity with the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, article 5(2)(d) and 5(3).
<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>T</b>	<b>TB</b>	tuberculosis
<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

From a humanitarian perspective, events of the past year were characterized by diversity, complexity and unpredictability. As the year ended, many countries were mired in financial and economic crisis, and unpredictability remained the watchword.

Multiple sudden onset emergencies – in the Middle East, Africa and the Far East – affected countless numbers of women, men and children. Armed conflicts in Côte d'Ivoire and Libya, the tsunami and nuclear crisis in Japan, and the dramatic, continuing, events of the Arab Spring – to name but a few – all wreaked terrible destruction and caused immeasurable suffering. Moreover, these unexpected events unfolded alongside complex, often drawn-out armed conflicts. Somalia, where food insecurity in conflict-affected areas worsened dramatically in 2011, is one example. Already one of the ICRC's largest and most challenging operations, the initial 2011 budget for Somalia more than doubled as the situation deteriorated and humanitarian needs rose. The protracted armed conflicts or other situations of violence in Afghanistan, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Sudan, Pakistan and Israel and the occupied territories were also among the ICRC's top ten operations in 2011, along with Libya (Tunis regional) and Yemen.

The speed and scale of events, and the massive humanitarian needs they produced, set major challenges for an effective, timely response. For the ICRC, it was essential to ensure a flexible, rapid and relevant response in a range of complex situations. Such situations demonstrated the value of the ICRC's impartial, neutral and independent approach in terms of gaining access to and making a difference for affected people. This also required a needs-based approach with proximity to – and the involvement of – the beneficiaries. Furthermore, this approach entailed engagement with all stakeholders, including “new” or emerging humanitarian actors, such as local NGOs and charities, whose assertiveness and effectiveness have visibly increased.

Working closely with National Societies, the ICRC clearly demonstrated the value of this approach in diverse armed conflicts and other situations of violence, including Côte d'Ivoire, Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic, where it was often among the very few international humanitarian organizations able to operate on the ground. The importance of the ICRC's rapid deployment and response capacity was reaffirmed particularly in Libya – where a major deployment included teams from various National Societies – as well as in Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt and Japan.

Just as important as an effective response to new or emerging crises was the need to help build the resilience and coping mechanisms of people affected by long-term crises and protracted conflict. Flexibility was essential, as was the ability to deploy sometimes highly specialized experts in particular fields such as psychosocial support, forensic science and the management of human remains, and even nuclear and radiological science.

The ICRC's medical and health-related activities were further strengthened in 2011, benefiting some 6.8 million people around the world. To give just a few examples, health care for the sick and wounded remained one of the ICRC's top priorities in both Afghanistan and north-western Pakistan, accounting for a significant proportion of the expenditures for both those countries. In Somalia, the number of war-wounded patients requiring treatment in the two main ICRC-supported hospitals in Mogadishu continued to rise, reaching more than 4,000 by September. At the same time, together with the ICRC, the Somali Red Crescent Society significantly expanded its therapeutic feeding centres and health-care facilities in conflict-affected areas, in response to the alarming levels of malnutrition. In many countries affected by the Arab Spring – Egypt, Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, to name but a few – the ICRC provided emergency medical assistance and first aid in partnership with the National Societies of those countries. In many of these contexts, health facilities and personnel were themselves the target of attacks, reaffirming this as an extremely serious yet largely overlooked humanitarian issue and confirming the importance of the major multiyear project launched by the ICRC on Health Care in Danger.

Worldwide, the ICRC distributed food to some 4.9 million people in 2011, mainly IDPs and residents, and essential household and hygiene items to 3.1 million people, while 3.8 million people benefited from sustainable food production programmes or micro-economic initiatives, including grants and support to access micro-credit loans. ICRC water, sanitation and construction activities benefited some 21.9 million people. Somalia again was a strong example of a complex, multi-faceted assistance operation, with the ICRC scaling up its emergency activities in central and southern areas of the country to assist an additional 1.1 million drought and conflict-affected people with food, non-food items, water and health care; whilst tens of thousands of children, lactating women and other particularly affected people were assisted by the Somali Red Crescent Society and the ICRC, food distributions were slower than planned and thus continued into 2012. Another example was Côte d'Ivoire, where the ICRC effectively provided 5 million people with clean drinking water for six months by supplying water-treatment chemicals on a large scale.

The ICRC also visited 540,828 detainees in 2011, 28,949 of whom were monitored individually in 1,869 places of detention. The aim of such visits, which are based on confidential dialogue with the detainees and the detaining authorities, is to ensure humane treatment for detainees and to preserve their dignity and their physical and psychological integrity. In just one notable development, at the end of the year the ICRC and the Government of Bahrain signed an agreement that will allow the ICRC to visit detainees in the country, representing significant progress in terms of access since the outbreak of violence there in February.

The Council of Delegates and the 31st International Conference were held in Geneva in November-December 2011, bringing together representatives of 164 governments, 183 National Societies and 56 official observer delegations (over 2,100 people in all), as well as the ICRC and the International Federation – an unprecedented level of attendance. The most important achievement was the adoption of a strongly worded resolution on “Strengthening legal protection for victims of armed conflicts”, the outcome of the ICRC’s two-year study on the issue and subsequent consultation process with States. While acknowledging that IHL remains as relevant as ever in international and non-international armed conflicts, the resolution set the basis for further work to strengthen this legal framework in two particular areas of serious humanitarian concern, namely protection of persons deprived of their freedom in relation to armed conflicts, and international mechanisms to monitor compliance with IHL. The ICRC was invited to identify and propose a range of options and recommendations on how these humanitarian issues should be addressed – either by reaffirming existing rules, clarifying them or even developing them. In addition, a four-year plan was adopted for the implementation of IHL, setting out measures that States are urged to take to enhance implementation in key areas such as access by civilian populations to humanitarian assistance in armed conflicts and specific protection afforded to certain categories of people.

Another important outcome was a far-reaching resolution on “Health Care in Danger: Respecting and Protecting Health Care”, which demands an effective response to the problem from States, National Societies and the health-care community at large. At the Council of Delegates, the adoption by consensus of a resolution entitled “Working towards the elimination of nuclear weapons” was particularly notable.

The 31st International Conference also served to reaffirm the spirit of partnership within the Movement – something that is essential if we are to tackle the complexity of humanitarian needs with which we are faced today – by reinforcing our preparedness to deploy rapidly and effectively and, more broadly, to tackle issues of common interest in conflict or disaster-affected contexts. The challenge will be to keep pace with the fast-evolving humanitarian environment at a time of donor constraint. But it is a challenge we must remain ready and able to meet if we are to continue to make a real difference for people affected by ongoing and emerging humanitarian crises.



Jakob Kellenberger

# ICRC MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND DESCRIPTIONS OF PROGRAMMES

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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.

## 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:

- i) **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 accord-

ance 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

- ii) 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 POWs, 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 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 IHL 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, audiovisual 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 armed conflict 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 comprise 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.

## 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 Bangkok 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 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

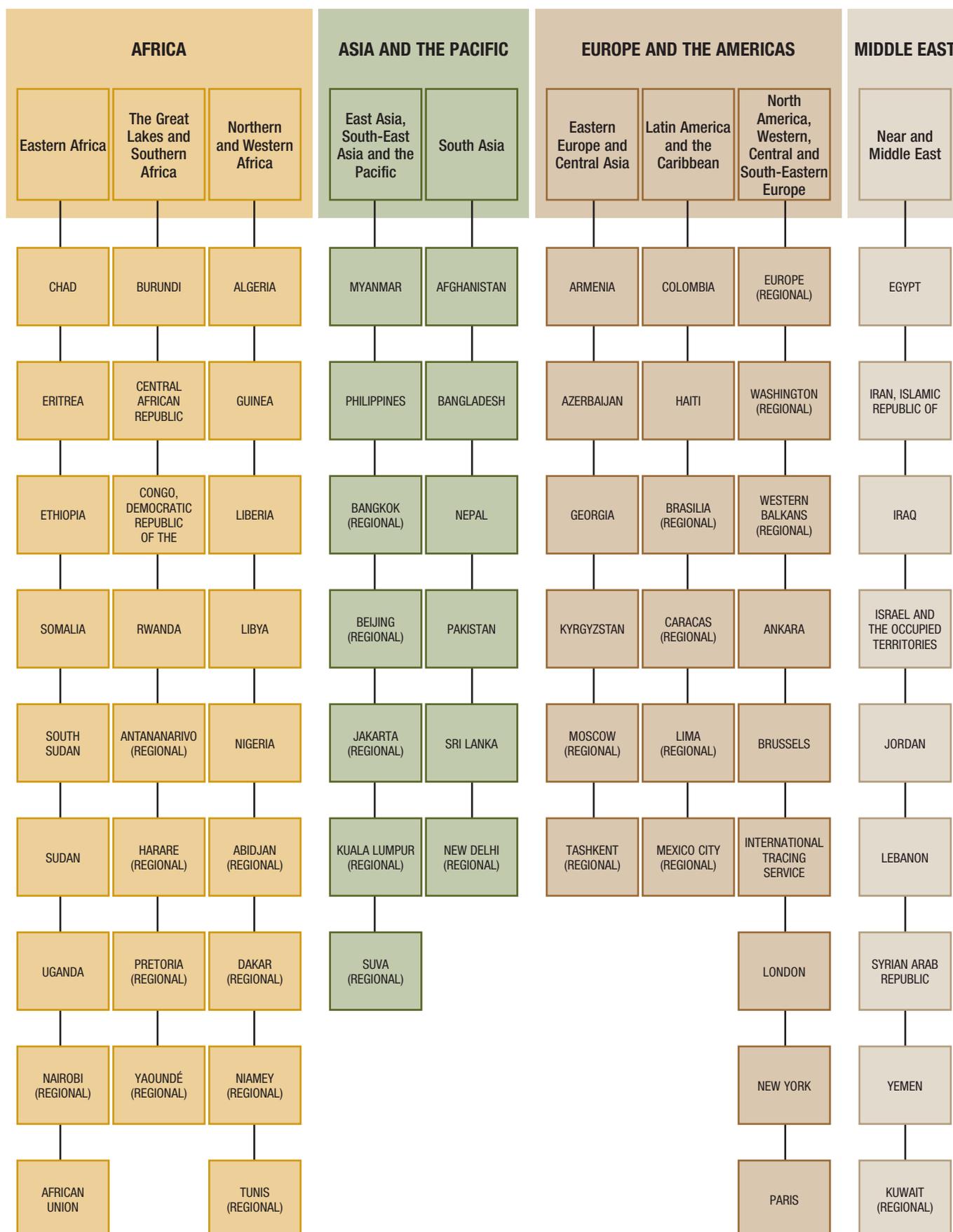
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- North America, Western, Central and South-Eastern Europe

### ▶ 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)
- ▶ 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/CASH FOR 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. Donors are also able to

provide cash contributions to cover the purchase of pre-defined goods by the ICRC.

### 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.

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	Assistance
	Wounded and sick	
	Authorities	Prevention
	Armed forces and other bearers of weapons	Cooperation
	Civil society	
Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement		

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

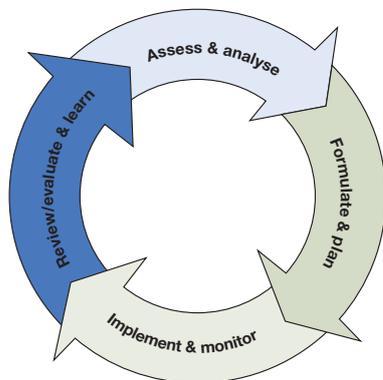
to management. Since 2007, this approach has been part of the institutional strategy. The ICRC Directorate thus seeks to:

- ▶ 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**).

### 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; IHL 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).

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.

## 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 major changes are 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, wastewater 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.

### 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

## 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.

## 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 (or part of a) 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 provides 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 tracing, 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.

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### *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 the ICRC, UNHCR, UNICEF, World Vision International, Save the Children UK and the 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, who 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 provides 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.

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.

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.

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 2011, 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 Côte d'Ivoire, Iraq, Liberia, Libya and Somalia.

The Assembly also held discussions on the following issues: the status of several policies (e.g. communication of reports on ICRC visits to people deprived of their freedom; release and repatriation of POWs; response to indoctrination of prisoners; ICRC travel documents); the opening for public consultation of the 1966–1970 ICRC archives; the draft agenda for a meeting between the governance teams of the ICRC and the International Federation on 14 April 2011; the appointment of the external auditors; the report on the result of the consultations of States on the project “Strengthening legal protection for victims of armed conflicts” and the way forward; the future of the International Advisers Group; the appointment of the ICRC delegation to the Council of Delegates and to the 31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent; the Human Resources policy; and the “Cyprus Red Cross Society” recognition issue. In accordance with its statutory mandate and pursuant to the advice of its Control Commission, the Assembly reviewed and approved the 2010 financial accounts, including the external audit report, the Directorate’s proposals for the 2012 objectives and budgets, and the ICRC’s risk management mechanism. Furthermore the Assembly recognized the Maldives Red Crescent Society.

## MISSIONS

**Mr J. Kellenberger, president**, conducted various missions to hold bilateral discussions with governments and multilateral organizations and deliver public lectures in: Belgium (Brussels); China (Beijing); Ethiopia (Addis Ababa); France (Paris); Italy (San Remo); Luxembourg; the Netherlands (to receive the World Leader Cycle Award from the University of Erasmus); Qatar (Doha); Spain (Salamanca, lecture on IHL); Syrian Arab Republic (Damascus); the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (London); the United States of America (New York, United Nations headquarters). He gave various lectures in Switzerland.

**Mrs C. Beerli, permanent vice-president**, conducted missions to the following countries: Belgium, Ethiopia, Germany, Italy, Libya, Kuwait, Malaysia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and South Africa. In addition, she attended various conferences in Switzerland.

**Mr O. Vodoz, non-permanent vice-president**, represented the ICRC in Phnom Penh (Cambodia) at the 11th Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Convention.

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

- ▶ **Mrs Augsburger** travelled to Côte d'Ivoire (field mission)
- ▶ **Mr Bugnion** travelled to Budapest (Hungary), Moscow and St Petersburg (Russian Federation)
- ▶ **Mr Kesselring** travelled to Colombia (field mission)
- ▶ **Mr Kesselring** represented the ICRC at the Emergency Surgery Workshop Davos 2011
- ▶ **Mrs Le Coultre** travelled to Haiti, Nicaragua and the United Republic of Tanzania for the ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled
- ▶ **Mr Soiron** travelled to Moscow
- ▶ **Mr Staehelin** travelled to Budapest
- ▶ **Mr Staffelbach** travelled to New York and Washington (United States of America)

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.**

In 2011, the ICRC recorded a number of major accomplishments in areas crucial to its success. Most significantly, it responded in a timely and effective manner to the crises that unfolded during the year while maintaining a strong operational presence elsewhere. These achievements were all the more significant given that the organization made significant budgetary reductions during the course of the year. In May 2011, the Directorate approved cuts in activities totalling CHF 79 million for the field and CHF 3.6 million for headquarters, in order to minimize the risk of a growing cumulative deficit.<sup>1</sup> This required the organization to make choices in line with established priorities, in order to preserve its ability to meet major needs in the field as well as the ambitions set out in the ICRC strategy 2011–2014.

During such an unpredictable and volatile year, the Directorate in particular played an active role in specific key areas of action, proposing relevant ICRC responses across different levels of the organization. It placed particular emphasis on managing key institutional risks. Through its quarterly reviews, the Directorate took stock of the ICRC's overall performance (covering operations, finance, human resources, and major projects) and proposed any necessary adjustments. It also assessed the continuing relevance of the ICRC strategy 2011–2014 and tracked progress in implementation in its biannual review of the strategy.

## STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS FOR 2011–2014

The results presented below highlight the progress made in achieving the ambitions set out in the ICRC strategy 2011–2014 in terms of: (1) reinforcing the ICRC's 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 its performance. These results are described in greater detail in subsequent sections of the Annual Report on either the activities of each department at headquarters or the operations carried out by each delegation in the field.

## REINFORCE THE ICRC'S SCOPE OF ACTION

*The ICRC aims to increase its relevance and effectiveness in all situations where it is active.*

The organization improved its ability to provide strong operational leadership and to incorporate different skills into its operational structures, by implementing regional strategic frameworks and establishing regional management and support teams at headquarters.

It demonstrated a strong capacity to respond to the crises that developed during the year (e.g. Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen). In these and other contexts, it made substantial progress in terms of access to people affected by armed conflicts and other situations of violence. The scale and quality of the ICRC's health response improved in all of its rapid deployments as well as in its large-scale medical operations in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The ICRC began to bring the humanitarian consequences of other situations of violence more systematically and effectively within its scope of action, as evidenced in its operations in Brazil, Mexico and the Syrian Arab Republic, for example. It also reviewed and revised its security and crisis management model to enable it to respond more effectively to current and future challenges.

## 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 organization strengthened its operational partnerships with Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in contexts such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, South Sudan and Sudan. It also started to strengthen its ties with National Societies of global influence in order to develop strategic partnerships. In addition, the ICRC improved its collaboration with other humanitarian organizations and the private sector on both operational and strategic issues.

The ICRC reinforced its networking and operational dialogue with key actors of influence (e.g. religious circles, other weapon bearers) and further refined its strategic anchoring approach with the development of specific strategies for countries of global or regional influence. It assessed the impact of the Wikileaks phenomenon on its information-management practices and its operations, and provided related guidance to ICRC delegations and staff.

1. Although the ICRC made cuts to many of its operations, there was no formal revision of the initial budgets. The cuts were decided on following a review of the 2011 plans of action, which enabled the organization to identify direct and indirect costs that could be reduced or removed completely owing to: a change of situation; the possibility of postponing an activity; or, in exceptional cases, a decision to cancel an objective. Expenditure ceilings were also imposed on delegations and headquarters.

The scope of the planned reform of the field planning and monitoring process and tool, Planning for Results (PfR), was defined. Significant progress was made on developing management and programme reference frameworks to strengthen result-based management at different levels of the organization.

### **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 both traditional and new fora, constantly expanding its network of contacts. This will help enhance respect for the lives and dignity of people affected by armed conflicts and other situations of violence and for the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.*

The ICRC used the 31st International Conference to further its humanitarian priorities and agenda. It seized the opportunity afforded by the Conference to discuss contemporary challenges to IHL, explore the positions of States and National Societies, and propose concrete steps to be taken.

The ICRC engaged in a broad consultation with States on its study "Strengthening legal protection for victims of armed conflicts". Through this initiative, it drew attention to the current challenges for IHL and mobilized States to strengthen legal protection for victims of armed conflict. The 31st International Conference was an important milestone in this regard. The organization also launched a multi-year project to develop new commentaries to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the 1977 Additional Protocols.

Through its Health Care in Danger project and related communication campaign, the ICRC began to raise awareness of issues pertaining to the insecurity of health care provision in armed conflicts and other situations of violence and to mobilize various players to take action to address the problem. It thus helped heighten the issue's visibility and strengthen its own operational response, as well as that of the broader Movement, in contexts such as Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The ICRC positioned itself in ongoing debates on humanitarian response and influenced developments with regard to humanitarian coordination within the UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response and other coordination bodies.

### **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 launched the far-reaching People Management project, which aims to overhaul the organization's approach to developing and managing its staff and includes making refinements to the definitions of roles and responsibilities and the accountability of individuals and groups.

The organization revised its funding strategy to improve its ability to secure predictable, quality funding in a difficult financial environment. An exceptional level of funding was maintained in 2011 despite the fraught financial circumstances and related unpredictability of funding levels. The level of non-earmarked funds remained within the target (i.e. 25% of all contributions).

The ICRC initiated the development of an information management strategy, which will shape its information management capacity and infrastructure worldwide in the years to come. It launched a project to improve the current e-mail system and strengthen remote access to it, to improve record management tools and processes, and to develop collaborative workspaces.

A project management framework designed to strengthen the ICRC's ability to "do projects properly" was approved by the Directorate and progressively implemented across the organization. The capacity to manage change on an ongoing basis, through permanent guidance by the Directorate and the platforms for interdepartmental discussion, was improved.

# 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.**

During an unpredictable and volatile year – in both operational and financial terms – the Office of the Director General was instrumental in steering the organization. It continued to ensure follow-up of the ICRC strategy 2011–2014, while preparing tactical adaptations, as needed, over the short term and helping to manage the ICRC's performance and key institutional risks. Its work in these domains served to facilitate management decisions and to enhance learning and accountability across the organization. It also contributed to shaping the debate on legal and policy issues affecting the ICRC's work and to developing a range of strategic partnerships with key external actors. In addition, the office continued to provide input on health and ethical issues.

## 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 contributed to ensuring the relevance, coherence, timeliness and implementation of institutional decisions. It supported the Directorate in responding to changes affecting the ICRC's working environment.

More specifically, the Office of the Director-General managed the Directorate's agenda to ensure that it reflected institutional priorities, organizing Directorate sessions and related follow-up accordingly. In addition, it managed the Directorate's internal communication, defining related needs, plans and products together with the Marketing and Internal Communication Unit. A decision was taken to optimize the existing database for stocking information related to the work of the Directorate and the governing bodies rather than to develop a new one.

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 established by the Directorate to ensure coherence and efficiency in issue identification, decision-making and follow-up, between and across departments. Their output fed directly into Directorate discussions and helped align the work of various departments.

## MANAGING THE ICRC'S PERFORMANCE

The Office of the Director-General continued to provide guidance on managing the ICRC's performance. It supported the Directorate in taking stock of the ICRC's overall performance through its quarterly reviews (covering operations, finances, human resources, and major projects) and deciding on necessary corrective measures. It also prepared the Directorate's review of the implementation of the ICRC strategy 2011–2014. The ICRC remained a full member of and represented the Movement in the steering committee of the

Active Learning Network on Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP). It worked actively with donors and NGOs on issues related to accountability and performance management for humanitarian activities.

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The Project Management Office maintained an overview of projects followed by the Directorate, developed project standards and provided support to individual project managers and steering committees defining, monitoring and reviewing projects. This function thus played a crucial role in structuring and harmonizing ICRC project management practices, with a view to improving project success rates and identifying and replicating institutional good practices in project implementation.

The project management framework, which aims to improve project selection, definition, control and delivery, was approved by the Directorate in September 2011. Departments that initiate and lead projects have subsequently applied this framework. To support such efforts and share good practices across the organization, the Project Management Office began to set up an internal network of project managers and offer related training.

Based on input from the Project Management Office, the Directorate continued to monitor progress related to eight key large-scale projects and to identify required follow-on action.

## PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In the face of impending budget reductions, the Office of the Director-General activated the organization and management platform to explore the feasibility of different measures for improving the ICRC's organization and efficiency. It also conducted an in-depth analysis of the services provided by ICRC headquarters, enabling the Directorate to prioritize areas of work and set precise targets for reductions in certain areas.

Once again, the ICRC made an explicit link between the strategic ambitions outlined in the ICRC strategy 2011–2014 and its annual planning exercise. In the framework of the Planning for Results (PFR) process, objectives were formulated to permit incremental progress in achieving the expected results defined in the Directorate roadmap, reinforcing alignment across organizational levels (both at headquarters and in the field).

Throughout the year, the Institutional Performance Management Unit provided general guidance on planning, monitoring and evaluation. It also provided specific support for defining the scope of the planned reform of the field PFR process and tool. This reform aims to integrate the different programmes more fully, strengthen monitoring at management level, simplify the system, and provide training support. In addition, the Institutional Performance Management Unit refined the headquarters planning and budgeting tool to provide a multiyear overview of objectives, a link with identified headquarters services, and heightened project visibility. It also began work on updating the ICRC's corporate management framework.

The Institutional Performance Management Unit also compiled and analysed the results of the Directorate's quarterly reviews. In addition, it devised a monitoring plan for the ICRC strategy 2011–2014, thus enabling the Directorate to assess the strategy's continuing relevance and track progress in implementation during its biannual review.

Moreover, the unit developed an approach and plan of action for strengthening risk management within the ICRC. On this basis, the Directorate began to implement a monitoring and reporting framework for managing the main risks observed by the Directorate.

An evaluation of the economic security basic training cycle was completed in 2011 and is currently in the follow-up phase, as is the evaluation of ICRC programmes to strengthen National Societies in terms of IHL and the Fundamental Principles. Three other evaluations were initiated during the year: on the ICRC's Exploring Humanitarian Law programme, on its physical rehabilitation programmes and on its communication support centres.

## **DEVELOPING PARTNERSHIPS**

During the year, several strategic partnerships were initiated with National Societies, other humanitarian organizations and private-sector members, at the director-general's request. The ICRC further developed its key National Society network (at the director-general/secretary-general level), which served to reinforce its operational response.

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

The director-general also played a crucial role in positioning the ICRC in key debates. Through his participation in humanitarian coordination meetings (e.g. UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee, Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response, International Council of Voluntary Agencies, Interaction), bilateral dialogue with Médecins Sans Frontières International and discussions with governments, the ICRC influenced developments related to the humanitarian response "business model". The director-general helped shape the debate on issues such as the protection of civilians (e.g. publication of an op-ed) and the Health Care in Danger project (e.g. press conference, publication of an op-ed).

The platform for interdepartmental discussion on external relations continued to track issues and trends, determine appropriate positioning strategies, and identify key messages and themes. On the platform's proposal, the Directorate approved five priority issues for external relations for 2011 (strengthening IHL; the Health Care in Danger project; new technologies and warfare; evolving practice in humanitarian action and its impact on the humanitarian system; and situations of violence other than armed conflict). Beyond these issues, the platform facilitated the coordination of work to prepare the ICRC's statements for the 66th Session of the UN General Assembly, and lent support to the preparatory work for the 31st International Conference.

## **HEALTH AND ETHICS**

Humanitarian action in armed conflicts and other situations of violence frequently gives rise to complex ethical issues, and the ICRC's senior medical adviser continued to build a space for open, organized and multidisciplinary ethical reflection within the organization. He planned and chaired meetings of the reference group for ethics in humanitarian action, with a view to facilitating the analysis of complex issues relating to ethical dilemmas.

The ICRC's senior medical adviser 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 for ICRC delegates on ethics in humanitarian action.

## **OMBUDSMAN**

The Office of the Ombudsman functions independently of the management and is informal and neutral by nature. It supported staff members who contacted it regarding workplace-related issues, in full confidentiality. It also identified areas of policy dysfunction that had a negative effect on the well-being of staff and brought them to the attention of the Directorate and the Assembly.

# 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 2011, the Department of Operations comprised nine geographical regions, two operational divisions (Assistance, and Central Tracing Agency and Protection), two smaller units (Security and Crisis Management Support – SCMS – and Global Affairs and Networking), and project heads for result-based management (RBM) and Health Care in Danger, all providing operational support.

Through the regular update of their regional frameworks, the regional management teams reinforced their capacity to supervise, coordinate and support field operations. They undertook various initiatives aimed, *inter alia*, at strengthening coordination between Movement partners on the ground and facilitating work in partnership with the National Societies (see below and *International Law and Cooperation*).

Coordination between protection and assistance on cross-cutting issues was reinforced through regular meetings of the platform for interdepartmental discussion on vulnerability and resilience. In line with the ICRC's multidisciplinary approach, the meetings contributed to ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable are systematically addressed and their capacities strengthened. Support for field operations was improved by identifying weaknesses and good practices. The two operational divisions also strengthened their teamwork, for similar purposes, 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.

The ICRC Directorate reviewed options for adapting the Planning for Results (PfR) approach and tools prepared by the department-led operational RBM project. The chosen option should simultaneously simplify the process, facilitate participative planning, monitoring and multidisciplinary cross-cutting approaches and ensure the requisite accountability. Design work for implementation was continuing at year-end.

The newly formed SCMS, a merger of the previous Rapid Deployment Unit, the Security and Stress Unit and the nuclear, radiological, biological and chemical (NRBC) response function, allows for a more holistic approach to security and crisis management across the organization. It enables the ICRC to further enhance its decentralized security approach, adapt it to evolving contexts and operating environments and better consider its response to new threats, such as global pandemics, NRBC threats or

cyber warfare. At a meeting in Amman (Jordan) in March, heads of region, heads of delegation and key national staff identified a number of organizational and operational issues to be addressed over the next two years in the light of the changing operational environment, assertive new actors and challenges regarding both new technology and information management. Delegations received a number of updated or newly created security tools including new guidelines to help them better manage expatriate staff security, including the security of their families, in large urban settings. After an assessment of the risks, the delegations concerned started to take specific measures in three high-risk cities.

The ICRC's swift and effective response in a variety of contexts, including the Japanese tsunami disaster and the rapid-onset conflict in Libya, involved the mobilization of more than 100 experienced ICRC staff members with a broad range of skills. The National Societies of Canada, Finland, Germany, Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland mobilized staff and materials for the ICRC response to the Libyan crisis on the basis of their rapid deployment agreements with the ICRC.

The Directorate approved 13 guiding principles for the ICRC's operational response to any future NRBC event. In line with these guiding principles, the NRBC team worked on a systematic process for managing such events, centred on risk assessment, and on adapting the ICRC's contingency planning approach, taking into account various scenarios and defining standard operational practices for NRBC response. It also established a network of internal and external contacts for information and partnership purposes. For example, Spiez Laboratory, Switzerland, became the ICRC's NRBC reference laboratory in June 2011 following the signing of a framework agreement.

The Global Affairs and Networking Unit provides guidance and support to field delegations and headquarters units for networking with influential State and non-State actors, including scholars, academics and religious leaders. It aims to understand their perception of the ICRC, to improve their acceptance of the organization and to enhance respect for IHL and other relevant norms. The unit worked with delegations and operational management in North and West Africa, South Asia and the Middle East, adapting and developing networking approaches at regional and local level, more particularly in environments concerned by the so-called "fight against al-Qaeda and its affiliates". With its support, delegations connected with new players in the "Arab Spring" and the organization fostered its dialogue with scholars, institutions and influential networks in the Muslim world. The Global Affairs and Networking Unit also defined structured and contextualized approaches for deepening the ICRC's relationship with emerging powers, which were reviewed during meetings of the platform for interdepartmental discussion on global operational issues. It acted as the headquarters link for the delegation in New York (United States of America), managing relations between the delegation and other ICRC units. With the guidance of the Latin America and the Caribbean region, it started to work on developing a more structured understanding of illicit and criminal groups and networks involved in situations of violence short of armed conflict (hereafter "other situations of violence") with serious consequences for local people and migrants.

## HEALTH CARE IN DANGER

Although insecurity of health care in armed conflicts and other situations of violence is widespread and affects large populations, it remains to be systematically documented, prompting the ICRC to conduct a first-ever analysis of 655 violent events affecting health care in 16 operational contexts. The study shows patterns of insecurity that range from direct attacks on patients, health infrastructure and personnel, and denial of access to care, to general insecurity, arrests, looting and kidnappings. These patterns indicate high levels of vulnerability among both the wounded and sick and health staff. Because of its combined effects on chronic and acute needs, insecurity of health care is probably one of the biggest humanitarian problems today, in terms of numbers of people affected. Determined to address this challenge, the ICRC launched a four-year project in 2011. It mobilized its network of delegations, the Movement, the States party to the Geneva Conventions, the health community and other players to come up with solutions and commit to their practical implementation, with a view to strengthening protection of the sick and wounded and improving access to and delivery of health care in operational contexts.

The project runs on two parallel tracks – operational response and diplomatic mobilization – as well as partnerships so as to ensure ownership and commitment on the part of major stakeholders. A four-year communication campaign supports both approaches. In 2011, aided by the project, 54 delegations developed operational responses comprising programmes and measures to improve access to and delivery of health care, compared with 32 in 2010. Twenty were selected to conduct a centralized and regular analysis of events affecting health care in armed conflicts and other situations of violence as from 2012. This, together with a newly developed training module on the issue, will further strengthen the ICRC's operational response. As a first result of diplomatic mobilization, the 31st International Conference unanimously adopted a resolution on "Health Care in Danger", giving the ICRC a mandate to carry out the project with the full support of States. Following consultations, by the end of 2011 a number of States and National Societies had committed themselves to supporting the project in one way or another, for example by helping organize workshops in their countries in 2012 and by seconding a senior adviser to the project. The global communication campaign *Life and Death*, launched in August, endeavours to harness the power of public opinion to convince influential States to put this overlooked humanitarian issue on the international agenda.

## 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 2011, the division participated in the ICRC's rapid deployment mechanism in the course of seven missions to Côte d'Ivoire, Japan, Libya and Tunisia. Within the operational RBM project, it initiated the development of a protection reference framework to provide a common understanding of its three areas of activity and their intended results and so guide protection managers on result-based practices.

## 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 complementary.

As part of the interdepartmental discussions on vulnerability and resilience, the division led multidisciplinary teams in developing action plans regarding children and migrants. It provided support to over 37 delegations devising and implementing specific activities to meet migrants' needs together with the National Societies concerned. A workshop and a side-event at the 31st International Conference enabled National Societies, the International Federation and the ICRC to share best practices for improving the protection of children affected by armed conflicts and other situations of violence (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

The division prepared a compendium of community-based protection practices to help delegations strengthen the resilience of affected civilians.

The Professional standards for protection work carried out by humanitarian and human rights actors in armed conflict and other situations of violence, issued in 2009, continued to be promoted. The ICRC, together with UN agencies and NGOs involved in protection, launched a process to update and develop existing standards in three areas (data management, civil-military relations, and monitoring and evaluation).

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The main objective of ICRC work to protect people deprived of their freedom (detention-related activities) 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.

In May 2011, the ICRC Directorate adopted a revised reference framework for ICRC action in favour of people deprived of their freedom. The document draws on recent decades of ICRC practice, during which detention-related activities covered broad categories of individuals deprived of their freedom in many diverse situations and the ICRC's multidisciplinary approach was strengthened by combining monitoring activities with a more holistic response to improve the treatment and living conditions of detainees. Within this framework, delegations also received support and guidance for the analysis of penitentiary systems and formulation of multidisciplinary responses addressing the most acute humanitarian needs of people deprived of their freedom. They also received guidelines to strengthen their response to the problems of detained migrants.

## RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

Armed conflicts, other situations of violence and natural or man-made disasters may lead to massive population displacement and to family members becoming separated from one another. 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, correctly manage and identify 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. It spearheads implementation of the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement, adopted by the Council of Delegates in 2007.

A report submitted to the 2011 Council of Delegates summarized developments made during the first phase (2008–2011) of the Strategy’s implementation. It highlighted significant progress in Movement capacity to offer family-links services in the wake of a natural disaster or other emergency and in understanding changing needs by conducting needs assessments. Two-thirds of National Societies had included provisions for family-links services in their strategic and development plans.

The division is on track with its ambitious programme to improve the efficiency of Movement family-links activities and ICRC protection activities through improved data management and information and communication tools, with the following results expected in the coming years:

- ▶ improved reach of family-links services for users and practitioners through web-based solutions
- ▶ secured exchange of family news enabled between ICRC offices and National Societies
- ▶ National Societies enabled to manage their restoring family links caseload in a standard software tool
- ▶ enhanced management of all ICRC protection data

## 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 met to ensure consistent development of the ICRC’s humanitarian response in this domain.

Together with the Division for Integration and Promotion of the Law, the division produced guidelines, based on 20 years of practice, on the ICRC’s interaction with mechanisms clarifying the fate and whereabouts of missing persons in the event of an armed conflict or other situations of violence. Together with the Assistance Division, and in order to develop ICRC support for the families of missing persons, it promoted the pilot version of a handbook centred on the community-based accompaniment of such families, guided several delegations in its use, in particular for assessing the needs of the families, and helped them design response plans.

Together with the ICRC’s forensic services, the division refreshed and simplified the forms and instructions to be used for effective management of human remains in the event of emergencies.

## ASSISTANCE

The Assistance Division provides field operations with policy support and professional expertise in three main areas of activity – health services, economic security, and water and habitat. These activities encompass forensic science and weapon contamination expertise as well as guidance on the cross-cutting subjects of women and war and internal displacement. They cover emergency responses accompanied, whenever possible, by early recovery activities, which aim to build up physical and mental resilience and to restore the autonomy of people affected by armed conflicts and other situations of violence.

In 2011, most ICRC delegations and offices around the world carried out health, economic security, and water and habitat programmes. In addition to running extensive programmes in Afghanistan, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Somalia and Yemen, the division actively participated in emergency responses through the rapid deployment mechanism, notably in Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Libya and Tunisia. All programmes received appropriate routine and proactive support for programme design, monitoring, review or evaluation and reporting, with a view to maintaining, and where necessary improving, programme performance and quality.

To ensure that the specific needs of women and girls were taken into account in all operations, work included: providing additional tools to delegations for assessing and addressing the needs of women; commenting on and reviewing plans and activities specifically targeting women; carrying out support missions at the request of delegations; encouraging cooperation within the Movement; supporting the newly established Women and War regional project manager in Dakar; working across the organization with the various programmes to support delegations (e.g. the women-headed households and market-garden programmes in Iraq and Casamance, Senegal, respectively).

Continued multisectoral technical support helped delegations address the needs of people affected by internal displacement (for example, the collateral effects of the “Arab Spring” observed in Egypt, Libya, Tunisia and Yemen, or during the recurrent/recent crises in Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Iraq and Pakistan). Specialists on internal displacement issues promoted the ICRC approach and the Movement policy on internal displacement at several meetings organized by the UN, NGOs and think-tanks. Relations with Movement partners were developed on the topic at the Disaster Management Working Group meeting (The Hague, Netherlands), during which the ICRC presented its approach on camp management. A report on implementation of the Movement policy was presented to the 2011 Council of Delegates.

Field missions helped develop innovative activities to address weapon contamination, in particular in Côte d'Ivoire and Libya.

The strategy of the ICRC's forensic services and plan of action 2009–2014 continued to guide the implementation of forensic activities in over 50 operational contexts worldwide, helping to ensure the proper management of human remains and comprehensively address the issue of people missing as a result of an armed conflict, other situations of violence or natural disaster. It concluded a new partnership agreement with the Ontario Forensic Pathology Services, Canada. In September 2011, the ICRC received the inaugural Human Rights Award from the International Association of Forensic Sciences for its contribution to the development of humanitarian forensic sciences.

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

RBM tools continued to be developed and applied gradually in all areas of activity: field experience enabled the division to develop new or update existing frameworks presenting generic objectives and results indicators in a logical way; further developments are expected following the 2011 review of the tools' use, for example by economic security staff. In parallel, work progressed on monitoring tools and on a reporting database.

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.

## 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. The central objectives of health assistance are to save lives and alleviate suffering. In 2011, the five core health activities were again: first aid, primary health care, hospital care (with the emphasis on war surgery), physical rehabilitation and health in detention. Mental health and psychosocial support continued to be developed with a view to mainstreaming them into the five core activities. The unit remained committed to the Health Care in Danger project, taking many steps to promote respect for and protection of health care.

An ICRC first-aid workshop was held in 2011 for the first time with the aim of creating a pool of resource persons to provide technical support to delegations. Better coordination with other services (e.g. those dealing with economic security, the Central Tracing Agency and protection, Movement cooperation and promotion of the law) helped ensure a harmonized approach to strengthening first-aid response capacity, improved the response to nutrition emergencies in places of detention and served to integrate mental health and psychosocial support considerations into family-links and child-protection activities.

The ICRC published guidelines for teaching nursing care and nursing guidelines, and presented a first-ever manual for physiotherapy assistants at the 2011 World Physical Therapy Congress. After completion of the final editing phase, the second volume of *War Surgery* will be published in 2012. Work continued on

a toolbox for the management and administration of hospitals run or supported by the ICRC. A new statistical reporting form was developed to improve the management of health activities for people deprived of their freedom.

A new partnership with Geneva University Hospital aimed to obtain support in internal medicine and occupational therapy for operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, respectively. A new shoe for club-foot treatment and a new traction frame for hospital use were designed. Cooperation with CR Equipments SA, Coppet, Switzerland 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 200 field project proposals worth a total of about CHF 26 million. It produced close to 500 GIS maps for ICRC operations and made available to all staff a first version of a geographic portal enabling mapping with access to sets of common data and improving operational information sharing. It also conducted, on a daily basis, global analyses of key and emerging topics, and reviewed programme adequacy, more particularly in complex environments.

Work in places of detention remained a priority. Years of experience enabled the unit to enhance the systemic support provided to detaining authorities in the management of prison infrastructure. In 2011, the Thai Ministry of Justice and the ICRC organized the second South-East Asia regional seminar on water and habitat in prisons, which was attended by representatives of the Ministries of Justice and the prison administrations of seven countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. Participants discussed and shared experiences of concrete topics such as: national standards for the rehabilitation and construction of places of detention; health systems; the use of biogas systems; and lessons learnt from joint projects developed with the ICRC.

The direct consequences of the earthquake in Haiti for UN staff led to research and development regarding earthquake risk management and the duty of care towards ICRC staff. Minimum basic preventive measures will be taken in the coming years.

## 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 interventions ranging from emergency distributions of food and essential household items to sustainable food production, income-generating activities and nutrition.

The Economic Security Unit contributed to internal thematic meetings and papers on the volatility of food prices in a context of global economic crisis. It continued to monitor issues likely

to exacerbate the economic insecurity of conflict- or violence-affected people, such as urbanization, environmental degradation and competition for access to land. It produced a training course on the treatment of acute malnutrition in emergencies, based on the latest developments, and will use the results of a 2011 review of the economic security training strategy to refine its approach and devise complementary ways to build staff and partners' capacities.

Better cooperation between economic security staff and other specialists led to improved integration of economic security, health, water and habitat and protection aspects into humanitarian responses, in particular in detention-related activities. Similarly, the Economic Security Unit continued to develop partnerships with National Societies aimed at building staff capacity in terms of needs assessment, planning and monitoring and programme implementation.

Work with the Logistics Division (see *Financial Resources and Logistics*) included regular updates on emergency stocks pre-positioned in strategic locations and progress on procedures for the procurement of sensitive items such as veterinary drugs. Together with the Logistics and Finance Divisions, the unit also started to develop formal mechanisms to manage cash transfers in livelihood activities.

## HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Ever eager to heighten staff professionalism, both the Assistance and the Central Tracing Agency and Protection Divisions devoted considerable resources to staff training. They reinforced their interaction in several courses, with the aim of strengthening the multidisciplinary approach to cross-cutting issues.

Field staff attended specialized, most often multidisciplinary, training events on: the protection of civilians; detention-related activities; management of protection data; the 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 Central Tracing Agency and Protection Division produced and made available to all staff 18 hours of e-learning modules on protection of the civilian population.

The Assistance Division produced a training strategy to be used by all its units in the light of the target audience (e.g. ICRC national and international staff, Movement partners, others). Competency frameworks were being defined to guide each unit training framework.

The Water and Habitat Unit continuously adapted its various courses with the input of ICRC corporate partners (e.g. ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd, Holcim Ltd – see *Financial Resources and Logistics*). It outsourced the training locally when appropriate and encouraged the exchange of good practice within the ICRC and between external professionals and the ICRC in regional thematic meetings (e.g. at the South-East Asia regional seminar on water and habitat in prisons mentioned above).

Various courses and workshops were organized for health practitioners in several ICRC operations, notably in first aid and emergency surgery. Seven Health Emergencies in Large Populations (H.E.L.P.) courses took place in 2011. The ICRC Technical Commission met to discuss matters pertaining to prostheses and orthoses and to physiotherapy.

## 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 areas of common 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. These included: specialized UN agencies (such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), the UN 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 (e.g. Action Contre la Faim, Handicap International, Médecins Sans Frontières, Oxfam, Physicians for Human Rights); the Humanitarian Affairs Department of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation; fora for dialogue with NGOs from Islamic countries (Humanitarian Forum); and think-tanks, academic circles and social groups influencing humanitarian action (e.g. Crisis Mappers, Google, Facebook, Ushaidi).

For example, the Economic Security Unit remained engaged in international fora of relevance to its business. It thus helped draft the Global Food Security Cluster Handbook and the tools and work plan of the IASC Needs Assessment Task Force. It strengthened its network by participating in international events such as a meeting on agriculture and food security in Asia and a FAO food security symposium.

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 opportunities 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; medical ethics; public health in prisons; war surgery; the rehabilitation of amputees and prosthetic/orthotic technology; 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, food security, protection, shelter or water) and other working groups such as the IASC Needs Assessment Task Force and the “Dashboard” project.

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.

The number and intensity of armed conflicts and other situations of violence remained high in 2011. The level of the ICRC's operational response was significant and required sharply increased operational support from the Department of International Law and Cooperation. This included: the dissemination of IHL and other relevant bodies of law; legal-operational and diplomatic representations in respect of numerous alleged IHL violations; and, in other situations of violence, addressing the issue of the use of force, the protection of medical services and infrastructure or the rights of people deprived of their freedom. Much energy and time was invested in seeking the best possible coordination with other humanitarian players, in particular with other components of the Movement; this demanded particular support from cooperation experts during the different rapid deployment phases. As previously, the central role of National Societies as privileged partners of the ICRC in providing a humanitarian response was confirmed. These operational partnerships made all the difference in contexts such as the Syrian Arab Republic or Libya.

At the 31st International Conference, the adoption of the resolution on "Strengthening legal protection for victims of armed conflicts" provided a firm basis for further intensive work to address gaps identified in two areas: the protection of people deprived of their freedom, and mechanisms to promote compliance with IHL. Another key resolution, "Health Care in Danger: Respecting and Protecting Health Care", calls, *inter alia*, on States to ensure the safe delivery of health care in dangerous situations and on the ICRC to initiate consultations with experts from the health care sector with a view to formulating practical recommendations in this regard.

## LEGAL CAPACITY AND PROTECTION OF THE ICRC

The ICRC continued to strengthen its legal capacity, the protection of its staff and the confidential nature of its work in the domestic legal order of those countries where it has activities. Adequate legal capacity and protection are crucial for the ICRC's ability to fulfil its internationally recognized humanitarian mandate independently and efficiently, and without excessive financial and administrative burdens.

## 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 and better understanding and dissemination of 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 ICRC operational contexts. 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.

## STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW: OUTCOMES OF THE 31ST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

The 31st International Conference adopted by consensus the resolution presented by the ICRC on "Strengthening legal protection for victims of armed conflicts". While acknowledging that IHL remains as relevant today as ever in international and non-international armed conflicts, the resolution sets the basis for further work to strengthen this legal framework in two key areas: a) the protection of people deprived of their freedom in relation to armed conflicts and b) international mechanisms to monitor compliance with IHL.

The resolution invites the ICRC to pursue its research and consultation and to identify options and recommendations to strengthen IHL in these two areas. All members of the International Conference are encouraged to participate in this work. The ICRC will regularly inform all members of the International Conference of the progress made and submit a report to the 32nd International Conference, in 2015, for consideration and appropriate action.

The 31st International Conference also adopted by consensus a four-year action plan prepared by the ICRC for the implementation of IHL. The plan consists of five general objectives with specific action points regarding: enhanced humanitarian access; enhanced protection of specific categories of person, in particular children, women and people with disabilities; enhanced protection of journalists; improved incorporation and repression of serious IHL violations; and arms transfers. Numerous States and National Societies adopted pledges relating to specific areas covered by the action plan.

Finally, the ICRC drafted a third report on IHL and the challenges of contemporary armed conflicts, which was distributed during the 31st International Conference. Aimed at generating broader reflection, the report outlines current or prospective ICRC action, positions and interests regarding those challenges.

## PROJECT ON CUSTOMARY IHL

In March and November 2011, the ICRC updated its online database on customary IHL with the practice of 57 States over the period 2003 to 2007. Developed in partnership with the British Red Cross, the database enables users to access free of charge the rules of customary IHL identified in the ICRC study on the subject and to research the related practice by using three search parameters: subject matter, type of practice, and country. Since its launch in 2010, the database has received up to 100,000 visitors, with peaks of over 10,000 a month following updates with new national or international practice. Both the original Study on customary international humanitarian law and the database have been used as a legal reference by the ICRC and a variety of other

actors, including States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, international and domestic judicial and quasi-judicial bodies, and academia.

As the formation of customary IHL is an ongoing process, updates will continue to be provided regularly. Numerous ICRC delegations and National Societies contribute by collecting the State practice of their respective countries and translating it into English.

## **NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN ARMED CONFLICTS AND CYBER WARFARE**

The ICRC continued to monitor the development of new technologies to be used in armed conflicts and how IHL governs their use. The round-table on international humanitarian law and new weapon technologies, co-organized by San Remo and the ICRC, served to reaffirm the relevance of IHL for all means and methods of warfare. Representatives of governments, international organizations, NGOs and academia discussed a wide range of new technologies, including cyber technology, robotic weapons, satellite technologies and drones.

The ICRC pursued its research on the humanitarian and legal consequences of cyber warfare. Year-round, it publicly recalled the importance of IHL in the event of cyber attacks in armed conflicts, including by clarifying its position in an interview posted on its website. The ICRC continued to participate in the expert process sponsored by NATO's Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence (Tallinn, Estonia), which aims to publish a manual clarifying the IHL rules applicable in cyber warfare.

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

In 2011, the ICRC prepared a report summarizing the main findings of the three expert meetings convened in 2008 and 2009, including the comments received from the experts consulted. The report will be published in early 2012.

## **USE OF FORCE IN ARMED CONFLICTS: THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN CONDUCT OF HOSTILITIES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT**

In contemporary armed conflicts, armed forces are increasingly involved both in combat operations and in law enforcement activities – hence the need to clarify when the use of force pertains to the conduct of hostilities as opposed to law enforcement. To this end, the ICRC decided to convene an expert meeting in January 2012 in Geneva, for which it prepared the agenda and background documents.

## **UPDATE OF THE COMMENTARIES ON THE 1949 GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THE 1977 ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS**

The project to update the commentaries on the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the 1977 Additional Protocols started in early 2011. An editorial committee was established and various authors from inside and outside the organization were invited to contribute to the update in the years ahead. By the end of 2011, substantive work had been carried out on some 80 articles.

## **CLUSTER MUNITIONS AND THE MINE BAN CONVENTION**

The ICRC contributed its expertise and humanitarian perspective to the implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. A key point in 2011 was ensuring that the work of States Parties focused on meeting time-bound commitments regarding clearance and stockpile destruction in specific States, the establishment of

national implementing legislation and victim assistance. These priorities were clearly reflected in the outcomes of the Convention's second Meeting of States Parties in Beirut, Lebanon. In parallel, the ICRC worked to ensure that the protocol on cluster munitions being negotiated in the framework of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons would complement rather than undermine the Convention on Cluster Munitions. In the end, 50 States participating in the negotiations in November 2011 failed to support the protocol's adoption, bringing the negotiations to an end.

The work of the ICRC in support of the Mine Ban Convention in 2011 included regular engagement with four States that had not met their stockpile destruction deadlines. One of these States fulfilled those obligations in 2011 and others reported substantive progress. ICRC comments on several requests for an extension of clearance deadlines led to improvements in the information provided in the requests and better analysis and decision-making by the States Parties. The ICRC's two decades of engagement on the anti-personnel landmine issue were recalled in a retrospective session at the 2011 Meeting of States Parties, held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

## **CONTROLLING ARMS AVAILABILITY**

Six years of efforts by the ICRC and a range of civil society organizations to promote an international arms trade treaty have begun to pay off. The ICRC promotes the conclusion of such a treaty as a means of protecting civilians from the effects of unregulated or poorly regulated arms transfers, which can make weapons readily available to those who use them to commit serious violations of IHL. The preparatory process in 2010 and 2011 resulted in a chair's text outlining the broad scope of and strong criteria for arms transfers based on assessment of a recipient's respect for IHL.

## **NUCLEAR WEAPONS**

In 2011, a wide range of parliamentary, legal, medical and arms control organizations began taking up the ICRC's 2010 call to promote the elimination of nuclear weapons as a humanitarian imperative and an issue of IHL. This led to the ICRC's views being solicited regularly in a variety of fora that had previously addressed nuclear weapons from a military, technical or non-proliferation perspective, thus helping to "reframe" the international debate on nuclear weapons. The ICRC also led a process of consultation and mobilization on nuclear weapons within the Movement. As a result, the Movement's Council of Delegates adopted a strong position in November 2011 on nuclear weapons, including an appeal to States and encouragement to National Societies to address this issue both internally and with their governments.

## **OTHER MATTERS**

Other key issues receiving special legal attention included the protection of women in armed conflicts, humanitarian assistance, the legal implications of incapacitating chemical agents, the protection of journalists and multinational forces. Ongoing promotion of the Montreux document on private military and security companies resulted in three additional States expressing their support for it, bringing to 38 the total number of supporting States.

The work of the 66th Session of the UN General Assembly and the deliberations of the Human Rights Council provided opportunities for the ICRC to follow legal and other developments regarding armed conflict and IHL and issues such as the protection of children in armed conflicts, "terrorism", torture, IDPs, the protection of human rights during peaceful demonstrations and transitional justice, and to promote IHL and its adequate implementation.

## INTEGRATION AND PROMOTION OF THE LAW PROMOTING THE UNIVERSALITY OF IHL INSTRUMENTS AND THEIR NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

The ICRC's Advisory Service on IHL continued to work closely with governments and with international and regional organizations through its network of legal advisers, both in the field and at headquarters, facilitating 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, the prohibition of or restrictions on the production and use of certain weapons, the protection of cultural property, and the needs and rights of the missing and their families.

The service's work included assisting the Commonwealth Secretariat in updating a model law on implementation of the Rome Statute and preparing a fact sheet on respect for and protection of health care. Work to update the guidelines for military manuals on the protection of the environment in armed conflict was ongoing.

In 2011, five new national committees were created (Czech Republic, Turkmenistan, Cook Islands, Georgia and Guinea Bissau), bringing the total number worldwide to 101. The ICRC organized, or contributed to, 25 regional events relating to IHL and its incorporation into domestic law, which were attended by more than 1,100 people from some 146 countries.

These activities contributed to 46 ratifications of IHL treaties by the following countries:

- ▶ 1 State (Morocco) ratified Additional Protocol I
- ▶ 1 State (Morocco) ratified Additional Protocol II
- ▶ 5 States (Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Cook Islands, Timor-Leste) ratified or acceded to Additional Protocol III
- ▶ 4 States (Djibouti, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia) ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- ▶ 1 State (Cape Verde) acceded to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
- ▶ 6 States (Cape Verde, Grenada, Maldives, Philippines, Tunisia, Vanuatu) ratified the Rome Statute
- ▶ 1 State (Oman) ratified the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention on Cultural Property
- ▶ 2 States (Burundi, Mozambique) ratified or acceded to the Biological Weapons Convention
- ▶ 2 States (Cameroon, Estonia) acceded to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques
- ▶ 1 State (Serbia) became party to Amended Protocol II to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
- ▶ 2 States (Argentina, Poland) became party to Protocol V to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
- ▶ 2 States (Tuvalu and South Sudan) became party to the Mine Ban Convention
- ▶ 18 States (Afghanistan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ghana, Grenada, Italy, Lithuania, Mozambique, Netherlands, Portugal, Senegal, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago) ratified or acceded to the Convention on Cluster Munitions

In addition, over 39 domestic pieces of legislation relating to various IHL treaties were adopted in at least 14 countries.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Education and IHL specialists supported delegations' interaction with academic circles and youth and other groups influencing opinions and behaviour. They organized training events, facilitated the sharing of best practices within the Movement, led teaching and promotion activities and developed relevant tools. In particular:

- ▶ more than 40 student teams (some 143 students) from some 30 countries participated in the annual Jean Pictet Competition, broadening the global network of young academics committed to IHL and humanitarian action
- ▶ 63 graduate students and young professionals from 37 countries acquired basic knowledge and understanding of IHL at the 29th and the 24th courses on IHL co-organized, with the Polish Red Cross and the Belgian Red Cross, respectively, in Poland and Belgium
- ▶ the third revised edition of the *How Does Law Protect in War?* teaching tool was launched; work continued on the French paper and online versions
- ▶ the IHL web portal project began with the creation of an online IHL course and the *How Does Law Protect in War?* online version targeting academic, humanitarian and other audiences
- ▶ for young people:
  - 560 school children and National Society volunteers in 22 countries tested a new educational tool based on the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme materials and methodology, to be made available on the Exploring Humanitarian Law Virtual Campus website
  - National Societies and delegations received new guidance on empowering the youth through humanitarian education aimed at reducing violence and involvement in armed groups
- ▶ on the sidelines of the 31st International Conference, National Society representatives discussed:
  - best practices, including better cooperation and information-sharing to strengthen the protection of children affected by armed conflict, taking advantage of the outcome of a preparatory workshop at working level to which specialists working with children from 21 National Societies had contributed earlier in the year
  - the place of humanitarian rules in war/combat video games, and whether and how to engage the video game industry in a dialogue
- ▶ a basic legal training resource pack for media professionals was completed

The ICRC Visitors' Service continued to raise awareness of the ICRC and IHL, welcoming 210 groups (more than 5,600 people) from 34 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 (CUP). The four issues in 2011 (Vol. 93) focused on conflict in Afghanistan (No. 881), understanding armed groups (No. 882), engaging armed groups (No. 879) and the future of humanitarian action (No. 880). The contents of all issues are available free online. Besides the English original version, a yearly selection was published in Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish. In 2011, the full collection of the *Review* since 1869 was digitalized and made available to academic institutions by CUP.

The release of the issue on conflict in Afghanistan offered an opportunity to engage academic and political circles on the current humanitarian situation in this country during a live web seminar co-organized by the *Review* and the Harvard-based Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research. Launch events were organized at the House of Commons in London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and at the Australian National University in Canberra.

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

### **MILITARY AND ARMED FORCES**

With the support of its 22 specialized delegates, the ICRC maintained dialogue at headquarters and abroad with the armed forces of 161 countries, especially those engaged in an armed conflict or other situation of violence. On the eve of the armed conflict in Libya, dialogue on respect for IHL, security and access to victims was initiated with all forces involved. The ICRC took part in numerous pre-deployment training exercises, such as those aimed at troops from the United States of America and NATO going to Afghanistan and at African contingents deployed as part of the African Union (AU) mission in Somalia. It participated in 10 international collective military exercises and continued to advise the military on the implementation of relevant law within their operational practice.

Fifty-seven generals and senior officers from 53 countries discussed ways of integrating relevant legal norms into their operational practice by studying practical cases during the fifth Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations, in Saldanha, South Africa. The ICRC continued to advise and support San Remo, particularly its Training Advisory Group and the Workshop on Private Military and Security Companies; 49 officers from 25 countries were granted scholarships.

### **POLICE AND GENDARMERIE**

The ICRC continued to develop its dialogue with police and security forces in more than 80 countries, focusing on those affected by an armed conflict or other situation of violence. With the support of eight specialized delegates, the dialogue on the use of force, arrest and detention, and search and seizure was further developed in contexts such as Pakistan, India, Mexico, Madagascar, Brazil and the Philippines. The ICRC also took part in two events, in Dakar (Senegal) and Yaoundé (Cameroon), aimed at training members of the AU African Stand-by Force on relevant norms governing police operations and powers, and various UN Formed Police Units were made aware of IHL and international human rights law before being deployed.

### **OTHER WEAPON BEARERS**

Dialogue with armed groups active in more than 30 countries, ranging from territorial gangs in big cities such as Medellín (Colombia) and Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), to insurgent groups and pro-government militias, was extended. The aim was to maintain the ICRC's operational capacity by ensuring better acceptance of its action and to promote respect for IHL and other applicable norms. The far-reaching research project to collect good practices, initiated in 2010 and aimed at consolidating the ICRC's experience of dialogue with other weapon bearers, was completed. The ICRC also took part in various fora bringing together both academics and practitioners to discuss issues relating to all types of armed groups.

The ICRC followed the development of the independent governance and oversight mechanism for the International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers, and the work of the UN Working Group on the use of mercenaries and of the intergovernmental working group set up to examine ways of elaborating an international framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies. It also started to monitor the increasing use of such companies by States to train third-party armed forces engaged in armed conflicts, with a view to ensuring IHL-relevant training content is conveyed correctly.

## **MULTILATERAL DIPLOMACY, POLICY AND HUMANITARIAN ACTION**

International fora are essential platforms for the ICRC to promote and facilitate its strictly neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and to further knowledge of, respect for and – whenever appropriate – development of IHL. Multilateral and bilateral contacts also aim to influence 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 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.

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 Organization of American States (see *Washington*). In keeping with the cooperation agreement concluded in 1994 with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the OIC's Humanitarian Affairs Department (ICHAD) and the ICRC held a first high-level meeting in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia) aimed at exchanging information and views on specific humanitarian issues or operational contexts and extending cooperation on IHL and humanitarian action. Joint seminars aimed at sharing operational experiences were part of the strengthened institutional relationship with the OIC, including ICHAD (see *Kuwait*). In Africa, in addition to its strong cooperation with the AU (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 topics such as forensics and humanitarian issues, including missing persons and their families and IDPs.

Dialogue with the Council of Europe, in particular its Committee on Migration, Refugees and Population and its Parliamentary Assembly, enabled the ICRC to raise awareness of pressing humanitarian concerns, such as protection of civilians and health care. The ICRC's viewpoint was solicited on IHL and humanitarian assessments of specific contexts or topics, such as migration. Similarly, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe recently drew on the ICRC's humanitarian and IHL-related expertise.

## ENHANCING COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AMONG HUMANITARIAN PLAYERS

Coordination with other players remained an essential 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 in countries like Côte d'Ivoire, Libya and Somalia 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 also *New York*).

In Principals and Working Group Meetings of the UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the ICRC's contributions as a standing invitee continued to focus on neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and the Movement's independence. The ICRC promoted the rationale and benefits of this humanitarian approach in discussions on issues like the use of military and civil defence assets or the humanitarian impact of sanctions. High-level meetings with UN agencies such as UNHCR and WFP and NGOs such as Médecins Sans Frontières facilitated coordination at field level and dialogue on operational challenges, including rapid deployment and the transfer of relief assistance at the onset of sudden crises.

Corporate players operating in situations of armed conflict or other violence are increasingly seeking to mitigate their potential negative impact. The ICRC contributed to this push by developing practical guidance for the corporate sector. It combined its efforts with a few other organizations to develop the Implementation Guidance Tools for companies wishing to implement the Voluntary Principles for Security and Human Rights, and responded to growing requests from the corporate sector for bilateral briefings on specific field situations.

### POLICY

The Assembly approved the ICRC policy on "torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment inflicted on persons deprived of their freedom"; the policy is publicly available. By late 2011, the revision of the ICRC policy documents regarding the "ICRC's confidential approach" and "IHL and internationalized internal armed conflicts" had progressed substantially; revision work continued on other policy documents.

Because of other priorities, research into the principles guiding humanitarian action aimed at encouraging support for neutrality, impartiality and independence was postponed.

## MOVEMENT COORDINATION AND COOPERATION PARTNERSHIP AND CAPACITY BUILDING WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Partnerships with National Societies remained a priority for the ICRC, as reflected in the ICRC strategy 2011–2014. In 2011, 38% of ICRC operations were carried out as joint operations and 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 to strengthen partnerships with National Societies, in particular in Afghanistan, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Israel and the Occupied Territories, Libya, Pakistan, the Philippines, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. To strengthen their capacity

in this respect, delegations continued to apply the guidelines for effective partnership with National Societies, which were updated in 2011 following further consultations with National Societies. These guidelines include a set of core competencies for strengthening National Society capacity. A new ICRC training course for working in partnerships within the Movement was pilot-tested 10 times during the year, in nine field contexts (214 staff trained).

The project entitled Strengthening National Society Capacity to Respond to Armed Conflict and Other Situations of Violence was further consolidated and the foundations laid for the development of a practical guide for National Societies preparing for and responding in armed conflicts and other situations of violence. Three case studies were conducted, in Afghanistan, Nepal and South Africa, and a Movement resolution promoting the project was adopted at the Council of Delegates in November 2011, further enhanced by the organization of a workshop on the same topic at the 31st International Conference. 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, with a view to securing the acceptance required for safe access to victims.

The ICRC and the International Federation maintained joint efforts for increased cooperation, and coordinated approaches to strengthen National Society capacity. This included ICRC participation in the pilot phase of the International Federation's new Organizational Capacity Assessment and Accreditation Tool for National Societies, and close cooperation on strengthening volunteering policies.

### OPERATIONAL AND MOVEMENT COORDINATION SUPPORT

ICRC delegations received support aimed at establishing or strengthening Movement coordination mechanisms, including the promotion of a model agreement on Movement coordination jointly prepared by the ICRC and the International Federation. This tool provides a framework for Movement components to work in mutual consultation and coordination, including on relations between Movement components and humanitarian players external to the Movement. Three Movement Coordination Agreements were signed in large operational contexts (Afghanistan, Libya and South Sudan), alongside three new agreements signed with the National Societies in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

During humanitarian crises in 2011, 22 special notes and joint statements for all National Societies and the International Federation were produced in respect of the operational contexts in Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia. The ICRC also organized Movement coordination conferences with National Societies and the International Federation to facilitate information sharing and Movement coordination in Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic.

### 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 and statutory basic instruments. The Commission met nine times in 2011 and provided formal comments and recommendations to more than 55 National Societies on draft or adopted statutes or on national Red Cross or Red Crescent Society laws. At its initiative, a new resolution reaffirming the commitment of National Societies to review their

basic legal instruments was presented to and adopted by the 2011 Council of Delegates. The contribution of sound statutes and laws to the ability of National Societies to operate effectively was reiterated in a range of other outcomes of the statutory meetings, including the new resolution on furthering the auxiliary role adopted by the 31st International Conference. Based on its statutory responsibilities, the ICRC also managed and followed up on several pending Red Cross/Red Crescent Society applications for recognition. Following a Joint Commission mission to the Maldives, the Maldivian Red Crescent was recognized by decision of the ICRC Assembly of 9 November 2011 as the Movement's 187th National Society; it was subsequently admitted to the International Federation on 23 November 2011.

The ICRC dealt with and responded to over 30 inquiries relating to the proper use of the red cross and red crescent emblems, providing advice and recommendations to ICRC delegations, National Societies, government authorities and private individuals. Its Study on Operational and Commercial and other Non-operational Issues Involving the Use of the Emblems was published in November 2011. A new leaflet on the Fundamental Principles was produced for public awareness and dissemination purposes and will also be used in ongoing efforts of the ICRC and the International Federation to strengthen respect for the principles within the Movement.

The ICRC continued to attach great importance to helping National Societies protect 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 remained committed to backing National Societies in operational interaction with government agencies, the UN system and other intergovernmental bodies and external humanitarian players to ensure coordinated and complementary humanitarian action while safeguarding the Movement's distinct identity.

A group of 16 newly elected National Society leaders attended a Movement induction course organized jointly by the International Federation and the ICRC. Lastly, the ICRC administered grants awarded by the Empress Shōken Fund to three National Societies.

## MOVEMENT POLICY

With the objective of strengthening IHL and humanitarian action, a record 164 governments and 183 National Societies participated in the 31st International Conference. Conference members resolved to meet identified humanitarian challenges by adopting resolutions that strengthen IHL, disaster laws and local humanitarian action and that address barriers to health care (see also *International humanitarian law* above).

This level of attendance reflected the importance of the Conference to its members, their interest in the agenda and their unprecedented participation in the consultations on early draft resolutions. The consultations with governments and National Societies created a dialogue on substantive issues prior to the Conference. They were coordinated with the International Federation and carried out bilaterally, through regional groups, expert meetings, with Permanent Missions in Geneva and through ICRC field delegations.

The resolution on the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Palestine Red Crescent Society and the Magen David Adom in Israel was adopted by consensus at the Council of Delegates and then unanimously by the 31st International Conference. It endorses the work of the Independent Monitor and provides for continued monitoring until full implementation is achieved.

A resolution on relations between Movement components and external humanitarian players was prepared together with the International Federation and in consultation with National Societies and adopted by the Council of Delegates. It sets the framework for further analysis, research and practical learning on the topic, seeking to promote more context-specific, systematic and practical learning and guidance for all Movement components.

# 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, audiovisual 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.**

In 2011, the Communication and Information Management Department finalized its strategy for helping to achieve the objectives of the ICRC strategy 2011–2014 while supporting the objectives and work of the organization's nine operational regions. The strategy indicates how the department's divisions will work together to maximize synergy between communication and information management and provides a framework for the department's annual planning until 2014.

The department focused on using communication to foster understanding and acceptance of the ICRC's work and of IHL and other relevant legal norms. It supported institutional decision-making by monitoring and analysing the ICRC's operating environment and by tracking its reputation. It developed result-oriented internal and external communication strategies which, drawing on its quality language services, it implemented via channels such as the ICRC's intranet, public and media relations, campaigns, online communications, and audiovisual and print materials.

The department also worked to ensure the coherence of internal information management, including by safeguarding institutional memory for internal and external use, while providing information and communications systems and technology that meet operational and corporate requirements. Its most significant achievement in 2011 was the finalization of the ICRC information environment strategy, which will be submitted for approval in 2012 and will govern the ICRC's use of information management, systems and technology until 2020.

## COMMUNICATION PUBLIC RELATIONS

The ICRC's public relations activities aim to support the organization's humanitarian operations while publicly positioning it as a global player providing protection and assistance to people affected by armed conflicts and other situations of violence, and as a reference for IHL and other relevant legal norms. To this end, the ICRC makes full use of its global network of media and National Society contacts and employs a mix of methods and tools that include media relations, its website ([www.icrc.org](http://www.icrc.org)), social media channels, films and news footage, and print productions.

In 2011, public relations served to position the ICRC as a source of record about the humanitarian situation in many of the contexts of primary interest to the organization's key stakeholders. These

included Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, Israel and the occupied territories, Libya, Somalia and the Syrian Arab Republic. By providing a field-based perspective of the vulnerability and resilience of the people worst affected by armed violence, the ICRC's public messaging helped to illustrate its unique neutral, impartial and independent approach to humanitarian action. Its public statements about the mass killing of civilians in Côte d'Ivoire in April, attacks on health care in Afghanistan, Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and elsewhere, and the need to maintain a legal ban on the use of cluster munitions strengthened its public position as a reference organization for IHL.

Several humanitarian crises in 2011 required rapid responses in terms of both operational, field-based communication and worldwide public communication, including the mobilization of eight additional communication staff for immediate field deployment. Examples are the armed conflicts in Côte d'Ivoire, which affected neighbouring Liberia as well, and Libya, the humanitarian emergency in Somalia and the deteriorating situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. Apart from drawing worldwide public attention to the ICRC's work and analysis, communication on these contexts also served to enhance its acceptance on the ground and access to the people most in need of assistance and protection.

The ICRC's worldwide network of communicators enabled it to promote its work effectively across the globe and around the clock. To expand its reach, the organization initiated partnerships with Al Jazeera and Getty Images and many ICRC delegations strove to build quality relationships with local media in conflict areas.

The ICRC also endeavoured to promote the IHL rules protecting journalists and to ensure better compliance with them. It operates a "hotline" for journalists on dangerous assignments, and in Libya it undertook action relating to at least 50 media professionals – to determine their whereabouts, put them in touch with their families, obtain access to those that were detained, or help transfer them to a safer place. It also continued working on a new IHL training tool for journalists.

In 2011 the ICRC significantly reinforced its relations with National Societies regarding communication. Together with the International Federation, it organized the Global Communications Forum, during which communicators from around 90 National Societies and the two international organizations discussed the International Red Cross Red Crescent Brands Initiative, the Health Care in Danger project, the use of social media, and other communication-related topics. The ICRC also drafted a framework for communication in partnership with National Societies and, again working with the International Federation, communicated extensively on the 31st International Conference, organizing a highly successful side event, TEDxRC<sup>2</sup>, during which more than 500 guests watched seven talks on tomorrow's humanitarian challenges; these were then also viewed hundreds of thousands of times online.

The department continued to provide delegations with competent communication staff as needed: 14 new delegates were recruited and deployed, including five Arabic speakers. Various training events helped some 65 field communicators strengthen the capacity to develop communication and networking plans and activities,

and to position the ICRC publicly. For the first time, two newly developed audiovisual workshops were held for field staff. A workshop on communication as part of the ICRC's rapid deployment mechanism to major crises afforded staff the opportunity to share lessons learnt and best practices. Four operational communication workshops held with 93 field staff in India, Iraq and Israel and the occupied territories focused on ways of reinforcing acceptance of the ICRC, staff security and access.

The ICRC's regional communication support centres in Buenos Aires (Argentina), Cairo (Egypt) and Moscow (Russian Federation) provide field delegations and headquarters with communication services, including website management, audiovisual and print productions and translations. In 2011, a review of the work of these centres was initiated to ensure optimal allocation of resources between them and the corresponding headquarters units and to identify other potential communication activities for them.

Owing to delays regarding several related policies, the process of updating the ICRC's public communication policy was postponed. Likewise, time and human resource constraints made it impossible to initiate work aimed at enhancing the ICRC's direct two-way communication with its main beneficiaries.

### ONLINE PUBLISHING

The past year saw the migration of the ICRC's external website ([www.icrc.org](http://www.icrc.org)) in the remaining six languages (English was migrated in 2010) to a new platform based on the same content management system but offering improved design and functionalities to optimize user experience and increase visibility on external search engines. In order to attract journalists and to promote ICRC films and footage, a new "media room" and "video news room" were added.

The seven language versions of [www.icrc.org](http://www.icrc.org) (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, Spanish and Russian, plus IHL databases in English and French) registered around 16.5 million page views, an increase of 1.4% over 2010. The proportion of pages viewed by language remained similar to previous years, with the English reference site accounting for half of all hits, followed by Spanish and French. The largest increase (7%) occurred on the Chinese site. The topics of greatest interest were children and war, customary IHL, women and war, displacement, the emblems, the Movement, the missing, anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions and detainees. The contexts of greatest interest were: Afghanistan, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Iraq, Israel and the occupied territories, Libya, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

The ICRC continued to expand its presence on social media platforms such as Facebook, Flickr, Google+, Scribd, Twitter and YouTube. In June 2011, well over 35,000 Facebook users chose the ICRC as their top charity to be honoured on Social Media Day (30 June). Overall, the ICRC's social media sites reached 323,000 subscribers. Its Flickr, Scribd, Youku and YouTube platforms now host 1,600 videos, photos and publications and have clocked up 1.8 million views. Several ICRC delegations/missions, including Bangkok (Thailand), Buenos Aires, Dakar (Senegal), Jakarta (Indonesia), Tokyo (Japan) and Washington (United States of America) also operate their own online and social media platforms to increase their interaction with local stakeholders and supporters.

Finally, the ICRC's smartphone applications were downloaded more than 9,000 times.

### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The production and distribution of relevant, credible and up-to-date audiovisual and print materials on humanitarian crises and issues, and on the ICRC's response, constitute core elements of the organization's global communication efforts. In 2011, particular attention was paid to enabling delegations to create quality products by providing technical support, including through regional production focal points.

Some 50 new print products were published on priority themes such as the protection of health care and IHL. Work advanced on developing an online shop for publications and films, which should enhance the ICRC's ability to promote its products worldwide while reducing distribution costs. Nearly 500,000 copies of films and publications were distributed around the world, filling some 4,000 orders. Finally, together with the International Federation, the ICRC published three issues of *Red Cross/Red Crescent* magazine.

A total of 26 ICRC audiovisual news items distributed via satellite and online offered the world's broadcast media footage showing the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, Pakistan, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic and other countries. Digital tracking revealed strong interest in this material, notably the footage from Liberia, the Gaza Strip in the occupied Palestinian territory and the Syrian Arab Republic, which was broadcast to combined audiences of over 100 million. In total, 94 audiovisual items were produced, including films, web clips and promotional and training material. These included a film exploring how the ICRC tackles weapon contamination and a new film in the "From the Field" series showing its work in South Sudan.

In 2011, the ICRC finalized a partnership agreement with Getty Images, one of the world's leading photographic agencies. Among the joint projects realized were the production of campaign visuals for the Health Care in Danger project and a photo report on ICRC activities in Iraq that was published in a leading British newspaper.

### MARKETING

In August 2011, the ICRC launched a four-year communication campaign as part of its institutional Health Care in Danger project. The campaign aims to raise awareness of the lack of safe access to health care in situations of armed conflict and internal violence, to build a community of concern around the issue and to advocate for the implementation of practical solutions to ensure safe access to impartial health care for the wounded and sick.

The campaign launch was covered by 40 international media outlets with a total reach of more than 63 million people and was mentioned more than 2,700 times in social media. This was complemented by the publication of several print and audiovisual products as well as special coverage on the ICRC's websites and social media platforms. The Global Communications Forum (see *Public Relations* above) and the 31st International Conference were successfully used to generate further interest in the campaign among National Societies, several of which, including those of Australia, France, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and South Africa, have already organized campaign events.

Together with the British and Kenyan Red Cross Societies, the ICRC continued to carry forward the International Red Cross Red Crescent Brands Initiative, which aims to improve understanding

of and the response to the global challenges posed by different Red Cross/Red Crescent brand identities and to help manage and enhance the reputation and influence of National Societies. Two meetings of the International Brands Reference Group brought together senior representatives from several National Societies, the International Federation and the ICRC, with the aim of ensuring broad Movement engagement in the process and confirming core topics to be developed in different technical work streams. In November 2011, the Movement's Council of Delegates agreed that a resolution on branding should be submitted to the next Council of Delegates, in 2013. Finally, global research was initiated to identify common Red Cross/Red Crescent brand attributes.

To prevent misuse of its logo/the Movement's emblems, the ICRC dealt with about 20 requests by filmmakers, manufacturers, private enterprises and academic institutions to use the ICRC logo or the red cross emblem.

A TV spot and banner ads were used to raise public awareness of the ICRC's family-links website after the Japanese tsunami, and a restoring family links communication toolkit was developed for use by National Societies during crises.

Preparations began to mark anniversaries coming up in 2013 (150 years of the ICRC) and 2014 (150 years of the initial Geneva Convention and 100 years of the Central Tracing Agency), focusing on the theme of "150 years of humanitarian action".

## MULTILINGUAL COMMUNICATION

To develop its relations with stakeholders worldwide, the ICRC communicates in most major languages. In 2011, its language services at headquarters processed about 10 million words. The ICRC's language staff and their external partners edited, translated and proofread a broad variety of public communication and campaign materials, including statutory documents, online and print publications, and donor, legal and operational documents.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SCANNING AND RESEARCH SERVICE

The Environmental Scanning and Research Service tracks media and other public sources of information to help the ICRC optimize its understanding of its working environment. In 2011, it worked closely with the ICRC's operational regions at headquarters and with delegations to identify and monitor issues of direct relevance to its field operations as well as priority topics such as IHL and health care in danger. During acute crises, such as those in Côte d'Ivoire and Libya, the service also produced daily digests of key information garnered from external sources.

The service produced weekly, monthly, and quarterly statistical benchmark reports on the ICRC's visibility in the public domain; these guided public communication and were included in the Directorate's quarterly reviews. Apart from monitoring key media sources, it added the capacity to follow relevant coverage in social networks such as Twitter. More in-depth media analysis was provided of the public launch of the Health Care in Danger project's communication campaign.

The feedback provided by a cross-section of internal users was used to optimize internal reporting on key issues and on the ICRC's public visibility. On request or in response to specific events, ICRC operations were provided with ad hoc thematic and context-related research. In addition, about a dozen reports based on research from internal and archive sources were compiled for internal users.

To support operational decision-making and to enhance the effectiveness of its communication, the ICRC continued to research the drivers that shape its reputation among key stakeholder groups, focusing on officials from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, academics and competitors. It also started working on a major opinion survey in 18 countries to gauge public perceptions of the issue of health care in danger.

## INTERNAL COMMUNICATION

2011 confirmed the importance of internal communication as a means of managing crises and building support for key institutional projects such as the People Management strategy. ICRC managers, led by the Directorate, were increasingly aware of the need to communicate openly within the organization using various channels and drawing on expert support provided by internal communication specialists at headquarters. An intranet staff survey nevertheless confirmed that ICRC employees expect further progress in this respect.

The survey also demonstrated the importance of the intranet as the key internal communication channel offering regular updates on field operations and significant institutional developments. The second version of the intranet, launched in 2011, provides a more user-friendly online platform that allows colleagues to access different services directly and facilitates feedback.

## ARCHIVES AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

In 2011, substantial progress was made towards developing an ICRC information environment strategy which will shape the organization's information management, systems and technology until 2020. The strategy was developed largely through a series of internal organization-wide workshops during which mid-term business process requirements were established. Its core principles have been endorsed by the Directorate, and final approval by the Directorate and Assembly is scheduled for 2012. In parallel, work began on detailed plans to implement the strategy.

Following the introduction of the standard messaging system, ICRC Mail, in late 2010, the information management programme was launched in March 2011 to enable staff to manage and share information efficiently. This was merged with the former "Intranet Version 2" project (collaboration and access to personal information and documents in a secured environment) to allow all steps of the information life-cycle, from the production to the archiving of information, to be treated in the same way. The information management programme includes a set of projects covering messaging systems, collaborative spaces, information processing, and the search for and filing of information.

The job description of the information management advisers in delegations was updated and an in-depth analysis conducted to define the future role of assistants. The structure of the Archives and Information Management Division was reinforced by the creation of an Information Management Unit.

## RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Reports on ICRC activities, registers of official decisions and legal and operational correspondence have been stored since 1863 in the archives. The Archives and Information Management Division provides support for the management of those and other records and the organization of filing systems by delegations and headquarters.

The division adapted the filing procedures and training modules to ICRC Mail. New monitoring and statistical tools were developed and used and about 350 staff, mainly assistants, protection coordinators and heads of delegation, were briefed and trained on information and records management issues.

Work started on closing the institutional archives covering the period 2006–2010; 5,300 files from general archives were repackaged for long-term preservation, and more than 600 internal research requests were answered. Finally, the division strengthened its capacity to produce archive inventories and synthesis reports of archived information for internal users, especially operational managers.

### **LIBRARY AND PUBLIC ARCHIVES**

The ICRC holds over 150,000 public documents on IHL, humanitarian work and its activities. These documents, audiovisual collections and public archives are used to profile the ICRC as a key reference organization on IHL and the Movement.

The ICRC library and public archives are responsible for acquiring, managing, preserving and raising awareness of these collections and archives. In 2011, they responded to more than 3,500 requests for information and documents (including photos, films and audio recordings) and welcomed 2,700 visitors. The ICRC's historical researcher participated in 10 academic seminars and conferences to promote knowledge of the organization and its past.

The ICRC continued to work with Memoriav (the association for the preservation of the audiovisual heritage of Switzerland) to preserve audio recordings and films documenting its activities between 1950 and 1980. The pages on [www.icrc.org](http://www.icrc.org) explaining the library and public archives were updated, and preparations continued to allow users online access to the audiovisual archives by 2013.

Finally, efforts to raise awareness of the library's collection of IHL-related texts were intensified and access was given to a new collection of records relating to the national practice of States regarding IHL.

### **PRESERVATION AND TRACING ARCHIVES**

In 2011, it was decided that the ICRC's general archives from 1966 to 1975 would be opened to public consultation in 2015; 950 boxes of institutional files were cleaned and repackaged in preparation for the opening.

Accruals to the archives in 2011 amounted to about 190 linear metres; 59 new accessions were completed, including 50,000 medical files from Peshawar.

The digitization of archives from the First World War International Agency of Prisoners of War and preparations for opening these archives to the public progressed as planned. The new storerooms at headquarters are now occupied up to 75% of their capacity and those at the logistics centre in Satigny were made ready to start receiving new acquisitions.

The division received 2,856 new requests and replied to 4,034 requests from victims of past armed conflicts and their next-of-kin for official documents such as attestations of captivity and detention. Most requests concerned the Second World War but some related to the First World War and armed conflicts after 1950. The backlog of tracing requests was significantly reduced.

## **INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Division aims to be a driver of ICRC success, delivering high-quality, efficient and effective services and responding to the needs of ICRC users.

In 2011, the division changed its organizational set-up, primarily to improve its service delivery to internal clients. The backlog of ICT projects was reviewed, resulting in fewer projects planned for 2011 and 2012, an improved focus on priority projects and more timely delivery. Finally, an ICT security audit was conducted.

### **ICT PROJECTS DELIVERED**

More than 20 projects were delivered in 2011, most of them for field deployment. They included:

- ▶ software development or upgrade for managing various aspects of ICRC operations, such as: economic security, water and habitat or logistics activities; air operations; the vehicle fleet worldwide; and an internal web-based geographical information system portal
- ▶ the roll-out of the new web platform in all languages
- ▶ the upgrade or installation of software, for example for human resource management, extending the human resources self-service facility, the management of private donors and supporting the linguistic services
- ▶ infrastructure, network and workplace services such as:
  - smartphone services for the field
  - Lotus Notes migration to standard version 8.5.2
  - installation of additional VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal) satellite connections

### **ICT HIGHLIGHTS**

- ▶ ICT staff and material backed the rapid deployment mechanism in Egypt, Japan and Libya. The lessons learnt from Libya prompted a decision to set up an action plan concerning ICT kits for such operations.
- ▶ To reinforce the quality of service in the field, the Geneva Service Desk started providing direct assistance to ICT field teams.
- ▶ A new service level agreement (SLA) was implemented for the overall service desk, covering the field and headquarters. There was a 20% increase in the number of reported incidents. Furthermore:
  - calls answered increased from 74% to 89% (target 95%)
  - first-time closures for service desk level 1 enquiries increased from 45% to 62% (target 65%)
  - the percentage of incidents not resolved within the time required by the SLA fell by 37%, to 22% by the end of 2011 (target 20%)
- ▶ Substantial work was conducted on specific ICT tools to better manage the division:
  - a new budget structure introduced the concept of engagement
  - the new Genius capacity management tool was set up to permit allocation of the right resource at the right time and in the right place
  - the enterprise architect tool, CaseWise, makes it possible to map ICRC information systems
  - a Service Desk tool was installed
- ▶ Significant work to adapt headquarters and field ICT infrastructure was completed. This included:
  - the launch of version 2 of the Service Desk tool
  - the launch of Office 2010 for headquarters

- 
- work to introduce new security measures and a new back-up solution for headquarters servers
  - integration of the management of headquarters mobile and smartphones
  - the launch of the serverless sites concept in the field in the second half of 2011 and concomitant decrease in hardware
  - installation of new accelerators for better connectivity, providing improved response times to the Manila Service Centre (Philippines) and to the Beijing office for upgrading [www.icrc.org](http://www.icrc.org) in Chinese
  - piloting mobile access for field staff to e-mail, contact database and agenda via smartphones.
- ▶ Work progressed on developing an ICT platform for restoring family links (Central Tracing Agency and Protection Division). The installation of the “Employee Self-Service” model was completed with the management of travel expenses for headquarters; in the field a pilot project for the management of holidays was launched in Kinshasa (DRC).

# 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 2011, an average of 10,011 national employees<sup>1</sup> and 1,601 expatriates were working in the field.

## MEETING ONGOING CHALLENGES AND REQUIREMENTS

The Human Resources Department focused in 2011 on maintaining service delivery while launching the People Management project – an institutional endeavour to spell out for the first time a specific ICRC vision for managing the organization's people across the globe in order to keep its leadership position in the humanitarian field. Budgetary challenges leading to staff reductions and operational emergencies requiring multiple rapid deployment staffing activities put the department under tremendous pressure, putting its existing way of functioning under severe strain.

In launching the People Management project, the department concentrated in particular on three deliverables for 2011: the People Management strategy, the Human Resources organizational structure and the implementation plan. The final strategy document will be adopted by the Directorate during the first half of 2012 and the implementation process will start on the basis of preparatory work done in 2011.

## PLANNING AND CAREER-PATH MANAGEMENT

The department's planning units had to address two main challenges:

- ▶ to continue to respond to human resource needs in the field, taking into account the trend towards an increasingly specialized and diverse workforce, while ensuring the rapid deployment of staff in four crises (Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Libya, Syrian Arab Republic); this prompted the department to enlarge the pool of Arabic-speaking delegates by 30%, allowing it to approach the target of 120 new recruits in 2011 and to fill all positions opened in Egypt and Libya
- ▶ to work on human resource processes and structure to better support operations, in line with the People Management strategy. As a result, the department merged the three planning units at year-end and reviewed various processes. It launched a pilot project involving partnerships with two human resource regional partners in two operational regions with the aim of providing better support for the identification of key positions and priorities. The new structure should be in place and regional coverage doubled at the beginning of 2012.

In line with the conclusions of its surveys, the Career Advisory Service (*Service Avenir*) developed a communication approach, interactive intranet pages and a webinar on career-path management, all accessible to staff in the field. The next step will focus on decentralized partnerships to support career transition.

## GENDER AND DIVERSITY

The gender equality adviser is responsible for following up measures taken to implement the ICRC's Gender Equality Policy, for presenting a related 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 2010 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 29% of senior management positions (40% at headquarters and 22% in the field), in line with institutional targets set at 30% female representation at management levels. Women thus remained well represented at headquarters while their number in the field stayed unchanged.

The ICRC 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 technical solution was continuously improved throughout the year. Further steps were taken by the department to identify relevant key performance indicators: a departmental dashboard was set up to track specific objectives on a monthly basis, another set of dashboards was designed for the organizational quarterly review, and links were introduced between human resources and financial data.

## TRAINING BECOMES LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPLOYMENT OF THE STAFF INTEGRATION PROGRAMME

The Staff Integration Programme continues to be successfully implemented in Geneva and in the regional training units in Amman (Jordan), Bangkok (Thailand), Dakar (Senegal) and Nairobi (Kenya). Worldwide, 44 courses took place with a total of 838 participants. The programme forms the basis for the integration of new staff into the ICRC and has shown very positive results. In addition, 706 courses were held to develop the skills and knowledge of ICRC staff at all levels. All training programmes were open to National Society and national staff. E-learning was further developed, with a total of 12 modules now deployed.

1. Daily workers not included.

## PEOPLE LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

The People Leadership and Management (PLM) training course for middle and senior managers was dispensed throughout 2011. Integration of the four PLM principles – self-awareness, feedback, decision-making and creating a conducive environment – has become the organizational basis for good management, as evidenced by the principles' incorporation into the ICRC strategy 2011–2014. The PLM programme was evaluated at the end of 2011 and will continue throughout 2012. A cross-cutting programme was developed for first-time coordinators and will be rolled out in 2012. A competency framework will be prepared in 2012 under the new management training project.

## ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL PROCEDURES

Further structural developments took place in 2011 to prepare the move, in early 2012, from decentralized unit-based administrative support to a human resources administrative shared service model. Aligned with internal audit norms, the Shared Service Unit will consolidate and centralize the provision of routine, transactional services to employees with a Geneva-based employment contract. The benefits to the organization will include:

- ▶ a reduction in the number of staff involved in administrative tasks spread across units
- ▶ an alignment of administrative practices and greater consistency in the application of new and existing rules and guidelines
- ▶ greater ability to monitor and track objectives
- ▶ the definition and management of key performance indicators for the unit
- ▶ a more cost-effective and efficient service

The shift from the current highly customized, individualized and often just-in-time service offered to employees and management towards a more aligned and standardized approach will require a number of changes and must be made without losing overall customer focus.

## CONSOLIDATING THE RECRUITMENT BASE

Finding the best talent for the organization's increasingly complex operations remained the main goal of the Recruitment Unit. Continued interaction with internal customers has been as important as identifying and applying innovative sourcing strategies. The traditional close cooperation with Movement partners, the development of new potential recruitment networks and investment in new technology and media have been equally important parts of the unit's approach.

The over 8,000 job applications received and consistently high ranking among student surveys confirmed the attractiveness of the ICRC as an employer. The 300 newly hired staff included many speakers of Arabic and other oriental languages, facilitating access and proximity to the beneficiaries of major ICRC operations in North Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

In keeping with the trend in recent years, over 80% of newly recruited expatriates came from outside Switzerland and approximately 50% were women.

Work continued on the key competencies required of each candidate in line with overall institutional strategy, and selection criteria based on knowledge of French were relaxed.

## 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 2011, people in 28 countries where the ICRC had operations, including 24 African countries, benefited from the programme. Some 80 staff members and/or their dependents received antiretroviral drugs. Almost 2,500 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 the field and headquarters received adequate funding and appropriate support in terms of logistics, finance and administration.

The global economic and financial situation remained uncertain amid high volatility in the financial market, notably in the foreign exchange market, with the Swiss franc soaring against most currencies. Despite the difficulties faced by the ICRC's main donors and bleak prospects at the beginning of 2011, governments largely upheld their commitments, some of them being able to substantially increase their contribution. The year started with an initial budget of CHF 1.2 billion and a significant deficit brought forward from 2010, leaving a record number of delegations with a negative balance. As the initial income forecast was relatively low, the ICRC decided to cut field activities by CHF 79 million.<sup>1</sup> This, coupled with a remarkable response by ICRC donors in the course of the year, in particular in relation to sudden-onset crises and subsequent budget extensions, led to a sound financial situation and a global surplus at year-end.

Commodity markets also remained highly volatile, with food prices soaring again in the first quarter of 2011. This was of concern to the ICRC because of the potential for related violence and procurement challenges. 2011 also saw the emergence of new regulations, increasing the points of control that influence supply chain processes and shaping the organization's ability to move goods around the globe.

This situation confirms the need for a highly flexible supply chain equipped with adequate, solid and globally shared systems and practices.

In September 2011, the ICRC Directorate adopted the Framework for sustainable development at the ICRC, an indication of the organization's desire progressively to integrate sustainable development principles – when doing so makes sense – into its activities and practices.

1. Although the ICRC made cuts to many of its operations, there was no formal revision of the initial budgets. The cuts were decided on following a review of the 2011 plans of action, which enabled the organization to identify direct and indirect costs that could be reduced or removed completely owing to: a change of situation; the possibility of postponing an activity; or, in exceptional cases, a decision to cancel an objective. Expenditure ceilings were also imposed on delegations and headquarters.

## 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 donors and partners with reliable information.

In 2011, the Finance and Administration Division notably:

- ▶ provided the Directorate with options for addressing the pessimistic end-of-year financial forecast

It re-evaluated budgets in the light of the latest currency fluctuations, proposed cost-reduction measures for headquarters and the field, and suggested long-term, contextualized analysis to help improve cost-efficiency in delegations. With several measures taken very early on, the organization was able to return to a balanced and financially sustainable situation.

- ▶ launched a comprehensive review of its treasury management policies, with a focus on mitigating risk linked to currency exchange volatility
- ▶ worked on the early adoption of the revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) post-employment benefits standard (IAS 19)
- ▶ initiated a review of the ICRC's adherence to the IFRS

The recent evolution of the IFRS, especially with regard to employee benefits (IAS 19), has led the ICRC to note in its financial statement a liability related to its pension fund. The ICRC and ICRC pension fund are two legally separate entities whose risks are not shared or interconnected. Although the 2011 financial statements are – from a formal perspective – fully compliant with the IAS 19 requirements, they do not provide a true and fair view of the situation from the employee liability perspective.

## 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.

The newly built logistics centre in Satigny, on the outskirts of Geneva (Switzerland), is fully operational.

A joint project with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum (which is independent from the ICRC) will provide additional space for the Museum's exhibitions and a modernized auditorium and cafeteria for both organizations by mid-2013.

The ICRC training centre located in Ecogia, just outside Geneva, enabled various ICRC units to organize more than 200 events, including 24 for external participants. The centre hosted 11,747 guests during 2011.

## INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION

Following a comprehensive study and careful consideration, the Internet backup provided by a radio system centralized in Geneva has been decommissioned, given that, with the development of Internet-based communication, radio traffic has been declining.

Newly introduced international transport security restrictions have led to tighter controls on outgoing parcels, making it increasingly challenging to maintain reasonable expenditure levels for the distribution of mail and parcels.

## 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 upholding its independence. The ICRC seeks the widest possible range of predictable, sustained and flexible sources of financial support to meet its objectives. It guarantees that donor requirements are given due consideration.

## BUDGETS

The ICRC's initial 2011 budget, launched in November 2010, totalled CHF 1.2 billion. This was CHF 120.9 million higher than the previous year's initial budget (net of contingency). The largest increase was in the Emergency Appeals for field operations, which amounted to CHF 1,046.9 million as opposed to CHF 936.4 million in 2010. The Headquarters Appeal, for its part, increased from CHF 173.0 million in 2010 to CHF 183.5 million in 2011.

During the year, donors received information about five budget extensions launched in response to unforeseen events and substantial humanitarian needs (compared with six in 2010). These were brought about by the resurgence/intensification of hostilities or natural disasters in Côte d'Ivoire (Abidjan regional), Liberia, Libya (Tunis regional), on two occasions, and Somalia. The largest budget extension amounted to CHF 67.5 million, aimed at helping people in Somalia affected by drought in addition to armed conflict.

## EXPENDITURE

<b>Overall expenditure</b>
CHF 1,120.3 million (including overheads)
<b>Headquarters</b>
CHF 181.1 million
<b>Field operations</b>
CHF 939.2 million

The implementation rate (field expenditure in cash, kind and services divided by final field budget and multiplied by 100) for the activities planned in 2011 was lower than the previous year (2010: 90.7%; 2009: 86.2%), with expenditure reaching 77.9.0% of the overall final Emergency Appeals budget. While the ICRC had improved access to conflict areas and, consequently, the capacity to deploy major operations, the lower implementation rate is a combined result of the cuts in activities that were decided on at the end of the first quarter and of the depreciation of most currencies against the Swiss franc.

## CONTRIBUTIONS

**Total contributions received in 2011: CHF 1.153 billion**

Funding sources and patterns were similar to previous years. In 2011, the proportion of support from governments was 83.2% (2010: 81.0%; 2009: 81.4%), while that from National Societies fell slightly to 4.7% (2010: 5.4%; 2009: 4.8%). The proportion received from the European Commission dropped slightly to 9.2% (2010: 10.6%; 2009: 10.6%) owing to an unfavourable EUR-CHF exchange rate, while that received from various other public and private sources increased slightly to 2.9% (2010: 2.7%; 2009: 3.0%).

Despite the unfavourable exchange rate between USD and CHF, and with a record contribution in USD, the United States of America (United States) remained the ICRC's largest donor, accounting for 20.9% (CHF 241.1 million) of all contributions received and 22.1% (CHF 223.3 million) of funding for field operations. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ranked second with a contribution of CHF 152.5 million (a big increase from CHF 77.9 million in 2010 and CHF 91.6 million in 2009), which accounted for 13.2% of all contributions received and 14.2% (CHF 143.0 million) of funding for field operations. Switzerland's total contribution of CHF 112.1 million was the third largest. Because of the unfavourable exchange rate, the European Commission dropped to fourth position with a total contribution of CHF 105.7 million (CHF 111.4 in 2010 and CHF 116.7 in 2009), even though it increased its contribution to EUR 87.1 million in 2011 from EUR 79.2 million in 2010 and EUR 77.5 million in 2009.

The ICRC's operational flexibility was preserved as a number of governments continued either not to earmark their contributions or to do so in a relatively broad fashion (mostly by geographical region). Governments that made substantial contributions 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 18 members in 2011 (based on the 2010 contributions). Its annual meeting was hosted by Luxembourg.

The table below shows the contributions of DSG members in 2011. On this basis, the DSG will have 18 members in 2012.

(in CHF million)

NAME OF DONOR (DSG member)	CASH – HEADQUARTERS	CASH – FIELD	TOTAL CASH	TOTAL KIND	TOTAL SERVICES	GRAND TOTAL
Australia	1.9	42.8	44.8	-	-	44.8
Belgium	0.9	16.7	17.6	-	-	17.6
Canada	2.7	25.3	28.0	-	-	28.0
Denmark	3.3	13.9	17.1	-	-	17.1
European Commission	-	105.7	105.7	-	-	105.7
Finland	1.3	10.1	11.4	0.2	-	11.7
France	1.2	12.6	13.8	-	-	13.8
Germany	1.5	33.2	34.7	-	-	34.7
Ireland	0.2	11.8	12.0	-	-	12.0
Japan	0.4	46.5	46.9	-	-	46.9
Luxembourg	1.1	9.0	10.0	-	-	10.0
Netherlands	4.8	30.8	35.6	-	-	35.6
Norway	4.2	56.2	60.4	0.6	-	61.0
Spain	0.4	18.7	19.1	-	-	19.1
Sweden	6.6	77.1	83.7	0.0	-	83.8
Switzerland	70.0	42.0	112.0	0.1	-	112.1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9.5	143.0	152.5	-	-	152.5
United States of America	17.9	223.3	241.1	-	-	241.1

Note: Figures in this table are rounded off, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding-off addition differences.

## CONTRIBUTIONS IN RESPONSE TO THE HEADQUARTERS APPEAL

A total of CHF 143.2 million was received in contributions for the headquarters budget: CHF 133.5 million from 75 governments, CHF 5.2 million from 63 National Societies and CHF 4.5 million from a number of other private and public sources.

## CONTRIBUTIONS IN RESPONSE TO THE EMERGENCY APPEALS

### Cash component

CHF 999.1 million (2010: 898.6 million; 2009: 929.3 million)

### In-kind component

CHF 1.9 million (2010: 1.3 million; 2009: 12.9 million)

### Services

CHF 8.5 million (2010: 11.7 million; 2009: 14.5 million)

### Assets

CHF 0.0 million (2010: 0.0 million; 2009: 0.0 million)

In total, CHF 826.1 million was provided for ICRC field operations by 34 governments, CHF 105.7 million by the European Commission, CHF 49.0 million by 34 National Societies, CHF 0.2 million by a variety of international organizations, and CHF 28.5 million by public and private sources. These include the African Development Bank, the canton of Geneva, the International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA), Mine-Ex Rotary Liechtenstein and Switzerland, the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA), and some

members of the ICRC Corporate Support Group (Credit Suisse Group, Fondation Hans Wilsdorf, Holcim Ltd, Swiss Reinsurance Company and Zurich Financial Services).

## FLEXIBILITY IN FUNDING

The ICRC continued to witness a steadily 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 that the ICRC continues to enjoy flexibility in the use of its funds, particularly in relation to earmarking and reporting. The increased level of earmarking was often accompanied by rigorous project implementation timetables and stringently specific reporting conditions. Experience has shown that there is a direct correlation between flexible funding policies and the ICRC's ability to maintain its independence and rapid response capacity.

### 2011 NON-EARMARKED cash contributions

CHF 342.5 million / 30.1% (26.0% in 2010; 24.7% in 2009)

### 2011 TIGHTLY EARMARKED cash contributions

CHF 227.0 million / 19.9% (19.6% in 2010; 20.8% in 2009)

At 30.1% in 2011, the proportion of non-earmarked cash contributions ("core funding") was higher than in 2010 (26.0%; in 2009, 24.7%). Apart from some private donations, most non-earmarked funds came from 16 governments (most notably

from Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States), the Norwegian Red Cross and the canton of Geneva.

Cash contributions loosely earmarked for a given region, country or programme represented 50.0% (CHF 569.3 million) of the total.

## PREDICTABILITY IN FUNDING

The ICRC's funding system does not rely on set (statutory) contributions. Moreover, its programmes are implemented according to needs and are not contingent on the level of contributions pledged or received. 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 to be realistic in terms of its objectives/budgets and to secure a degree of funding predictability. Commitments from donor countries spanning several years might therefore be useful, and have in fact been made by Belgium, Luxembourg 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. Nevertheless, it will continue, whenever deemed relevant, 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

Despite ongoing efforts, the ICRC remained concerned about the slow rate of progress in enlarging the range of its main financial contributors. In view of its universal mandate and worldwide activities, the organization would like to be able to count on broader 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.

<b>Overall ICRC funding</b>
(CHF 1,152.8 million)
<b>80 governments and the European Commission</b>
CHF 1,065.3 million / 92.4% (2010: 91.6%; 2009: 92.0%)
<b>Top 10 governments including the European Commission</b>
CHF 918.2 million / 79.6% (2010: 77.5%; 2009: 78.0%)
<b>Top 5 governments including the European Commission</b>
CHF 695.2 million / 60.3% (2010: 59.6%; 2009: 60.6%)

In 2011, contributions were received from 72 National Societies (2010: 68; 2009: 91).

## RELATIONS WITH THE CORPORATE SECTOR

The ICRC also sees the business sector as a major stakeholder in its work. In 2005 it set up the Corporate Support Group (CSG) with a group of Swiss companies to establish innovative and long-term partnerships. The Group's members are: ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd, Credit Suisse Group, F. Hoffmann La Roche Ltd, Fondation Hans Wilsdorf, Lombard Odier Darier Hentsch & Cie,

Swiss Reinsurance Company, Vontobel Group and Zurich Financial Services. The AVINA STIFTUNG and the Credit Suisse Group joined in 2008; Holcim started supporting ICRC activities in 2009 and joined the CSG at the beginning of 2010.

The 2011 CSG plenary meeting was hosted by Holcim in Zurich (Switzerland).

Corporate partnerships provide an opportunity to exchange skills and knowledge with private companies, with the aim of enhancing the ICRC's capacity to help the victims of armed conflict. 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 2011 Emergency and Headquarters Appeals, which were launched in November 2010, were followed in the course of 2011 by five budget extensions approved by the Assembly Council.

The ICRC reported to donors on all its field operations in 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 the light of the objectives, plans of action and indicators set out in the Emergency Appeals for 2011 (and budget extensions). They are result-based whenever possible and include standard figures and indicators for ICRC activities by context, which have been progressively enhanced 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 at that time for field operations.

Donors were kept abreast of the main developments in ICRC operations and related humanitarian issues in 64 updates covering a wide range of operations and topics, including reviews of specific programmes, and policy matters, and in the Special Report on Mine Action in 2010. In addition to the yearly "mobilization tables" published in relation to the Emergency Appeals to allow donors to make in-kind or cash-for-kind contributions, five such tables were issued in relation to the budget extensions.

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 GLOBAL NETWORK

Management of the worldwide ICRC supply chain takes place in the stable environment of Satigny (Geneva). Infrastructure there represents 3% of the ICRC's total storage capacity and houses 20% of its stocks in value. The centre supports operations in terms of sourcing, and is reinforced by regional infrastructure in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Amman (Jordan), Nairobi (Kenya) and Peshawar (Pakistan). A network of 2,500 employees of 80 nationalities located

in approximately 200 sites, transporters and suppliers from over 100 countries, 130 warehouses, and a fleet comprising airplanes and various vehicles all actively contribute to its efficiency.

Logistics activities in 2011 focused on:

- ▶ mobilizing logistical resources for Libya, Somalia and the Syrian Arab Republic and running complex aid distributions in remote areas suffering the combined effects of armed conflict, violence and natural disaster
- ▶ providing relief and surgical supplies through the Swiss-based and regional logistics bases (see above), mainly for Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Israel and the occupied territories, Niger and Yemen
- ▶ upgrading an integrated solution for managing assistance and logistics data (Synergy)
- ▶ centralizing the fleet management system (Fleetwave software) to contribute to data quality and increased analytical capabilities
- ▶ the launch of the global logistics data project, which will provide centralized data to support agile decision-making in critical fields such as purchasing or lead time
- ▶ the successful relocation of logistics reporting to Manila (Philippines)
- ▶ transferring the 4,700 stock items from a rented site in Vernier (Geneva) to the new building in Satigny
- ▶ completing the mapping of supply chain macro processes to optimize procedures and tools

## WORKING IN HARMONY WITH PARTNERS

The ICRC develops partnerships to increase its logistical reach. In 2011, while managing existing relationships, the ICRC initiated new partnerships, notably with F. Hoffmann La Roche Ltd, and held exploratory discussions with the Red Cross Society of China.

## CROSS-CUTTING PROJECTS AND MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

Considering the associated costs and risks, the ICRC decided to abandon the LOG-FIN project to build a common IT solution for processing financial and logistical data in its original form in favour of a logistics supply chain project. In September 2011, the department began examining a new project, OSCAR (Operational Supply Chain, Agile & Reliable), in cooperation with the Department of Operations. The project aims to develop a pragmatic, mobile and consistent global supply chain process, able to meet operational challenges and ready to be progressively deployed across the ICRC in 2012.

Cross-cutting working groups chaired by the department worked to optimize reporting and decision-making management processes:

- ▶ the interdepartmental skills group on business intelligence produced a summary of the various departments' perspectives and expectations in order to recommend improvements in the above areas
- ▶ the department facilitated discussions between the interdepartmental group on reporting and the new chief information officer regarding development of a strategy on information management systems and technology
- ▶ the working group on standardization of institutional data-management procedures extended its scope, becoming involved in the new RADAR project to build a new system for centralizing and improving management of reference data

In addition to developing the Framework for sustainable development at the ICRC, the adviser on sustainable development worked on a number of initiatives relating to the environmental component of sustainable development. Studies were carried out on environmental impact and concrete measures taken to mitigate any negative impact. The results were 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.

Among the concrete measures taken were:

- ▶ successful testing, in collaboration with an academic institution, of a study on environmental impact using a life-cycle analysis method
- ▶ successful treatment, in Kenya, of a first shipment of four tonnes of electronic waste from Nairobi in a new pilot plant run by computer manufacturers in Mombasa
- ▶ successful pilot projects using solar-powered water heaters in places of detention and ICRC residences

# OPERATIONS

# THE ICRC AROUND THE WORLD

AFRICA

ASIA AND  
THE PACIFIC

EUROPE AND  
THE AMERICAS

MIDDLE EAST



ICRC headquarters

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ICRC delegation

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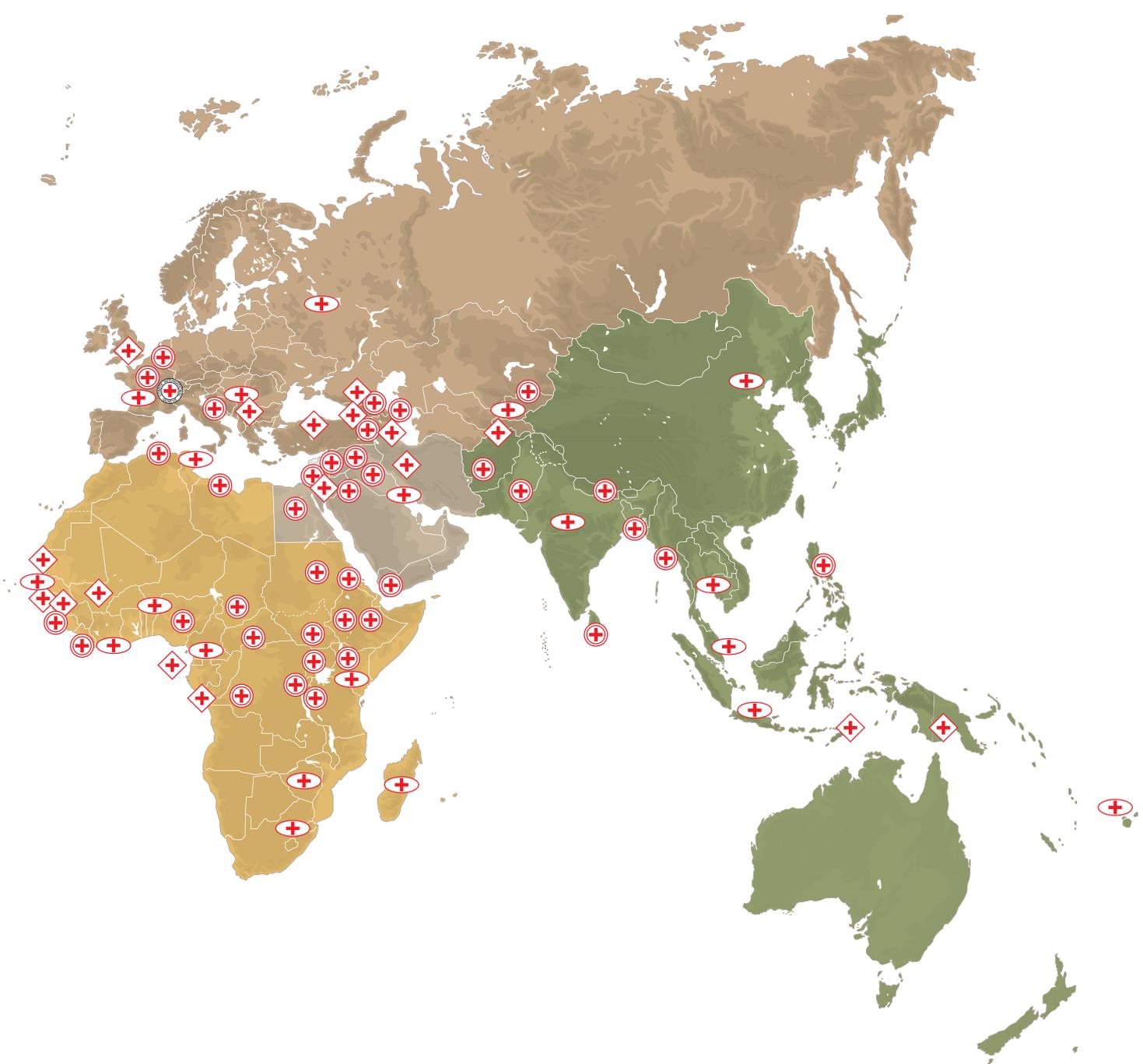
ICRC regional delegation

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ICRC mission

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# OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS



Thierry Gassmann/ICRC

## CONFLICT ENVIRONMENTS AND CHALLENGES FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Close analysis of the primary characteristics of the armed conflicts and other situations of violence in which the ICRC operated in 2011 reveals a number of key features.

First, there were the multiple consequences of the major crises that marked the past 12 months, in particular those that occurred in the context of what have become known as the “Arab Spring” and the “Fukushima disaster”. These situations underlined that, despite all efforts to analyse, plan and prepare for such eventualities, the challenges of *dealing with the unexpected* will continue to play a key role in crisis management, including in terms of providing a humanitarian response.

While sharing some common features, the events that took place in several North African and Middle Eastern countries clearly differed in a number of respects. The situation in Libya, for instance, amounted to a full-fledged armed conflict, with both international and non-international dimensions. Several other situations of violence resulted in serious repression by State security services in response to popular uprisings or civil unrest.

It is too early to predict the medium- to longer-term outcomes of these events. Some countries appeared to be on track to peacefully determine a different constitutional, political and social future for their people. Others seemed likely to experience longer phases of instability, unrest and conflict.

Secondly, 10 years after the attacks of 11 September 2001, the nature of the “fight against Al-Qaeda and its affiliates” continued to evolve, with the larger conventional deployments of forces by the United States of America and NATO in Afghanistan or Iraq gradually giving way to new strategies, involving the use of drones and lighter direct military engagements.

Thirdly, the world continued to experience a significant number of protracted armed conflicts. Few conflicts were driven by clearly ideological motives. The majority were internal conflicts characterized by economic, often outright criminal, rationales. The long duration of such confrontations – often over two, three or four decades – had led to the spread of lawlessness. Entire regions were not only beyond the control of State security services but also beyond the reach of State social and health institutions. Such regions harboured hugely diverse, fragmented and ruthless groups, including official and unofficial, State-based and frequently non-State armed groups. Pursuing illicit economic interests rather than ideological or political agendas, they imposed their control over the territory and population with extreme brutality and violence.

Situations in which large parts of a country’s institutional fabric had been taken over by structured war economies were immensely complex to address in political or mediation terms. Where many of the players involved saw little incentive in trading lucrative conflict-related business opportunities for a future ministerial or parliamentary position, the logics of predation dominated those of social conscience and political vision.

In some contexts, the impact of transnational organized crime started to be acknowledged as a genuine strategic threat, in view of the levels of organization of the groups involved and their ability to infiltrate State institutions, to secure control over swathes of national territory, and to act beyond national borders. The confrontation between State security forces, on the one hand, and criminal gangs and cartels, on the other, exposed both local and migrant populations to a frightening pattern of abuse and brutality, with devastating humanitarian consequences.

The world was further beset by the combined effects of the economic and financial crises. International food price indexes peaked in early 2011, compounding the situation of countless people already suffering from armed conflict, social exclusion, lack of employment or other pressures. Declining remittances from abroad weakened the resilience of populations heavily dependent on such income in several contexts. These trends, triggered by increased food demand in several parts of the world and by the consequences of drought and floods, continued to fuel unrest and conflict, with no end in sight.

## OPERATIONS: REVIEW, APPROACH AND THEMATIC CHALLENGES

In 2011, the ICRC was able to respond effectively to several unfolding crises, including a number of unforeseen conflicts. In Côte d’Ivoire, its longstanding relations with all sides and presence in the country’s crisis-prone regions enabled it to adjust swiftly to the anticipated post-election conflict. In Libya, the ICRC had first to establish a presence and forge relations to gain access to affected populations, first in the east working out of Benghazi and rapidly also from Tripoli. The ICRC also managed to develop activities in response to events in Egypt, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen.

The ICRC was able to adapt to sudden-onset crises thanks to recent improvements in its rapid deployment systems, its commitment to emergency response and its essential partnerships with

National Societies. Other factors enabling the ICRC to act in protracted armed conflicts and other situations of violence included its widespread presence, its proximity to populations, and its neutrality, independence and impartiality.

The ICRC sought to live up to the responsibilities and pressures resulting from a solid initial field budget (CHF 1,047 million), from budget extensions amounting to CHF 159 million for the crises in Côte d'Ivoire (and consequences in Liberia), Libya and Somalia, 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, Pakistan, the Philippines, South Sudan and Sudan. As a result of lower-than-expected initial income forecasts in early 2011, the ICRC cut planned field activities to the value of CHF 79 million,<sup>1</sup> which affected programmes in some countries.

Throughout 2011, ICRC field staff and staff of National Societies worked to address the multiple vulnerabilities and suffering endured by men, women and children in conflict zones worldwide.

Regardless of the context, it remained crucial to address the risks and needs of individuals and communities in the light of their specific circumstances, including gender. In responding to needs in both acute and protracted crises, the ICRC sought to diversify its activities according to people's vulnerabilities and to build on their resilience, actively involving them in coping with, improving or transforming their situation.

Addressing vulnerability in acute crises such as Côte d'Ivoire and Libya meant focusing primarily on people *directly* affected by fighting: the weapon-wounded, endangered civilians, IDPs fleeing the battle zone and detainees at risk of ill-treatment or disappearance.

Then there were the *indirect* effects resulting from: prolonged restrictions on movement; diverse forms of humiliation; the steady deterioration in health and sanitation conditions for the wider 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 effects, and adapted its response accordingly.

In contexts such as Afghanistan, the DRC or Iraq, both the direct and indirect effects required attention. For example, in Kandahar (Afghanistan), the ICRC provided the hospital with support for both war surgery and gynaecological and obstetric services.

In recent years, greater efforts have been made to respond to the needs of families of missing persons and victims of sexual violence. In 2011, the ICRC worked to integrate mental health concerns more effectively into its activities for detainees and civilians traumatized by the particularly brutal behaviour patterns of certain armed groups.

Given that armed conflicts affect people differently depending on their gender and age, the ICRC markedly sharpened its analysis of and response to the specific needs of women and girls.

In 2011, the ICRC engaged in numerous effective operational partnerships with National Societies. In contexts such as Afghanistan, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Israel and the occupied territories, Libya, Nigeria, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, these partnerships helped significantly widen the scope of action and heighten the impact of activities, particularly regarding assistance programmes and the restoration of family links.

ICRC teams continued to actively participate in various coordination mechanisms at field level, be they cluster meetings or others, seeking to identify unmet needs and avoid duplication.

The above-mentioned trends and needs presented the humanitarian community with significant challenges. The crises in Côte d'Ivoire and Libya appeared to confirm that some key humanitarian actors had lost the ability to respond during emergency phases in armed conflicts. This may have resulted in part from the security-related concerns and constraints placed on the UN humanitarian agencies during UN-sanctioned military interventions. More worryingly, some of the larger international NGOs failed to deploy meaningful activities in either context.

While the new forms of rejection and instrumentalization of humanitarian action following 11 September 2001 are well known, the self-imposed constraints of humanitarian agencies were sometimes underestimated. Once again in 2011, humanitarian agencies called on foreign military contingents in several contexts to provide protection for access to regions in which other agencies were working without escorts. These contradictory approaches and standards served to blur perceptions of the wider humanitarian community.

The growing diversity of the humanitarian sector was another important factor, with profound changes resulting from the increasing presence and assertiveness of agencies and charities from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East. In Somalia and Libya, two distinct humanitarian communities were working side by side without interacting.

## AFRICA

In addition to the emergency operations in Côte d'Ivoire and Libya, the ICRC maintained operations in several other African contexts. The ICRC operation in Somalia turned out to be the organization's largest worldwide, after a significant budget extension that sought to address the consequences of drought and the serious nutritional status of up to 1 million people in central and southern regions of the country.

While the ICRC continued to be well perceived by the various actors on the ground, operating in the high-risk Somali context was extremely challenging, both in terms of security and of ensuring proper accountability for the distribution of assistance. Although tens of thousands of children, nursing mothers and other particularly affected people were assisted by the Somali Red Crescent Society and the ICRC, food distributions were slower than planned and thus continued into 2012.

East Africa experienced significant change resulting from the independence of South Sudan. Building on its long standing presence, the ICRC established a full-fledged delegation in the new

1. Although the ICRC made cuts to many of its operations, there was no formal revision of the initial budgets. The cuts were decided on following a review of the 2011 plans of action, which enabled the organization to identify direct and indirect costs that could be reduced or removed completely owing to: a change of situation; the possibility of postponing an activity; or, in exceptional cases, a decision to cancel an objective. Expenditure ceilings were also imposed on delegations and headquarters.

Republic of South Sudan. It continued to operate in Sudan, with substantial activities in Darfur (livelihood support). Access to South Kordofan proved impossible for the ICRC and was limited in the Blue Nile region.

The ICRC sought to expand its operational range in parts of Nigeria affected by inter-communal violence, working in close partnership with the Nigerian Red Cross Society. It maintained a large operation in the DRC, addressing a range of assistance and protection issues, particularly in the east of the country.

## ASIA

South Asia was once again the operational focus of activity for the ICRC. Activities in Afghanistan centred on visits to people detained either by international or Afghan forces. The issue of the gradual handover of responsibility for detention to Afghan authorities was discussed on a regular basis. The ICRC continued to provide several hospitals and clinics with significant support and training. Physical rehabilitation activities for thousands of disabled people in Afghanistan represented a sizeable component of the operation, as did cooperation with the Afghan Red Crescent Society, a crucial partner.

Activities in Pakistan faced multiple challenges and constraints. ICRC medical work, notably in the context of its hospital in Peshawar and its war-surgery programme in Quetta, was effective and appreciated. However, access to some violence-affected regions was severely limited, restricting the ICRC's ability to help the civilian population there.

Elsewhere in Asia, the ICRC carried out diverse activities in India, the Philippines and Thailand. Its operations in Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka were small or downsized. In Myanmar, dialogue on the ICRC's operational range resumed.

The ICRC delegations in China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, and offices in Sydney (Australia) and Tokyo (Japan), played an important role in deepening the organization's dialogue with key governmental stakeholders and institutions regarding its humanitarian priorities and approaches.

## EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS

The ICRC's main operational focus in the Americas remained Colombia, with multifaceted activities for detainees, hostages, civilians affected by weapon contamination, women exposed to sexual violence and IDPs. The ICRC continued to adapt its presence in the country to the changing pattern of the conflict. Cooperation with the Colombian Red Cross proved vital in a range of situations.

In several contexts of Central and South America, the ICRC provided support to National Societies for dealing with the consequences of extreme forms of organized armed violence in urban settings. These situations, while not amounting to armed conflicts, have resulted in tens of thousands of victims, attacks against medical infrastructure and personnel, and other serious problems requiring humanitarian action.

The ICRC continued to visit detainees held by the United States at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station (Cuba).

While streamlining its activities and set-up in the Western Balkans, the ICRC continued to focus on the issue of missing persons and their families.

In Central Asia, the ICRC reduced its presence in Kyrgyzstan, established after the 2010 inter-communal violence. It maintained an active presence in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

The delegations in Brussels (Belgium) and Moscow (Russian Federation) provided essential fora for dialogue and engagement with institutions of the European Union, NATO, the Collective Security Treaty Organization and Russian governmental institutions in relation to major crises in 2011, notably Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic.

## MIDDLE EAST

As the events of the "Arab Spring" unfolded, the ICRC widened its response in contexts such as the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. In the Syrian context this included mainly new activities in response to the violence affecting the country (efforts to visit detainees; support for hospitals and Syrian Arab Red Crescent branches assisting affected civilians and the wounded). In Yemen, the ICRC added activities in towns affected by civil unrest to its ongoing conflict-related work (e.g. visiting detainees, assisting IDPs in the north and south of the country, and providing medical and physical rehabilitation support).

Iraq remained a major operational endeavour. Tens of thousands of detainees under the responsibility of the Iraqi authorities were visited, reflecting a positive trend over the past two years. The ICRC scaled down its direct assistance to medical institutions, given the government's commitment to assume its responsibility in addressing those needs. Instead, the ICRC focused on segments of the population facing particular pressures, such as households headed by women. It maintained a range of services in the regions most affected by violence north of the capital. Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory experienced some major developments, with the release of an Israeli soldier and hundreds of Palestinian detainees and with various Palestinian Authority initiatives to achieve recognition of statehood at the UN in New York (United States of America). ICRC activities continued to focus on monitoring the welfare of people detained in Israel and in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, emergency preparedness with the Palestine Red Crescent Society, and livelihood support and water and sanitation projects, mainly in the Gaza Strip.

# ICRC OPERATIONS IN 2011: A FEW FACTS, FIGURES AND RESULTS

## PRESENCE

In 2011, 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	<b>32</b>
Asia and the Pacific	<b>15</b>
Europe and the Americas	<b>27</b>
Middle East	<b>10</b>

## PERSONNEL

The average number of ICRC staff in 2011 was as follows:

<b>Headquarters:</b>	<b>931</b>
Field: expatriates	1,601
<i>Expatriates</i>	1,437
<i>National Society staff</i>	126
<i>National staff on temporary mission</i>	38
Field: national staff	10,011
<b>Field: total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>11,612</b>
<b>Final total</b>	<b>12,543</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 2011	In million	CHF	USD	EUR
Headquarters		181.1	205.5	146.7
Field		939.2	1,066.0	760.8
The sub-total comes to CHF 1,120.3 million, from which field overheads (CHF 57.2 million) must be deducted in order to reach the final total.				
<b>Final total</b>		<b>1,063.1</b>	<b>1,206.6</b>	<b>861.2</b>

Exchange rates: USD 1.00 = CHF 0.8811; EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.2345

10 largest operations in 2011 in terms of expenditure		In million	CHF	USD	EUR
1	Somalia		92.6	105.1	75.0
2	Afghanistan		84.0	95.3	68.0
3	Iraq		64.6	73.3	52.3
4	South Sudan and Sudan		60.8	69.0	49.3
5	Pakistan		57.1	64.8	46.2
6	Congo, Democratic Republic of the		55.8	63.3	45.2
7	Tunis (regional)		53.3	60.5	43.2
8	Israel and the Occupied Territories		51.7	58.7	41.9
9	Colombia		33.0	37.4	26.7
10	Yemen		29.4	33.4	23.8

Exchange rates: USD 1.00 = CHF 0.8811; EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.2345

## VISITS TO DETAINEES

ICRC delegates visited **540,828 detainees**, **28,949** of whom were monitored individually (**829** women; **978** minors), held in **1,869 places of detention** in **75 countries** and in **5 different international courts**. Of this number, **14,790 detainees** (**270** women; **823** minors) were registered and visited for the first time in 2011.

With support provided by the ICRC, **15,715 detainees** benefited from **family visits**.

A total of **24,092** detention attestations were issued.

## RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

The ICRC collected **148,347** and distributed **127,109 RCMs**, thus enabling members of families separated as a result of armed conflict, unrest, disturbances or tensions to exchange news. Among these messages, **28,963** were collected from and **17,148** distributed to **detainees**. In addition, **219,925 phone calls** were facilitated between family members. The ICRC also made **8,593 phone calls** to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative visited by its delegates.

The ICRC **registered 2,236 unaccompanied/separated children** (737 girls), including **479 demobilized children** (45 girls) during 2011. Once their families had been located and with the

agreement of the children and their relatives, it organized the reunification of **1,045 children** (312 girls) with their families. By the end of the year, the cases of **1,723 unaccompanied/separated children** (including **136 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 7,352 people** for whom tracing requests had been filed by their families. The ICRC website [familylinks.icrc.org](http://familylinks.icrc.org) listed the **names of 31,742 people**, helping reconnect them with their relatives and friends. At the end of the year, the ICRC was still taking action to locate **48,465 people** (4,122 women; 5,258 minors at the time of disappearance) at the request of their families.

The ICRC **reunited 1,505 people** (including **1,045 minors**) with their families. It organized the **transfer or repatriation of**

**6,141 people**, including **92 detainees after their release**. It also organized the transfer or repatriation of **1,050 sets of human remains**. It issued **travel documents** that enabled **2,967 people** to return to their home countries or to settle in a host country.

It relayed **3,698 official documents** of various types between family members across borders and front lines.

A total of **703,807 people** contacted ICRC offices worldwide for services or advice regarding issues related to protection and family links.

## ASSISTANCE

In 2011, the ICRC ran assistance programmes in **80 countries**. The bulk of the work was carried out in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia and Yemen.

## ASSISTANCE SUPPLIES

In 2011, the ICRC purchased or received as contributions in kind the following assistance supplies:

Food items	86,134 tonnes	CHF 64 million
Seed	6,963 tonnes	CHF 7 million
Essential household items	11,980 tonnes <i>including:</i> 850,786 blankets 7,989 tents 299,217 tarpaulins 259,919 kitchen sets 37,335 hygiene kits 17 tonnes of clothing	CHF 47 million
Medical and physical rehabilitation items		CHF 25 million
Water and habitat items		CHF 16 million
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>CHF 160 million</b>
		<b>USD 182 million</b>
		<b>EUR 130 million</b>

Exchange rates: USD 1.00 = CHF 0.8811; EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.2345

## 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 **68 countries** worldwide. More than **4,942,000 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 **3,111,000** in the form of **essential household and hygiene items**. Around **63%** and **67%** of the beneficiaries of food and essential household and hygiene items respectively were **IDPs**, around **24%** and **25%** respectively were **women** and around **51%** and **40%** respectively **children**. In addition, some **3,819,000 people** (of whom around **29%** 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 2011, the ICRC **expatriate and national engineers and technicians** were involved in water, sanitation and construction work in **54 countries**. These projects catered for the needs of some **21,920,000 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 **35%** and **36%** of the beneficiaries were **women** and **children** respectively.

## HEALTH CARE SERVICES

During the year, the ICRC regularly or occasionally supported **391 hospitals** and **524 other health care facilities** around the world. An estimated **6,854,000 people** (33% women; 54% children) benefited from ICRC-supported health care facilities. **Community health** programmes were implemented in **25 countries**, in many cases with National Society participation.

More than **20,800 weapon-wounded** and **114,600 non-weapon-wounded** (surgical) patients were admitted to ICRC-supported hospitals in **30 countries** where more than **138,200 surgical operations** were performed. In these hospitals, more than **417,900 other patients** were admitted, including **196,828 women** and girls receiving **gynaecological/obstetric** care. Some **1,598,000 people** were treated as outpatients and **8,426 people** had their **treatment paid for** by the ICRC. The ICRC supported **147 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 **93 centres** in **31 countries**, enabling **222,264 patients** (including **40,806 women** and **59,905 children**) to receive services. A total of **8,617 new patients** were fitted with **prostheses** and **30,094 with orthoses**. The centres produced and delivered **19,740 prostheses** (including **2,537 for women** and **1,065 for children**; **7,402 for mine victims**) and **52,832 orthoses** (including **8,808 for women** and **29,027 for children**; **311 for mine victims**). In addition, **3,492 wheelchairs** and **31,300 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 **27 contexts** (23 delegations). The Sector also worked with the UN and NGOs to further develop and strengthen international mine-action standards and coordination.

## FORENSIC SERVICES

During 2011, 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. In 2011, more than **one third (38%) of the ICRC's operational activities were conducted in the frame of operational partnerships with the National Society of the country concerned**, with the following break down by programme:

▶ Assistance	30.4%
▶ Protection	21.5%
▶ Prevention	48.1%

These activities were implemented in 48 ICRC delegations. As part of this relationship, the ICRC also contributed to strengthening the National Societies' capacity to carry out their own activities.

## PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

In 2011, 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 18,000 times**.

The ICRC produced some **130 print and audiovisual products**, including **26 video news items**, which were issued to broadcasters worldwide, and **68 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 **26 news items** broadcast on over **50 channels**, including Al Jazeera and BBC World TV.

The ICRC distributed some 474,000 publications and 7,430 copies of films worldwide.

The ICRC website received some **16.5 million page views** in total. This represents an increase of about 1.4% compared with the previous year.

In 2011, more than **323,000 subscribers** received real-time ICRC updates and stories from the field thanks to the organization's presence on different blogs and social networking, media sharing and micro blogging sites. Some 1,600 ICRC videos, photos and documents published on various media sharing sites received **millions of 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 2011, **5 new national committees were created** (in Cook Islands, Czech Republic, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau and Turkmenistan), bringing the total number worldwide to **101**.

The ICRC organized, or contributed to, **25 regional events** in relation to IHL and its incorporation into domestic law, which were attended by more than **1,100 people** from some **46 countries**.

This work contributed to **46 ratifications of IHL treaties** (including **1 of Additional Protocol I**, and **5 of Additional Protocol III**) by **39 countries** and the adoption of **39 pieces** of domestic legislation relating to various IHL treaties in at least **14 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.

- ▶ **30** specialized ICRC delegates conducted or took part in more than **100 courses, workshops, round-tables and exercises** involving some **11,000 military, security and police personnel** in more than **90 countries**; more than **49 military officers** from **25 countries** received ICRC scholarships to attend **10 military courses** on IHL in San Remo
- ▶ more than **57 general and senior officers** from **53 countries** received ICRC scholarships to attend the Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations in Pretoria, South Africa
- ▶ the ICRC maintained relations with the **armed forces** of **161 countries** and with more than **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 **15 international military exercises**

## RELATIONS WITH ACADEMIC CIRCLES

**Universities** in more than **80** countries received support for the teaching of IHL while, outside the classroom, **individual professors** participated in the development, implementation and promotion of the law. More than **60** delegations provided training to university lecturers, co-organized seminars, supported student competitions and stimulated academic debate on how to improve respect for the law.

In 2011, the ICRC organized or co-organized:

- ▶ **16 regional and international IHL training seminars for academics** (5 in Africa; 3 in Asia and the Pacific; 5 in Europe and the Americas; 3 in the Middle East), involving **over 1,000 professors, lecturers and graduate students**
- ▶ intensive IHL training courses in Belgium, Poland and Kenya for approximately **85** competitively selected students, lecturers, National Society staff and other humanitarian professionals
- ▶ **7 regional IHL competitions** for students (2 in Africa; 1 in Asia and the Pacific; 4 in Europe and the Americas), involving some **360 students and lecturers**
- ▶ the annual Jean Pictet Competition, involving **48** student teams from around the world

## SUPPORTING IHL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

**Education authorities** and **National Societies** worldwide received support from the ICRC to work towards the integration of IHL and humanitarian education into formal secondary school curricula. Youth projects in which humanitarian education forms part of an integrated response to the consequences of urban violence continued to expand in Latin America.

In 2011:

- ▶ the last two education programmes in countries of the former Soviet Union (Georgia and the Russian Federation) were formally handed over to national authorities
- ▶ a shortened and adapted version of the Exploring Humanitarian Law education materials was pilot tested with **560** school children and National Society volunteers in **22** countries
- ▶ more than **11,000 people** consulted the **Exploring Humanitarian Law Virtual Campus**, a web-based resource centre for the programme
- ▶ **19 National Societies** attended a workshop on children affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence to discuss best practices and lessons learnt in the areas of social integration, psychological and social support and violence prevention in urban settings
- ▶ the winners of the **global student competition** on the theme of youth and humanitarian action presented their work on the humanitarian situation affecting young people in Georgia, Lebanon, Liberia, Pakistan, Philippines and Senegal

## INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION MANAGEMENT AND MULTILINGUAL COMMUNICATION

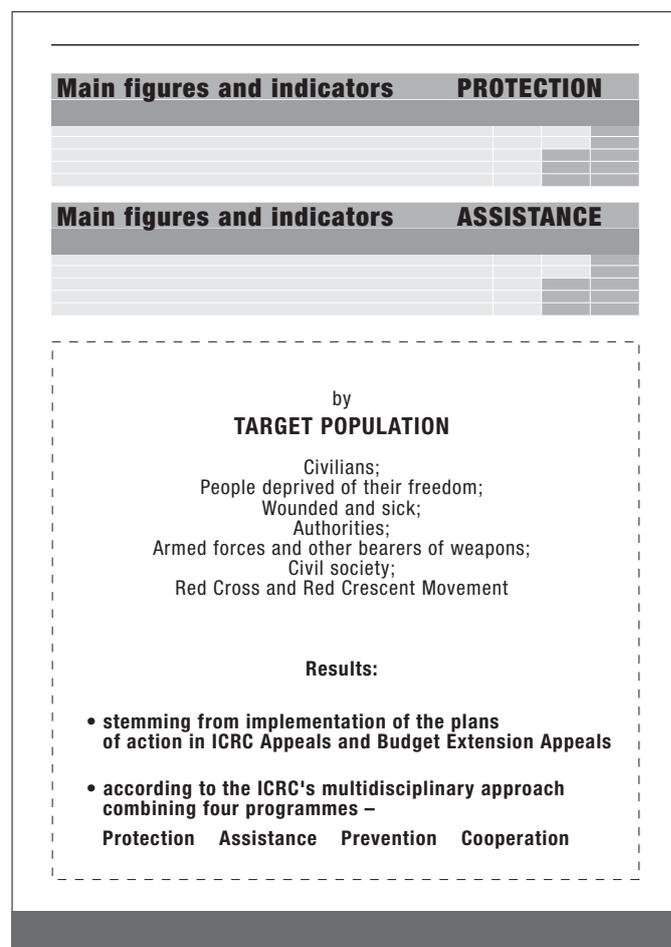
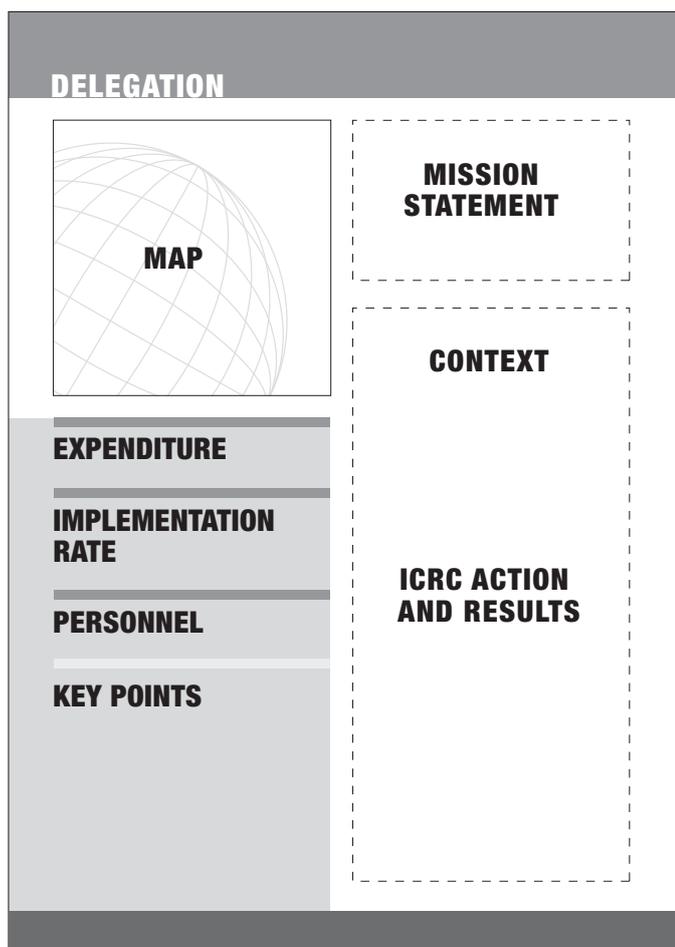
The ICRC's Archive and Information Management Division, managing 16,000 linear metres of archival records and a collection of over 200,000 books, periodicals, photos and videos, received **2,700 visitors** and handled more than **3,500 requests** from National Societies, NGOs, academia, government departments and the media.

The ICRC Preservation and Tracing Archives Unit handled **3,800 requests** from victims of past armed conflicts while its Records Management Unit responded to some **600 internal research requests**.

ICRC headquarters received **210 groups** totalling some **5,600 visitors** (university students: **51%**; National Society staff and volunteers: **15.5%**; secondary school and vocational training students: **13%**; members of armed forces: **7.5%**; diplomatic community: **5%**; NGOs and religious groups: **4.5%**; and the private sector: **3.5%**).

More than **10 million words** were translated, edited and proof-read by translators and editors working for or contracted by the ICRC through its language service.

# USER GUIDE: LAYOUT OF DELEGATION SECTIONS

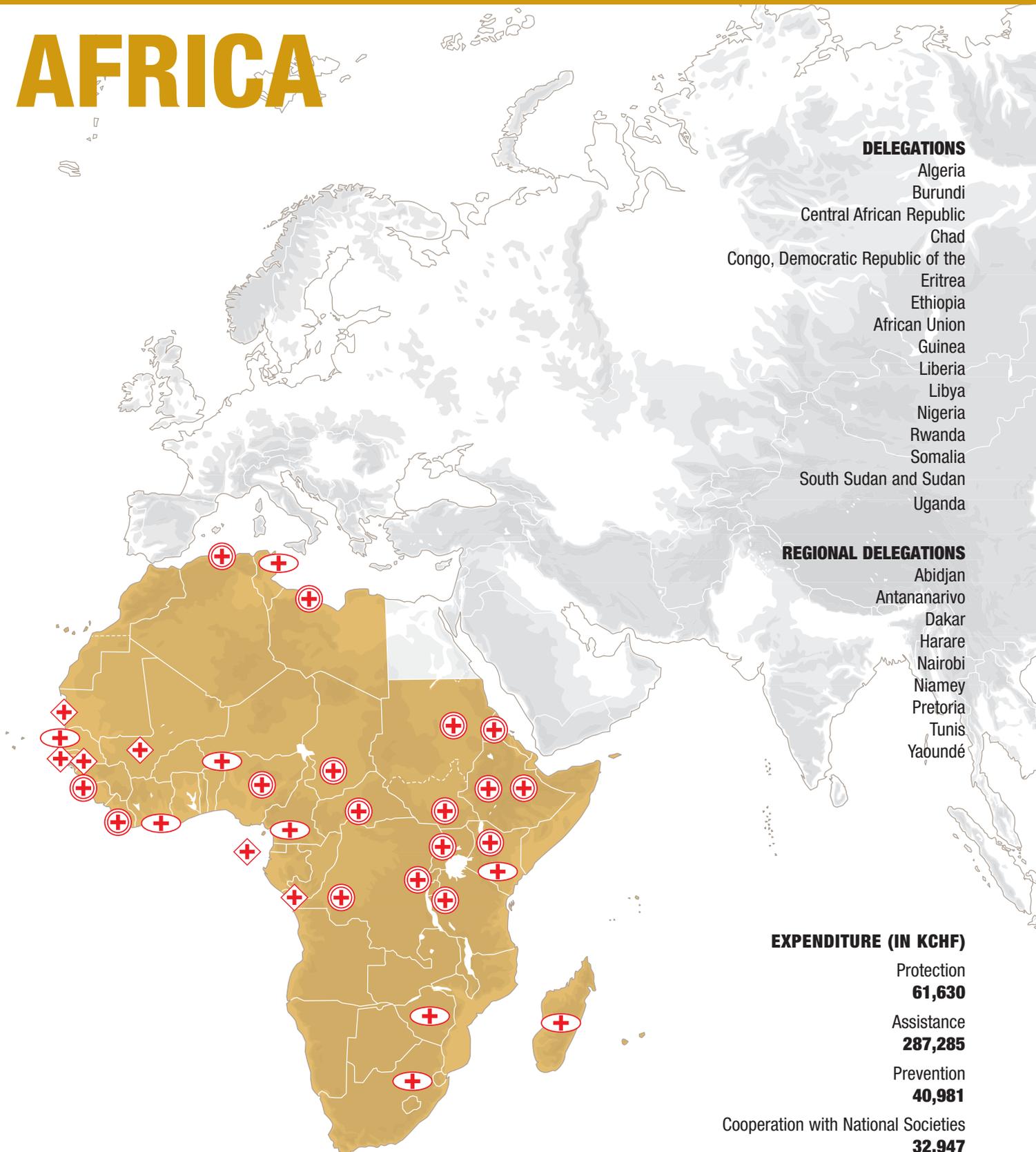


The sections on each of the field delegations and missions in the *Annual Report* have been formatted to facilitate reader access to the information they contain. Each section comprises the following elements:

- 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.
- Mission statement:** The ICRC's reasons for being in the country or region and its main activities there.
- Expenditure:** Total, and by programme.
- Implementation rate:** Expenditure divided by yearly budget multiplied by 100% (indicator).
- Personnel:** The average number of expatriate and national staff employed over the course of the year.
- 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.
- 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.
- Main figures and indicators:** Two tables providing key output and outcome figures relating to ICRC protection and assistance programmes in a given context.
- 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.

# AFRICA



## DELEGATIONS

- Algeria
- Burundi
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Congo, Democratic Republic of the
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- African Union
- Guinea
- Liberia
- Libya
- Nigeria
- Rwanda
- Somalia
- South Sudan and Sudan
- Uganda

## REGIONAL DELEGATIONS

- Abidjan
- Antananarivo
- Dakar
- Harare
- Nairobi
- Niamey
- Pretoria
- Tunis
- Yaoundé

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	<b>61,630</b>
Assistance	<b>287,285</b>
Prevention	<b>40,981</b>
Cooperation with National Societies	<b>32,947</b>
General	<b>1</b>

**422,844** of which: Overheads **25,699**

**Implementation rate**  
**78%**

 ICRC delegation  
  ICRC regional delegation  
  ICRC mission

## AFRICA

Operating from more than 30 delegations and missions across the continent, the ICRC maintained a strong presence in Africa during 2011, carrying out a range of activities to assist and protect victims of past and present armed conflicts and other situations of violence. Operational flexibility remained essential, as the ICRC had to adapt its activities to address humanitarian needs in a number of rapidly evolving contexts, notably the armed conflicts in Libya and Côte d'Ivoire (with its consequences in Liberia), unrest in Tunisia, and the food security crisis in Somalia. Appeals for additional funds were made in each of these contexts.

In Libya, the ICRC visited detainees, provided emergency relief and medical supplies, transferred stranded civilians and evacuated weapon-wounded patients by air and sea. It also helped to restore water, electricity and sewage services. In Somalia, its largest operation worldwide in 2011, the ICRC provided emergency food to more than 1.2 million people, also boosting its support for health-related initiatives and family-links services. Included among the ICRC's 10 largest operations were South Sudan and Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), where humanitarian needs remained pressing. While the ICRC's mission in Antananarivo (Madagascar) was transformed into a new regional delegation in January, the Juba sub-delegation became a delegation with the independence of South Sudan in July.

Across Africa, the ICRC worked closely with National Society staff and volunteers, whose local knowledge helped ensure that assistance reached communities in need. National Societies received ICRC funds, materials, training (including in the provision of emergency assistance and first aid, restoring family-links and promoting IHL) and logistic back-up to strengthen their capacities. Coordination of activities remained important, within the Movement, with the UN and with other humanitarian organizations.

In contexts affected by combinations of fighting, banditry and intercommunal tension (e.g. in the Central African Republic and the DRC), security constraints presented a challenge when it came to reaching communities in need. Where necessary (e.g. Mali, Niger, Sudan's Darfur region and Somalia), the ICRC operated with different forms of "remote management". This entailed working, with appropriate control mechanisms, with partners on the ground, including National Society staff and local communities, to deliver assistance. In some countries, government restrictions limited ICRC access to the field (for example, in Ethiopia's Somali Regional State and Eritrea's southern border regions). Given access difficulties, much time was spent enhancing awareness and acceptance among authorities, security and police forces and armed groups of IHL and the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian activities. Delegates stressed to all parties their obligations under IHL to respect and protect civilians, the wounded and sick – civilians and fighters – and medical personnel and infrastructure. Where possible, they used documented cases of alleged IHL violations to convince the alleged perpetrators to take corrective action.

In over 20 contexts, vulnerable people received emergency aid to cover their immediate needs. More than 3 million IDPs and host communities struggling to cope with influxes of new arrivals received household essentials, shelter materials and sometimes food rations. In coordination with other organizations, camps (such as Choucha, on the Tunisia-Libya border, and Mandera, in Kenya) were equipped with emergency water facilities. In Niger,

migrants arriving from Libya broke their journey at a purpose-built National Society-run transit centre. In Côte d'Ivoire, during import restrictions, an arrangement between the European Union and the ICRC permitted the import of chemicals to purify water for Abidjan's 5-million strong population for six months. In Somalia, 347,000 people in drought- and conflict-affected regions survived thanks to emergency water rations trucked in for 10 weeks.

As appropriate, livelihood support comprising agricultural, veterinary and/or micro-economic initiatives designed to suit local skills and resources accompanied emergency relief. Reaching some 2.8 million beneficiaries, it aimed to help people regain self-sufficiency while boosting the local economy in a sustainable manner.

Seed and tools were distributed in many areas, sometimes with food rations to tide communities over until harvest. In South Sudan, Sudan and Somalia, ICRC-supported laboratory facilities produced seed adapted to local conditions, increasing the chances of improved yields. Disease-resistant cassava cuttings were distributed to struggling communities in Congo and in the DRC. The ICRC also instigated projects to improve community mobility in remote areas. In the Central African Republic, it donated bicycles and carts to village associations, providing affordable transportation to markets and health facilities. In Eritrea, households headed by widows received help for ploughing fields, improving irrigation and growing more vegetables. In Senegal's Casamance region and in Guinea-Bissau, backed by training, women's associations received cash-crop seed and equipment to launch or develop market gardening activities.

Livestock-dependent communities gained greater economic security through ICRC-supported vaccination and anti-parasite control campaigns (including more than 2 million head of livestock in Mali and Niger, more than 1 million in Eritrea, and across South Sudan and Sudan). Cash and food-for-work programmes involving the rehabilitation of farmland, water points, housing, roads and airstrips brought cash injections to impoverished communities while restoring damaged infrastructure to use. Some communities received cash grants for income-generating initiatives. While fishing activities were supported, for example, in the DRC and Somalia, in Chad, female-run collectives bought fresh fish locally, smoked them and sold them to shopkeepers in towns.

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, reduce health risks and (in some instances) curb intercommunal tensions in drought-affected areas where disputes over access to water had the potential to stir conflict. Such initiatives were usually accompanied by training to maintain facilities. In South Sudan and Sudan, more than 807,000 people gained access to clean water supplies through ICRC-supported projects, while in Eritrea the ICRC continued to help water authorities repair, maintain and construct solar-powered systems.

To enhance access to primary health care in volatile or remote areas, the ICRC provided health centres with supplies, equipment, staff training and logistic and structural support. This allowed them to provide curative, mother-and-child and preventive care, plus vaccinations for women and children. In Somalia, with food security reaching critical levels, the National Society received additional support, allowing it to increase the number of therapeutic

feeding centres and mobile health and nutrition teams and to open wet feeding centres while running outpatient clinics. In the DRC, victims of sexual violence continued to obtain psychological support at 44 ICRC-supported counselling centres. A mobile health initiative, comprising a custom-built boat, provided isolated communities in Nigeria's Delta Creeks with access to preventive care.

By supporting first aid, hospitals and physical rehabilitation centres, the ICRC helped ensure that weapon-wounded patients received adequate care. To reduce fatalities in violence-prone regions, National Societies reinforced their first-aid capacity and gave first-aid courses to civilians and weapon bearers. Hospitals benefited from ICRC funds, supplies, staff training (including, in some instances, war surgery courses), and infrastructural improvements. In Somalia, for example, a new operating theatre was constructed at the National Society-run Keysaney Hospital in Mogadishu. ICRC mobile surgical teams treated hundreds of patients in South Sudan and Chad (a nurse training project advanced in the latter).

Physical rehabilitation centres in nine countries benefited from support to boost their capacities to produce and fit quality artificial limbs and orthoses for war amputees and other physically disabled people, while the ICRC continued to run its own prosthetic/orthotic centre in south-western Algeria. Several National Societies ran projects, with ICRC support, to help communities located in or near weapon-contaminated areas to reduce risks. In Libya, while some 300 volunteers conducted risk-awareness campaigns, ICRC explosive-ordnance teams destroyed or made safe over 3,000 explosive remnants of war and ammunition, facilitating the safe return of IDPs and enabling schools to reopen.

Thousands of IDPs, refugees and migrants reconnected or maintained contact with relatives worldwide through the family-links service run by the National Societies and the ICRC. The needs of unaccompanied/separated children, including those formerly associated with fighting forces, remained a priority. In Libya, the ICRC helped to facilitate the evacuation of stranded civilians and weapon-wounded patients by road, air and sea. Libyans and foreigners in conflict-damaged Libyan cities, Chadians arriving home from Libya at the transit point of Faya Largeau, and Somali refugees in Kenya contacted relatives using mobile/satellite phone services. In Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire and Libya, the ICRC lent expertise to the authorities, forensic professionals and/or other relevant bodies both to facilitate the timely identification of human remains and to help clarify the whereabouts of missing persons and address the needs of their families. As a neutral intermediary, the ICRC continued to offer to help the Moroccan authorities and the Polisario Front examine cases related to the 1975-91 Western Sahara conflict.

Delegates visited detainees in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, monitoring their treatment and living conditions and sharing their findings confidentially with the authorities, including any recommendations for improvements. Inmates contacted their families through RCMs and received basic hygiene items when these were lacking. Across Africa, the ICRC pursued efforts to gain or regain access to all detainees falling within its mandate. In Libya, it obtained early agreement from the then authorities in Benghazi and Tripoli to visit people detained under their respective jurisdictions. It continued such visits under the transitional authorities, while advising them on an appropriate legal framework for detention. After the Tunisian uprising, the Defence and

Interior Ministries granted the ICRC access to all detainees under their jurisdiction. There, and in Algeria, the ICRC offered advice on detention issues, including for improving the penitentiary system. It visited more than 550 people newly detained by the parties in connection with the Côte d'Ivoire post-election crisis, and more than 300 held in connection with disturbances in Burkina Faso. The Ethiopian government agreed in principle to the resumption, after several years, of ICRC visits to security detainees held in federally run places of detention. In the Central African Republic and Sudan, the ICRC, acting as a neutral intermediary at the request of the parties concerned, facilitated the release and handover to the authorities of detainees held by armed groups.

Government and prison service initiatives to bring detention conditions in line with internationally recognized standards received ICRC support, ranging from infrastructural works, expertise and logistics back-up to workshops and courses to find ways to reduce overcrowding and provide adequate food, water, sanitation and health care. Detainees in Mauritania, for example, benefited from new nutritional and health care initiatives, while similar initiatives continued in the DRC, Guinea, Rwanda, Madagascar and Uganda. With government approval, aspects of Gabon's penitentiary system were assessed, and solutions proposed to improve conditions. In Burundi, after receiving reports and engaging in dialogue with the ICRC, the authorities took steps to improve judicial processes and living conditions in some places of detention.

The ICRC strengthened contacts with the region's institutions, notably through the African Union (AU), regional economic bodies and States such as South Africa, in order to bolster levels of protection and assistance afforded to civilians and gain support for IHL. National governments received legal expertise and training to help them ratify IHL treaties and incorporate their provisions into national law. In South Sudan, the ICRC provided legal expertise to the authorities regarding their succession to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the promulgation of the Red Cross Act. Five African States (Botswana, Ghana, Mozambique, Senegal and Swaziland) ratified or acceded to the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Armed, security and police forces (including troops bound for peacekeeping missions) worked with the ICRC to integrate IHL and international human rights law into their training, doctrine and operations and to ensure that field units knew their responsibilities. Some personnel obtained the skills necessary to train their peers in IHL. Regular contact with armed groups helped ensure that they, too, were familiar with IHL and supported Movement activities.

Delegations worked with National Societies on initiatives to increase awareness of and support for the Movement, IHL and humanitarian issues among influential civil society players. They engaged with religious and traditional leaders, and stimulated IHL study in academic circles. They also worked with media representatives to encourage quality humanitarian reporting. Messages relayed via the media in Côte d'Ivoire and Libya helped facilitate humanitarian access to communities in need.

# ALGERIA



ICRC delegation    ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre    ICRC office/presence

EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)	
Protection	808
Assistance	-
Prevention	524
Cooperation with National Societies	182
General	-

► **1,513**  
of which: *Overheads 92*

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	68%

PERSONNEL	
Expatriates	6
National staff (daily workers not included)	8

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- shared with the detaining authorities its findings and recommendations on detainees' treatment and living conditions following 43 visits to people held in prison or police/gendarmerie custody
- pursued efforts to engage all relevant authorities in a confidential dialogue on issues related to the welfare of people detained in military/police custody, drawing on ICRC reports intended to support such a dialogue
- provided, at the authorities' request, examples of when and how to apply restraining measures in prisons, based on the experience of other countries
- enabled foreigners detained in Algeria to inform their families, consular representatives or local UNHCR representation of their situation by making phone calls or sending notifications on their behalf
- with the National Society, helped Algerian families restore or maintain contact with their relatives detained/interned abroad via RCMs and/or telephone/video calls
- working with the Defence Ministry, the national police and/or the national IHL committee, trained some 600 military officers and cadets and 26 police officers in the basic principles of IHL and/or international human rights law

The ICRC has been working in Algeria, with some interruptions, since the 1954–62 Algerian war of independence. It visits people held in places of detention run by the Ministry of Justice and 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. It supports the Algerian Red Crescent's reform process and tracing activities.

## CONTEXT

Life for many Algerians continued against a backdrop of social unrest linked to high unemployment, rising living costs and, in some cases, desire for political reform. Protests continued throughout the year, sometimes leading to confrontations with security forces and to arrests.

In the context of growing unrest in the wider region, the Algerian authorities took measures to prevent an escalation of public grievances, including the provision of food subsidies. February saw the lifting of the state of emergency in place since 1992 (retaining it only in Algiers), which relaxed, to some extent, restrictions on peaceful gatherings and paved the way for a review of anti-terrorist legislation. At year-end, parliament adopted a package of political and constitutional reforms that had been announced in April.

In the north, to the east of Algiers, localized clashes between national security forces and armed groups persisted despite a general decline in violence in the latter part of 2011. These reportedly caused numerous casualties and led to arrests. Security in the Sahel region also remained of concern to the authorities. In cooperation with regional peers, they pursued efforts to combat criminal activity and eradicate armed groups there. The armed conflict in neighbouring Libya similarly raised concerns of possible cross-border activity by weapon bearers.

The onset of the Libyan conflict drove several thousand Algerians and foreigners into Algeria. With State support, local authorities and organizations mobilized to accommodate them on arrival and – in the case of foreigners – facilitate their onward journey. Algeria also continued to serve as a point of departure or transit for migrants seeking entry into Europe. Unable to reach their destinations owing to tighter entry regulations, many faced arrest or deportation.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

ICRC activities in Algeria continued to focus mainly on visits to detainees to assess their treatment and living conditions. On the basis of their findings during such visits, delegates maintained their confidential dialogue with the Justice Ministry and detaining authorities at local level. Upon request, the ICRC provided the prison service with examples of when and how to restrain detainees in its care, based on the experience of other countries. The ICRC pursued efforts to establish dialogue with other ministries regarding detainees under their jurisdiction, including to gain access to people allegedly held by the intelligence and security services. In particular, it formally invited all relevant ministries to discuss, confidentially, issues raised in ICRC summary reports

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>			UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected		56		
RCMs distributed		241		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		17		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>			Women	Minors
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		4		
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	4		
<b>Documents</b>				
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		2		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>			Women	Minors
Detainees visited		25,582		
Detainees visited and monitored individually		66	2	1
Detainees newly registered		22		1
Number of visits carried out		43		
Number of places of detention visited		43		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		3		
RCMs distributed		3		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		88		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

submitted in September 2010 and January 2011 relating to the welfare of detainees held in military/police custody. The aim was to ensure that all detainees benefited from conditions that complied with internationally recognized standards and the provisions of Algeria's Criminal Procedure Act. With the exception of the Justice Ministry, the authorities had yet to provide a substantive response at year-end.

Algerians continued to restore or maintain contact with family members, including those detained/interned abroad, through family-links services provided by the Algerian Red Crescent with ICRC support. These services provided valuable support to families seeking news of relatives in neighbouring countries experiencing armed conflict/unrest, such as Libya and Tunisia. They were also available to foreigners detained in Algeria, helping to prevent them from becoming isolated. Discussions with detaining authorities underscored the importance of family contact in ensuring detainees' psychological well-being and facilitating their eventual reintegration into family life.

To better understand the challenges facing migrants, ICRC delegates developed contacts with actors working with foreign communities or in the field of migration to examine how existing family-links services might be extended to migrants.

The ICRC continued to cooperate with civil and military authorities and representatives of civil society to promote IHL and build their understanding of the ICRC's work. In addition to conducting training and briefings for military personnel at the Cherchell Military Academy, it began working more closely with the national IHL committee to build IHL/international human rights law capacities among the police and academic circles. The ICRC encouraged IHL committee members, senior military personnel and academics to enhance their expertise, sponsoring them to participate in advanced courses abroad that better prepared them to pass on their knowledge.

Together with Movement partners, the ICRC remained committed to supporting the Algerian Red Crescent as it pursued major management and structural changes.

## CIVILIANS

Algerian families used telephone and RCM services, facilitated by the Algerian Red Crescent with ICRC support (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*), to exchange news with relatives detained/interned in the US facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba or in countries such as Iraq and receiving ICRC visits. Two families saw and spoke to their detained/interned relatives on several occasions through video/telephone calls facilitated by the ICRC. Others with family members detained in Tunisia, where widespread unrest had compromised prison security, received news from their relatives via the ICRC delegates who had visited them (see *Tunis*). Thanks to the tracing efforts of a National Society/ICRC team, one family learnt of the detention of a relative whom they had believed deceased for 16 years. They subsequently visited the person in prison.

Family-links services were also available to families with relatives residing in areas where armed conflict made communication difficult, as in Libya, and to former detainees/internees upon release (see *People deprived of their freedom*). An Algerian family whose relative had been killed in Libya had his personal belongings returned to them, as well as an official death certificate, which facilitated both the mourning process and administrative procedures relating to his death.

With the National Society preferring to maintain a tight focus on its family-links services, efforts to ensure a coordinated response to the needs of the region's vulnerable migrants focused on developing dialogue with representatives of foreign communities in Algeria and actors in the field of migration there (see *Civil society*). This enabled these groups to learn more about Movement family-links services at migrants' disposal. Such contacts drew the ICRC's attention to several sub-Saharan migrants who, lacking the documentation required to remain in Algeria or travel onwards, were stranded awaiting deportation. After being notified by ICRC delegates of their citizens' situation, the relevant diplomatic representations in Algeria were able to take measures to facilitate their repatriation.

Within the framework of the 2005 Charter of National Reconciliation, the Algerian authorities proceeded with the financial compensation

of the families of people unaccounted for from the internal strife of the 1990s. In this respect, they were reminded of the ICRC's readiness to share its experience to help them respond to the needs of such families. Their response had yet to be received.

## 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. Among those visited were security detainees transferred to Justice Ministry authority following the application of new regulations linked to the lifting of the state of emergency (see *Context*). Five weeks' notice was required by the authorities for all ICRC visits. Efforts continued to seek information about and gain access to people allegedly detained by Algeria's intelligence and security services.

During ICRC visits, foreign nationals received special attention given the particular risk of their becoming isolated. Those who wished to do so, informed their families, consular representatives, or local UNHCR representation of their situation through phone calls or notifications made or sent on their behalf by ICRC delegates.

Following visits, findings and recommendations were shared confidentially with authorities. Based on such feedback, the Justice Ministry and, at local level, prison personnel, magistrates and police and *gendarmerie* officers maintained dialogue with delegates on ways of improving detainees' conditions.

The ICRC pursued efforts to engage all relevant authorities in a sustained, confidential dialogue regarding the treatment and living conditions of people in military/police custody. A specific aim was to examine ways of ensuring systematic adherence to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act, with a view to reinforcing existing regulations on preservation of inmates' legal rights. To support such a dialogue, the authorities received a summary report in January 2011 to complement an earlier report submitted in September 2010, both covering key issues identified from 2008 to 2010. Despite preliminary discussions with the Foreign Affairs Ministry and continued dialogue with the Justice Ministry, no response had been received from other relevant ministries by year-end.

Despite the lack of substantive dialogue with some of the authorities at central level, the Justice Ministry expressed interest in an ICRC proposal to provide refresher training to magistrates, judicial police officers and health professionals in existing mechanisms designed to ensure the proper treatment of people remanded in custody or under interrogation.

Owing to operational priorities in neighbouring Libya/Tunisia which placed unforeseen demand on ICRC health resources, planned initiatives for health practitioners working with detainees were postponed until 2012.

### Authorities take steps to improve conditions in prisons

Detainees in prisons, numbering some 57,000 across more than 130 facilities, continued to suffer the repercussions of severe overcrowding. In efforts to address the problem, the authorities made significant progress in their plans to construct 81 new prisons, already opening some, and sought to encourage the use of alternatives to imprisonment, such as community service, for minor

offences. Given the expressed intention of other international stakeholders to help the Algerian authorities develop alternative sentencing practices, the ICRC decided to wait until the scope of such projects was known before deciding whether to broaden its own support in this area. It maintained contact with relevant stakeholders to that end.

In the interim, individual prison directors benefited from ICRC advice on implementing short-term measures to improve conditions in existing facilities, such as enhanced aeration, better access to natural light and improved hygiene. At its request, the prison service received examples of when and how to apply restraining measures with detainees, based on the experience of other countries. Over the year, during their visits to some facilities, ICRC delegates noted certain improvements, including in relation to guard-detainee interaction, hygiene conditions and conditions of solitary confinement.

The ICRC also initiated discussion on the importance of facilitating interaction between detainees and their relatives outside prison, particularly for inmates held far from their homes. This highlighted the role family contact could play in ensuring both the detainees' psychological well-being while in prison and their successful reintegration into family life upon release.

### Former detainees/internees receive support to ease their resettlement

Algerians released and repatriated following a period of detention/internment abroad benefited from ICRC follow-up to ensure their welfare. After talking to delegates about their situation, two former internees received cash assistance to facilitate legal proceedings and/or medical follow-up. Others were helped to obtain travel documents to return to their families.

## AUTHORITIES

Efforts focused on deepening understanding of and support for the ICRC's mandate and activities among political decision-makers. In particular, diplomats and officials exchanged views with ICRC delegates on the humanitarian consequences of irregular migration and on regional security concerns, including the potential implications of the Libyan conflict. Dialogue, mainly with the Justice Ministry, continued with a view to improving detainees' conditions (see *People deprived of their freedom*).

Together with the ICRC, the authorities focused on building the capacities of relevant officials/institutions to incorporate IHL into national legislation. At a meeting on the Mine Ban Convention, organized by the national IHL committee for its members, participants learnt about the legislative aspects of implementing the instrument from an ICRC legal expert. Committee members also attended regional courses, including an ICRC meeting of experts in Beirut (see *Lebanon*). The committee's leadership and ICRC delegates explored ways to enhance cooperation, which resulted in a seminar for police officers (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*). Encouraged to organize further such events, the committee undertook to train new parliamentarians, while delegates offered to put ICRC-developed model teaching materials at its disposal.

Twenty-one IHL instructors received training co-organized by the Algerian Magistrates School and the ICRC aimed at developing the school's ability to teach IHL independently. Four were selected to attend advanced training abroad in 2012.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

IHL had been formally integrated into the curriculum of military training facilities countrywide. The Defence Ministry and the ICRC continued working together to support such institutions, particularly the Cherchell Military Academy, in enhancing IHL knowledge and teaching quality throughout the armed forces. To strengthen teaching resources countrywide, the ministry's training unit was supplied with IHL documentation.

Nearly 200 officers increased their understanding of IHL during an ICRC seminar, boosting their capacities to pass on their know-how to colleagues. One high-ranking officer further advanced his skills at an expert course abroad. Among the junior ranks, some 400 cadets gained insight into basic IHL principles at an introductory briefing. Similarly, 26 police officers examined IHL principles and the appropriate use of force when maintaining order during a study day organized by the national IHL committee, the national police authority and the ICRC. Participants at these events became more aware of the ICRC's work in Algeria, particularly its efforts to support the authorities in reinforcing internationally recognized standards of detention.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Media, NGO, academic and religious circles continued to cooperate with the ICRC, helping to build mutual understanding and broaden support for the Movement's work.

Seventeen reporters debated IHL-related issues and the protection of journalists in armed conflict during a seminar hosted by Algeria News. Participants learnt about the ICRC's activities in the region and received related publications, enabling them to produce articles with greater accuracy. To further broaden awareness of IHL, a leading journalist agreed to contribute to the ICRC's widely circulated Arabic-language quarterly, *Al-Insani*, while members of a prominent religious organization compared IHL and Islamic law at an ICRC seminar.

In efforts to build IHL teaching capacities in universities, the national IHL committee's education sub-group invited the ICRC to explain its work to strengthen respect for IHL to 20 law-faculty deans at an event organized by the committee and the Justice Ministry. An ICRC-sponsored professor joined committee members at an IHL event abroad. A planned presentation to trainee magistrates was deferred to 2012.

Discussions with NGOs working with migrants provided greater understanding of the challenges facing migrants and the ways they might benefit from Movement family-links services (see *Civilians*). Among them was a women's association providing psychological support to the families of people missing at sea.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The ICRC remained committed to supporting the Algerian Red Crescent in regularizing its governance and operational structures according to the Fundamental Principles and the Seville Agreement and its Supplementary Measures. At an extraordinary general assembly in April, attended by ICRC, International Federation and Spanish Red Cross representatives, the National Society adopted key documents redefining its legal basis and internal structure. It submitted revised statutes to the International Federation/ICRC Joint Statutes Commission, which issued recommendations in August. In November, the National Society joined Movement partners at the 31st International Conference.

Meanwhile, the National Society continued to benefit from ICRC encouragement, advice and materials to enhance/broaden its family-links services in line with the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement. While the hierarchy preferred not to develop activities for migrants for the time being, tracing personnel in individual branches worked with delegates on field missions to improve existing services, review unresolved cases and refine information-sharing procedures for greater efficiency. Such measures helped families receive timely news of relatives in countries experiencing unrest/conflict (see *Civilians*).

With the arrival of people fleeing the Libyan conflict, the National Society launched its own emergency operations with government backing, providing food and medical support.

# BURUNDI



ICRC/AR 2011  
 + ICRC delegation    + ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,529
Assistance	2,342
Prevention	339
Cooperation with National Societies	782
General	-

► **4,993**

of which: Overheads 305

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	91%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	14
National staff (daily workers not included)	52

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- supported the authorities in reviewing the case files of several hundred detainees, leading to the release of some and thus contributing to a reduction in prison overcrowding
- worked with the authorities to improve the living conditions of over 11,400 detainees in 34 places of detention
- supported the efforts of the technical committee established to advise on the mandate and modalities of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission by organizing a three-day seminar on issues related to missing persons
- handed over to the authorities all projects to rehabilitate water supply systems, while supporting the National Society in implementing rehabilitation projects and an emergency assistance operation for flood victims
- provided training, financing, materials and expertise to help the Burundi Red Cross extend its RCM network to all 17 provinces
- built a new dormitory for the Saint Kizito physical rehabilitation centre, in addition to refurbishing its prosthetic/orthotic workshop and therapy facilities

The ICRC has been present in Burundi since 1962, opening its delegation there in 1999 to help 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 mainly 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 supports the armed forces' efforts to train their members in IHL.

## CONTEXT

Tensions and sporadic violence continued throughout the year. In September, a particularly bloody attack in a bar close to the capital reportedly resulted in around 40 fatalities and, following other incidents in the eastern part of the country, mass arrests were made. Some opposition leaders remained in exile, while opposition groups, civil society actors and sections of the media complained of extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests and intimidation. Many key issues remained to be resolved, including the reintegration of weapon bearers who had not been incorporated into the armed and security forces.

The Burundian government implemented several important measures. These included the decision to establish a Truth and Reconciliation Commission on the basis of a UN-supported national consultation process completed in December 2010 and the formation of an independent national human rights commission.

Burundi remained highly reliant on international support and continued to suffer from poverty, corruption and underdevelopment, a situation exacerbated by the rising price of essential commodities. Rapid population growth, driven not only by high birth rates but also by the return of former refugees from neighbouring countries, fuelled disputes over access to land.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

In 2011, the ICRC continued to concentrate its efforts on assisting people affected by past conflict and on helping the authorities improve the conditions of detainees.

In 34 places of permanent and temporary detention, ICRC delegates visited over 11,400 detainees to monitor their treatment and living conditions, sharing their findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities concerned through written reports and face-to-face discussions. This dialogue led to the review by the authorities of the case files of several hundred detainees, speeding up the judicial process after the correction of certain irregularities. Subsequently, a number of detainees were released, thereby easing overcrowding to a limited extent in some places of temporary detention. At the same time, the ICRC intervened in a more general way across the detention system, providing financial, material and technical assistance to improve inmates' living conditions, for example by enhancing sanitation facilities or covering the costs of most basic medicines for prison dispensaries.

To support the country's fledgling transitional justice process, the ICRC organized a seminar on issues relating to missing persons,

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected		2,115	UAMs/SCs*	10
RCMs distributed		1,738		16
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>				
People reunited with their families		10		
	<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	6		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		57	Women	13
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		37		
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	1		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		48	13	9
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>				
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		7	Girls	
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society		7	3	1
	<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	5		
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011		5	1	
<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>				
Detainees visited		11,408	Women	
Detainees visited and monitored individually		793	20	30
Detainees newly registered		585	16	28
Number of visits carried out		148		
Number of places of detention visited		34		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		241		
RCMs distributed		351		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		24		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	117,625	28%	45%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	2,100		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	13,466		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	10,478		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Water and habitat</b>				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	200		
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Centres supported	Structures	1		
Patients receiving services	Patients	2,493	79	2,323
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	2		2
Prostheses delivered	Units	2		2
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	81	3	77
Orthoses delivered	Units	123	4	118
Crutches delivered	Units	20		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	4		

which was attended by high-level representatives of the authorities, including the judiciary, and by representatives of family associations and other civil society stakeholders. Recommendations originating from the event, for example those relating to the management of human remains, were included in the final report of the technical committee charged with making recommendations for the creation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

With ICRC support, the Burundi Red Cross established its own water and sanitation department and took responsibility for the

management of two projects to enhance the lives of impoverished communities. Other such projects implemented by the ICRC in partnership with local communities were handed over to the water authorities after their staff received training in maintaining the new infrastructure. Following further progress, the National Society also achieved its objective of assuming full responsibility for the collection and distribution of RCMs in all 17 of the country's provinces, compared with 9 in 2010. The National Society further strengthened its capacities in the fields of emergency preparedness, first aid and communication. Dozens of emergency

brigades were formed during the year, some of them contributing to the humanitarian response aimed at assisting several hundred people affected by flooding.

The Saint Kizito physical rehabilitation centre and the ICRC continued to work together to reinforce services for those requiring them, with the construction of a new wing that included a dormitory, allowing the centre to accommodate patients living further away. Work also progressed on improving facilities such as the prosthetic/orthotic workshop and ensuring the long-term financial sustainability of the centre.

As part of its efforts to reinforce understanding of and respect for basic humanitarian principles and the Movement's mandate, the ICRC pursued dialogue with national and local authorities, international organizations, NGOs and other members of civil society. Similarly, it provided technical advice and training support to the government and the armed forces in their efforts to integrate IHL into national legislation and military training and doctrine respectively.

## CIVILIANS

### Civilians gain access to reliable water supplies

Some 110,000 people living in areas where water facilities had been destroyed or damaged during past conflict, or had become dilapidated after years of neglect, accessed safer and more plentiful supplies after the ICRC, in partnership with local water boards or the users themselves, finished work to extend and repair water infrastructure. Local water boards in rural and urban areas took over responsibility for maintenance of the completed projects during ceremonies attended by local authority representatives. Both urban and rural water board members continued to reinforce their maintenance skills at ICRC training sessions.

Some 5,500 civilians also benefited from rehabilitation projects designed and implemented by the National Society's newly established water and sanitation department, set up with ICRC support in the form of training, materials and technical guidance.

### Separated relatives restore contact

Family members dispersed while fleeing past fighting in Burundi or neighbouring countries, including Burundian refugees in or returning from the United Republic of Tanzania, Burundian nationals detained in the United Republic of Tanzania and Congolese and Rwandan refugees in Burundi, restored contact through the tracing and RCM services run by the ICRC and the Burundi Red Cross. For the first time, civilians could use National Society services across the country, as staff and volunteers collected and distributed RCMs autonomously in all of the country's 17 provinces (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). According to their expressed wishes, seven unaccompanied children were reunited with their families, three in Burundi itself and four in neighbouring countries. The children were given essential items to ease their reintegration into the family unit.

### Families of missing persons benefit from ICRC expertise

In the framework of the country's transitional justice process, representatives of the Presidency, the Supreme Court, the technical committee newly appointed to advise on the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the diplomatic community and international organizations, as well as civil society actors, including NGOs and family associations, attended a three-day seminar organized by the ICRC to discuss issues relating to

missing persons. Recommendations arising from the event, for example on human remains management, were included in the final report by the national technical committee aiming to pave the way for the formation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Over 11,400 detainees in 34 places of permanent and temporary detention received visits, conducted in accordance with the ICRC's standard working procedures, enabling delegates to monitor their treatment and living conditions and ensure they complied with internationally recognized standards. Around 800 security detainees were followed up individually, and particular attention was paid to the situation of vulnerable inmates, such as women, children and foreigners. Many of these inmates restored and maintained contact with relatives in Burundi and abroad through the RCM service.

### Detainees obtain improved living conditions

Based on these visits, the authorities received confidential feedback and written reports from the delegation, including, as necessary, recommendations for improvements. After receiving such reports and engaging in ongoing dialogue with the ICRC, the Ministries of Justice and of Public Security agreed as a priority to improve judicial processes, as well as living conditions, in five places of detention under their jurisdiction. This resulted in the authorities reviewing the files of several hundred detainees, correcting numerous irregularities, speeding up the judicial process, enabling the release of a number of detainees and thus contributing to a limited reduction in overcrowding. The authorities also acted on other ICRC recommendations, providing separate accommodation for dozens of minors and extra beds for elderly inmates.

In addition, the authorities received general reminders of the need to increase the budgets for the administration of places of temporary detention and for the prison service. They also received direct ICRC support in improving detainees' health and hygiene across the penitentiary system. Inmates gained improved access to quality health care through prison dispensaries, where the delegation covered 80% of the costs of basic medicines. Similarly, people held in temporary lock-ups received medical attention in nearby public health centres that received extra stocks for this purpose from the ICRC. Detainees accessed treatment or support services relating to malaria, TB and HIV/AIDS thanks to ongoing technical, material and financial support to the prison health authorities and NGOs providing specific services, such as voluntary screening or counselling or training for peer educators using ICRC-provided materials. Meanwhile, more than 13,000 inmates in 20 places of permanent and temporary detention enjoyed a healthier and cleaner environment following improvements to water, sanitation and kitchen facilities and the distribution of soap for inmates' personal use. Detainees also benefited from disinfection and hygiene-promotion campaigns conducted by prison sanitation teams and the ICRC, which helped contain outbreaks of dysentery and cholera.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

Patients of the Saint Kizito physical rehabilitation centre in Bujumbura enjoyed increased access to better-quality services following measures implemented with ICRC support in the framework of a three-year plan of action agreed by the two organizations in 2010. In the course of 2011, the prosthetic/orthotic workshop and physio/electrotherapy facilities were both rehabilitated and

furnished with new equipment, while staff worked on drafting and then implementing treatment protocols and technical guidelines. People will be able to travel to the centre for treatment from a wider geographical area thanks to the construction of a new wing housing a dormitory offering accommodation and sanitation facilities to patients, as well as a dining area, a consultation room and offices to provide greater privacy and a more professional working environment. During the year, 2,493 patients benefited from physical rehabilitation services at the centre.

To ensure the long-term independence and financial sustainability of the centre, several steps were taken to maximize its efficiency. These included providing personnel with training, including abroad, and equipment to produce more reliable and affordable devices on-site using the ICRC's polypropylene technology, contacting suppliers to explore the use of less expensive materials and importing them at lower cost from abroad.

Although a National Society campaign to promote the centre was postponed, potential patients, potential donors, government representatives and NGOs in similar fields were able to better acquaint themselves with what Saint Kizito had to offer during an open day held on the International Day of Persons with Disabilities (3 December).

### **AUTHORITIES**

The relevant national authorities received further advice on ratifying IHL treaties and on incorporating their provisions into domestic law. For example, at a workshop on Additional Protocol III, they examined the benefits and technical aspects of ratifying the instrument. The authorities also received a copy of the African Union (AU) Convention on IDPs to enable them to study the instrument in depth. Following receipt of a model law on the Convention on Cluster Munitions in 2010, they were encouraged to press ahead with implementing the treaty at national level. Some 40 female parliamentarians reinforced their understanding of the ICRC's services in relation to IHL implementation during a one-day training course.

National and local authorities countrywide attended meetings and presentations organized with the aim of fostering respect for basic humanitarian principles and boosting support for the ICRC and the Burundi Red Cross. Representatives of regional and international organizations and the ICRC met regularly to exchange information on their respective activities.

### **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

Following the signing in 2010 of an agreement to implement a joint plan of action, the Ministry of Defence and the ICRC stepped up efforts to integrate IHL into all aspects of Burundi's military training and operations. As an important part of the process, some 20 high-ranking officers from all five military regions, including the chief of the general staff, participated in an intensive, three-week course certifying them as IHL instructors. As well as enabling the officers to teach IHL to their counterparts, the course better positioned them to help integrate IHL into Burundi's military doctrine, which was another aspect of the joint action plan. One of the officers trained went on to attend an advanced military IHL course in South Africa (see *International law and cooperation*). In addition, the head of Burundi's military academy and the ICRC held a working session focusing on the incorporation of IHL into all military exercises held by the academy.

Three of the officers who had attended the three-week ICRC course subsequently acted as instructors in training sessions for Burundian contingents participating in the AU Mission in Somalia. During these ICRC-led briefings, a total of 45 officers, 160 commissioned officers and 645 soldiers strengthened their understanding of IHL prior to their deployment in Somalia.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

Influential representatives of civil society, including journalists and religious and traditional leaders received information about humanitarian issues, better placing them to raise public awareness and support for the Movement's work. During an interactive briefing, members of national and international NGOs learnt more about the status of and protection afforded to children, highlighting in particular the rights of minors in detention, while members of two local human rights organizations received a general briefing on IHL, the Movement and relevant humanitarian issues.

Students from public and private universities continued to conduct research on IHL at the delegation's library, which regularly took delivery of up-to-date resource materials. One university received a standard IHL library of its own. The organization of local IHL conferences for students and lecturers and sponsorship of their participation in conferences abroad did not take place owing to stakeholders' lack of availability.

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

With significant financial, material and technical support from the ICRC, the Burundi Red Cross continued to reinforce its capacities in the fields of restoring family links, emergency preparedness and promotion of IHL.

Building on progress made in recent years and in the framework of the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement, the National Society collected and distributed RCMs in all 17 of the country's provinces, compared with 9 in 2010. To help achieve this goal, eight National Society branches received equipment from the ICRC to support information management, while volunteers received appropriate training.

National Society personnel also attended a train-the-trainer course in disaster management and first aid, where they learnt how to integrate the ICRC's Safer Access approach into operational procedures. This facilitated the creation of 66 emergency brigades in six provinces enabling the National Society to respond to the needs of hundreds of flood victims. Also instrumental in the relief effort was the National Society's newly established water and sanitation department set up with ICRC support (see *Civilians*).

Communication staff received training in integrating first-aid instruction into campaigns promoting humanitarian principles in order to raise awareness of life-saving techniques in rural areas. Volunteers working with children affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence shared their experiences with and learnt from representatives of other National Societies at an international conference on the subject held in Geneva, Switzerland. The Burundi Red Cross reported on all these activities via strengthened communication channels, including a new website launched in May.

Movement partners met regularly to coordinate their activities and help strengthen the National Society's structures.

# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



ICRC delegation    ICRC sub-delegation    ICRC office

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 relief, medical care and psychological support, helping people restore their livelihoods, and rehabilitating water and sanitation facilities. It also visits detainees, restores links between relatives 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. Armed clashes and banditry continued to plague the north, especially the north-east, despite various ceasefire agreements between the government and armed groups. Two years after its launch, no significant progress had been made in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process for armed groups. In the rural south-east, the presence of small groups of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) continued to fuel insecurity and fear.

While IDPs trickled back to more stable parts of the north-west, in other areas violence, looting and related insecurity commonly drove people from their homes, restricted access to farmland and limited the movement of people, goods and humanitarian organizations. Some IDPs, reportedly reluctant to return home without adequate security guarantees, prepared to settle more permanently in safer towns. Public services remained scarce.

Calm presidential and legislative elections in January saw the incumbent president returned to power and his party retain its majority in the National Assembly. On the basis of agreements with the government, foreign troops remained in the country, including as part of the Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the CAR (MICOPAX), which operated under the responsibility of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). Ugandan armed forces operated in the south-east, while a tripartite force was in the process of being deployed to secure north-eastern borders between the CAR, Chad and Sudan.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Concentrating its operations in the north and south-east of the country, the ICRC pursued a range of complementary activities designed to assist people affected by past and present violence. The volatile security situation proved challenging for humanitarian organizations, some of whom were directly affected by security incidents, the ICRC included. At times, this insecurity prevented the ICRC from reaching people in need of assistance, particularly in the north-east.

To help protect civilians and secure safe, unrestricted access to conflict/violence-affected people, the delegation endeavoured to strengthen dialogue with all parties with potential influence in this regard, raising their awareness of humanitarian principles and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. Delegates conducted field briefings for troops and armed

### EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,789
Assistance	11,112
Prevention	1,245
Cooperation with National Societies	1,013
General	-

▶ **15,160**  
of which: Overheads 925

### IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	84%
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### PERSONNEL

Expatriates	30
National staff (daily workers not included)	141

### KEY POINTS

#### In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ with the National Society, provided 46,141 IDPs with food rations and 23,689 with essential household items to ease precarious conditions
- ▶ restored access to adequate water, sanitation and shelter for 60,375 IDPs, residents and returnees by constructing/repairing water points, latrines and accommodation
- ▶ with the National Society, provided seed/tools to 31,508 farmers in conflict-affected areas, including IDPs, enabling them to resume crop farming and so begin recovering food/economic security
- ▶ reunited 32 children, including 6 formerly associated with armed groups, with their families
- ▶ trained 10 community members to diagnose and treat malaria, enabling 1,940 patients to obtain adequate treatment
- ▶ through briefings/culturally adapted events, raised awareness of the Movement and humanitarian principles among weapon bearers and communities in conflict-affected areas to obtain their support and safe access to people in need

Main figures and indicators		PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>					
RCMs collected			107	UAMs/SCs*	3
RCMs distributed			112		1
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>					
People reunited with their families			33		
		<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	10		
People transferred/repatriated			1		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>					
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered			34	Women	3
People located (tracing cases closed positively)			18		17
		<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	10		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)			27		11
<b>UAMs/SCs,* including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>					
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society			32	Girls	15
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society			32		6
		<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	9		
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011			12		3
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>ICRC visits</b>					
Detainees visited			1,208	Women	
Detainees visited and monitored individually			68		2
Detainees newly registered			49		2
Number of visits carried out			104		
Number of places of detention visited			31		
<b>Restoring family links</b>					
RCMs collected			9		
RCMs distributed			1		
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC			18		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators		ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Food		Beneficiaries	62,779	30%	50%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	46,141		
Essential household items		Beneficiaries	23,689	20%	60%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	23,689		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives		Beneficiaries	70,077	30%	50%
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries	60,375	30%	45%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	6,000		
<b>Health</b>					
Health centres supported		Structures	1		
Average catchment population			12,000		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Food		Beneficiaries	155		
Essential household items		Beneficiaries	2,447		
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries	600		

groups, wherever feasible, and met regularly with local authorities and community leaders, reinforcing humanitarian messages via the media. At central level, the ICRC provided political and military authorities with legal expertise and training support to better integrate IHL into national legislation and military training, and maintained regular contact with regional/international organizations such as ECCAS.

In parts of the north and south-east, ICRC/National Society teams distributed food and essential household items to people displaced by fighting and to communities hosting them. Those people able to access farmland, including IDPs, resumed crop farming using ICRC seed and tools, helping boost their self-sufficiency. In more stable north-western areas, the ICRC donated bicycles/carts to village associations, which used them to offer community

members affordable transportation to markets and health facilities. In Paoua, where stockbreeding was the chief occupation, the ICRC renovated a veterinary pharmacy and provided training and drugs/supplies to staff, helping ensure pastoralists had reliable access to animal health services.

To improve living conditions and public health in the south-east and more stable northern areas, the ICRC/National Society worked alongside communities to construct/repair water points, latrines and accommodation where such infrastructure was dilapidated/damaged, alleviating the strain on resources. Training for communities in hygiene awareness and maintenance of these facilities encouraged sustainability. As part of its efforts to strengthen community-based health resources in the south-east, the ICRC launched a project with the Health Ministry to combat malaria.

Within four months, 1,940 patients had obtained treatment from newly trained community health workers.

Dispersed relatives re-established contact through Movement tracing/RCM services. In particular, 32 children rejoined their families in the CAR or abroad, including some formerly associated with armed groups.

An agreement with three ministries in January formalized the ICRC's longstanding visits to detainees, although full, systematic access had yet to materialize by year-end. Delegates continued to support the authorities in ensuring that inmates' treatment and living conditions met internationally recognized standards, focusing on their judicial guarantees and access to food, hygiene and health care. In particular, the Justice Ministry took initial steps to reduce lengthy pre-trial detention and to improve the national system through which detention facilities received their food budgets. Malnourished inmates in one facility required ICRC nutritional supplements throughout the year.

With ICRC funds, materials and training, the Central African Red Cross Society adopted a new strategic development plan and strengthened its management, while continuing to reinforce its emergency response and communication capacities. It deployed 400 first-aiders to provide cover during elections and established 10 new first-aid brigades.

Close coordination with Movement partners and other humanitarian actors working locally helped ensure that humanitarian needs were met while avoiding duplication.

## CIVILIANS

Violence and looting affected people in several regions, with villages burnt and civilians reportedly wounded, subjected to sexual violence, abducted or killed. Though not all conflict-affected people could be reached (see *ICRC action and results*), some approached the ICRC to report alleged IHL violations. Delegates consolidated their dialogue with authorities and weapon bearers, including, wherever feasible, representatives of armed groups, reminding them of their responsibilities under IHL and other applicable law to protect civilians and humanitarian/medical missions. The parties concerned by documented allegations received confidential oral/written representations from the ICRC with the aim of preventing further abuses and obtaining safe Movement access to people in need.

### **Conflict-affected families receive relief and support in rebuilding their lives**

Armed clashes, violence, banditry and related insecurity forced villagers to seek refuge, often empty-handed, in town centres or outlying bush. This limited their access to farmland and placed strain on host communities already exploiting meagre resources. Where security permitted, affected communities benefited from various ICRC relief and/or livelihood-support initiatives to boost their coping capacities. ICRC-trained National Society volunteers contributed to the implementation of these activities, reinforcing their operational capacities in the process.

To better equip them in precarious conditions, 23,689 newly displaced people (4,002 households) countrywide received essential household items. Following clashes near Ndélé, for example, IDPs scattered among 20 villages received mats, tarpaulins, pans and water-storage containers.

In the south-east, 46,141 IDPs, residents and returnees (12,036 households) whose usual food sources were stretched or inaccessible received a one-month supply of food four times during the year, helping cover their immediate needs. Similarly, 16,638 IDPs (3,626 households) in volatile northern parts, some newly uprooted and others displaced months before, were provided with one-off, one-month food rations to tide them over between harvests. Where appropriate, these families, like others with safe access to farmland (31,508 people/7,297 households in total), began farming again using ICRC-provided staple/cash-crop seed and tools.

In more stable north-western areas, where IDPs and refugees progressively returned home and residents struggled to make ends meet, initial efforts focused on stimulating the local economy by encouraging communities to diversify/increase their sources of income through micro-economic and marketing initiatives. However, a review revealed that profit-making activities had limited appeal in the local culture, casting doubts over their impact. The ICRC refocused its activities to meet wider community needs. As such, 66 village associations received bicycles, carts and/or cereal mills, which they hired out to provide affordable transport to markets and health facilities or to maximize groundnut production, benefiting 38,189 people (7,728 households).

In Paoua, where many households relied on stockbreeding, 380 pastoralists and their families gained more reliable access to animal health care after the ICRC renovated the local veterinary pharmacy and donated drugs/materials to revitalize its services. To help ensure service quality and sustainability without further external support, staff enhanced their animal health knowledge and business management skills at courses organized with the national stockbreeding federation.

### **Conflict-affected communities see improved access to water, sanitation and shelter**

In more stable northern areas, returnees and residents grappled with damaged/dilapidated water and sanitation systems and accommodation. In the south-east, any such infrastructure was scarce, and conditions exacerbated by the presence of IDPs. With help from National Society/ICRC teams, some 60,000 people in the worst-affected areas were better able to cover these basic needs.

As such, 56,890 rural and urban dwellers, including IDPs and communities hosting them, enjoyed access to sufficient clean water after the ICRC constructed/repared local wells and boreholes and harnessed springs, taking measures to protect open sources from contamination. To ensure the facilities' upkeep, local committees were established and trained to undertake routine maintenance. In parallel, communities (some 45,000 people) learnt good hygiene practices to minimize health risks during National Society presentations run with ICRC training, financial and material support. Some of their members constructed latrines in homes, schools and health facilities with materials and guidance from ICRC engineers, benefiting some 8,000 people.

Over 3,400 people whose homes sustained damage during clashes began rebuilding/repairing them using ICRC-provided construction materials.

### **Community-based health resources strengthened in conflict-affected south-eastern areas**

Malaria was prevalent. Resource constraints nevertheless prevented government health services from providing adequate care.

In a pilot initiative developed with the Health Ministry and a specialist NGO aimed at establishing a sustainable malaria-control mechanism, 10 community health workers in Obo acquired the skills to diagnose malaria and provide basic treatment. Launching a home service, they conducted 3,078 consultations and treated 1,940 patients between September and December.

In March, an ICRC assessment in south-eastern CAR and neighbouring Province Orientale (see *Democratic Republic of the Congo*) confirmed that communities there experienced psychological distress and social difficulties linked to local patterns of violence/chronic insecurity and that their needs usually went unmet. Accordingly, research/initial training began in both countries with a view to creating an effective psychological/social support network comprising community members. This would complement existing efforts to support the successful reintegration of formerly abducted persons in the framework of Movement family-links services (see below).

Elsewhere, health facilities in volatile areas received drugs and other supplies to help them respond to any influx of wounded patients. A hospital in Bangui received similar support as a precaution against election-related violence.

#### **Family members dispersed by conflict re-establish/maintain contact**

IDPs and other people separated from their families, including Sudanese refugees still present in the north-east since fleeing Darfur in 2007, reconnected with relatives through National Society/ICRC tracing and RCM services. Special attention was paid to children without a parent or other adult guardian. By year-end, 32 unaccompanied children had rejoined their families, including 6 formerly associated with armed groups.

### **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

Detainees across the country, including some held by armed groups, received visits according to standard ICRC procedures, enabling delegates to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Those detained for reasons of State security were followed up individually. Vulnerable inmates, such as women and children, received special attention. Some inmates used RCMs to communicate with family members. Following visits, the authorities received confidential oral/written feedback and, where relevant, recommendations for improvements.

Dialogue continued with the government and armed groups to obtain ICRC access to all detainees in their custody. Such discussions resulted in an agreement with the Defence, Security and

Justice Ministries formalizing the ICRC's longstanding visits to people held in permanent and transitory detention under these ministries' authority. In practice, full access to all such detainees had yet to become systematic by year-end.

Eighteen weapon bearers captured by an armed group were transferred to government authorities by the ICRC, acting as a neutral intermediary at the request of the parties concerned.

#### **Authorities supported in ensuring detainees' conditions meet internationally recognized standards**

Despite resource constraints, the prison authorities worked with the ICRC to improve detainees' conditions, particularly relating to their judicial guarantees and access to adequate food, health care and hygiene.

After examining an ICRC-compiled list of 54 individuals whose time in pre-trial detention had exceeded the legal limit, the Justice Ministry promptly organized hearings, resulting in the release of several inmates.

As detainees continued to suffer health problems associated with a poor diet, discussions continued on how best to allocate the penitentiary food budget to ensure inmates countrywide were fed as well as possible. In first steps towards improving the situation, the Justice Ministry modified the mechanism by which detention facilities received funds for food, regulating cash flow and therefore food supply. Inmates in major facilities continued to undergo regular ICRC nutritional health monitoring throughout the year, with 155 inmates receiving high-energy dietary supplements.

Some 480 detainees were assured of adequate treatment for common ailments following donations of essential drugs/consumables to two prison dispensaries. Three further dispensaries received a final, similar one-off donation to cover inmates' needs for six months, giving the authorities time to mobilize their own resources. In parallel, medical staff benefited from on-the-job training/advice to help them adhere to national protocols. This aimed, among other things, to ensure inmates had access to national HIV/AIDS and TB prevention/treatment programmes.

As in previous years, international actors contributing to national penitentiary/judicial reform sought ICRC expertise when planning related construction projects. In two facilities where dilapidated infrastructure posed urgent health risks, 600 inmates regained a healthier environment after the ICRC restored water, sanitation

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	CAR	ARMED GROUPS
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited	1,195	13
Detainees visited and monitored individually	55	13
	<i>of whom women</i>	1
	<i>of whom minors</i>	2
Detainees newly registered	49	
	<i>of whom women</i>	1
	<i>of whom minors</i>	2
Number of visits carried out	101	3
Number of places of detention visited	29	2
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
RCMs collected	9	
RCMs distributed	1	
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC		18

and/or waste-disposal systems to working order. To help them maintain good hygiene habits, 2,447 detainees received personal hygiene/cleaning materials, backed by National Society/ICRC-run hygiene-education sessions.

## **AUTHORITIES**

A growing network of national/local authorities countrywide strengthened dialogue with the ICRC through regular meetings. Similarly, representatives of regional/international bodies, including the African Union (AU), ECCAS and UN agencies, shared humanitarian concerns and explored ways of cooperating to promote IHL. Such interaction, twinned with supporting publications, enhanced these audiences' understanding of the Movement and humanitarian principles, contributing to wider support for National Society/ICRC activities.

The government continued to benefit from ICRC legal input to assist it in ratifying/implementing outstanding IHL instruments and in enforcing existing legislation, such as that governing use of the Movement's emblems. Accordingly, it ratified the AU Convention on IDPs and began working to incorporate the relevant provisions into domestic law. Meanwhile, the ad hoc committee tasked with establishing a permanent IHL committee to oversee implementation pursued constructive discussions with delegates regarding the technicalities of the process. A planned regional IHL meeting for government/Central African Economic and Monetary Community representatives was postponed.

## **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

Heightened insecurity in parts of the CAR reinforced the need to familiarize all weapon bearers with IHL and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian stance. Through bilateral and group briefings, training and tailored information materials, members of the armed forces and armed groups operating in volatile areas improved their grasp of these topics. Incoming MICOPAX contingents similarly deepened their understanding of humanitarian principles prior to their deployment. During such encounters, participants were reminded of their responsibilities to protect civilians and to allow humanitarian workers unrestricted access to conflict-affected people (see *Civilians*).

In parallel, the armed forces continued to draw on ICRC expertise to improve the integration of IHL into their training programmes. Relevant ministries were encouraged to invest more heavily in developing the forces' IHL committee, which lacked the support it needed to fulfil its role in this regard. Meanwhile, at Bangui's military academy, cadets examined basic IHL principles and some 70 senior officers reinforced their existing IHL knowledge at workshops incorporating ICRC presentations and materials. Moreover, two colonels had the opportunity to participate in advanced IHL courses abroad thanks to ICRC funding.

## **CIVIL SOCIETY**

In efforts to gain support for IHL and the Movement among opinion-makers, over 1,250 community representatives, including religious leaders, increased their awareness of these topics during ICRC/National Society briefings and culturally adapted events countrywide. A play developed and performed by the National Society's theatre group with ICRC input, for example, demonstrated to villagers in remote, violence-affected northern regions how Movement personnel applied the principles of neutrality, impartiality and independence when attending to wounded people during armed confrontations.

Meanwhile, local media had access to ICRC press releases/conferences and radio interviews, alerting them to humanitarian concerns and associated Movement activities in order to encourage regular and accurate coverage. Journalists furthered their knowledge by taking part in ICRC-run field trips, interviewing people who had previously benefited from Movement initiatives. Resulting articles and radio spots, and an ICRC film illustrating its assistance initiatives in the south-east, helped build support among the general public.

In academic circles, the University of Bangui and the National School of Administration and Magistracy continued to cooperate with the delegation to teach IHL to future decision-makers. As such, law students had the opportunity to debate IHL issues at ICRC-facilitated discussion groups. Unfortunately, no lecturers were available to attend regional IHL seminars during the year.

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

Besides gaining field experience alongside ICRC delegates (see above), the Central African Red Cross strengthened its core competencies with ICRC funds, materials, training and expertise. Such support enabled it to finalize and adopt a new strategic development plan in consultation with communities countrywide. Regular meetings involving Movement partners working in the CAR served to harmonize their respective assistance approaches and lines of support to the National Society.

Six priority branches benefited from expert input to strengthen their governance and income-generating activities. The aim was to better prepare them to help implement planned ICRC activities, such as a psychological support initiative in the south-east (see *Civilians*). Meanwhile, senior central- and branch-level personnel underwent training in effectively managing first-aid and communication programmes, and the family-links coordinator received the necessary equipment to maintain case confidentiality. Personnel in Kotamalé (Bamingui-Bangoran) acquired newly constructed offices.

Under a contingency plan devised with national Independent Electoral Commission, International Federation and ICRC backing, the National Society deployed nearly 400 first-aiders to potential flashpoints surrounding January's elections. By year-end, it had established 10 new first-aid brigades appropriately equipped and trained by the ICRC.

Similarly aided by the ICRC and the International Federation, National Society personnel worked to generate grassroots support. For example, they organized weekly national radio spots to deepen understanding of the Movement and, through an awareness-raising campaign in Bangui, resolved 90 cases of misuse of its emblems.

# CHAD



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	<b>3,474</b>
Assistance	<b>6,585</b>
Prevention	<b>1,710</b>
Cooperation with National Societies	<b>1,142</b>
General	-

► **12,910**

of which: Overheads 788

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>80%</b>
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	<b>28</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>129</b>

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- monitored the general conditions and treatment of 4,244 detainees in 19 detention facilities, including, for the first time, inmates of Koro Toro high-security prison in northern Chad
- allowed Chadian migrant workers fleeing unrest in Libya to contact relatives, also documenting alleged IHL violations
- increased the quality of care for people requiring emergency surgery, including those injured by weapons and explosive remnants of war, through ongoing support at Abéché Regional Hospital
- restored the mobility and dignity of 4,538 patients with disabilities, many of whom were victims of past fighting, via prosthetic/orthotic and physiotherapy support projects
- briefed over 4,500 military and security personnel on IHL/international human rights law in training centres, command posts or the field
- provided livelihood assistance to almost 29,400 people affected by past conflicts in eastern and southern Chad

The ICRC has operated in Chad since 1978. With armed conflict in Chad subsiding, the ICRC has scaled back its emergency activities to focus mainly on providing surgical care in the east and treatment to amputees countrywide. The ICRC continues to visit detainees and restores links between separated family members, mainly refugees from neighbouring countries. The ICRC also pursues long-standing programmes to promote IHL among the authorities, armed forces and civil society and supports the Red Cross of Chad.

## CONTEXT

During presidential and parliamentary elections, incumbent president Idriss Déby and his ruling party, the Mouvement Patriotique du Salut, were re-elected.

Tens of thousands of Chadian migrant workers in Libya, fleeing violence and instability, continued to return home and place strain on Chad's infrastructure and resources. Epidemics, most particularly of cholera and meningitis, also stretched the capacities of the public sector. Meanwhile, Chad continued to host refugees from both Sudan and the Central African Republic (CAR).

The joint Chadian-Sudanese military force established in 2010 continued to operate along Chad's eastern border with Sudan. The region remained free of armed conflict, although cases of banditry continued to be reported.

The government released the majority of Chad's security detainees, along with a number of common-law inmates, in a government amnesty marking the 50th anniversary of Chad's independence.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Reflecting changing priorities on the ground, the ICRC adapted its activities to meet emerging humanitarian needs in northern Chad, while maintaining a presence in eastern and southern areas still dealing with the consequences of armed conflict but no longer directly affected by fighting.

The ICRC monitored the situation of and assisted Chadian civilians affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. With the support of the ICRC and the Red Cross of Chad, several tens of thousands of Chadian migrant workers returning home to escape unrest and subsequent armed conflict in Libya contacted their families upon arrival. The ICRC also confidentially documented some reports of IHL violations, passing on details to the delegation in Libya for follow-up. Refugees in eastern and southern camps continued to use the family-links service. The needs of unaccompanied or separated children, including those formerly associated with armed groups, remained a priority. Some 43 minors who had been living in transit and orientation camps rejoined their families with the help of the ICRC.

Communities in areas of southern and eastern Chad formerly affected by armed conflict continued to rebuild or reinforce their livelihoods with the help of small-scale ICRC assistance projects.

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>			UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected		1,805	89	
RCMs distributed		1,601	36	
Phone calls facilitated between family members		5,916		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>				
People reunited with their families		44		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>			Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		92	11	27
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		113		
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	8		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		96	15	36
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>			Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		15	3	9
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society		43		40
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011		15	6	
<b>Documents</b>				
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		6		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>			Women	Minors
Detainees visited		4,244		
Detainees visited and monitored individually		241		2
Detainees newly registered		229		2
Number of visits carried out		44		
Number of places of detention visited		19		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		40		
RCMs distributed		21		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		174		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		307		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	15	24%	60%
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	5,637		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	29,396	92%	
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,500		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	845		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	3,294		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	217		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,820		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	1		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	Structures	1	
Patients whose hospital treatment has been paid for by the ICRC	Patients	181		
Admissions	Patients	1,256	258	294
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	Patients	85	3
	<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	Patients	9	2
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	Patients	1,171	
Operations performed		1,106		
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Centres supported	Structures	2		
Patients receiving services	Patients	4,538	826	1,902
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	161	25	14
Prostheses delivered	Units	412	60	36
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	313	
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	172	21	123
Orthoses delivered	Units	467	64	318
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	46	
Crutches delivered	Units	985		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	93		

Returnees received grants to set up businesses, oxen or goats to help replenish livestock, or seed and tools to grow their own food. Community animal health workers learnt or refreshed their skills in caring for livestock.

ICRC delegates visited 4,244 detainees in 19 detention facilities, 241 of whom were monitored individually. In May and November, the ICRC visited security detainees in the Koro Toro high-security detention facility in northern Chad. At two other facilities, severely malnourished security detainees continued to undergo ICRC nutritional feeding until their release in January as part of the government's amnesty programme. Across Chad, newly released security detainees falling within the ICRC's purview received, as needed, food, clothing, help in covering short-term lodging expenses or the cost of journeys home and attestations of detention. After running a workshop on health and sanitation in detention with prison authorities and other relevant parties, the ICRC worked with them to assess conditions in a number of detention facilities, discussing how to bring them into line with internationally recognized standards. In situations requiring immediate intervention, the ICRC provided direct support to improve water and sanitation conditions, repairing existing facilities and/or constructing new ones as required.

The ICRC continued to help Abéché Regional Hospital, as the only referral health facility for some 2 million people, enhance its capacities. In addition to maintaining its mobile surgical team there, the ICRC improved the quality of patient care by paying the salaries of two local physiotherapists. It improved infrastructure where needed and provided medical supplies, equipment and staff training. Beginning a three-year project with the Health Ministry, an ICRC training nurse worked with the Abéché Health College directorate to improve the institute's curricula and equipment and the quality of the training. The ICRC also maintained support for Chad's two physical rehabilitation centres while seeking to persuade the Chadian authorities to increase their investment in such services.

The ICRC continued to encourage the government to adopt two draft bills – one on sanctions against IHL abuses and the other on protection of the red cross emblem. Meanwhile, dialogue with authorities, weapon bearers and key civil society groups aimed to boost knowledge and acceptance of IHL, the ICRC and its neutral, impartial and independent stance. More than 4,500 military and security personnel in training centres, command posts or the field participated in IHL briefings and workshops.

With ICRC support, the Chadian Red Cross strengthened its capacities and built up its infrastructure. Movement partners met regularly to coordinate their activities in the country.

## CIVILIANS

The ICRC monitored, as far as possible, the situation of Chadian civilians affected by former armed conflict or other situations of violence. Authorities and weapon bearers were reminded, as necessary, of their obligations under IHL to protect and respect civilians. The issue of recruitment of minors into fighting forces was discussed with the relevant parties.

Some Chadian migrants returning from Libya met delegates in private to present allegations of IHL violations in Libya, for follow-up by the Libyan delegation.

## Vulnerable civilians rebuild livelihoods and receive essential items

In southern Chad, formerly displaced communities returning to villages in Kounoh and Korbol were largely able to restore their economic independence with assistance from the National Society/ICRC that benefited 550 households (2,750 people). Households headed by men received oxen and carts for ploughing fields and transporting their harvest. Households run by women received goats, providing them with milk and meat to consume or sell. Collectives managed by women developed income-generating projects. Some bought fresh fish locally, smoked them and sold them on to shopkeepers in towns.

In eastern Chad, the ICRC completed assistance projects suspended in 2010 owing to security and access issues, complementing these with training and capacity-building initiatives. Over 40 community animal health workers acquired or refreshed basic veterinary skills in courses run by local authorities and the ICRC. Workers also received veterinary surgical kits, while 40,000 vaccine doses were supplied to veterinary authorities for distribution. Consequently, 2,664 households (13,320 people) enjoyed healthier livestock.

Some 2,686 rural households (13,326 people) grew crops again with ICRC-provided seed and tools. Thus, in six villages in Assoungha, families saw significant increases in the surface area cultivated, despite the late arrival of rains. Communities with small vegetable plots outside Abéché benefited from ICRC-supported courses in composting techniques.

Vulnerable members of the Abéché and N'Djamena communities, including people with serious illnesses/disabilities and orphaned children, benefited from essential household items, in some cases provided via local civil society organizations.

## Relatives keep in touch

Separated family members restored or maintained contact with relatives, with the help of the National Society and the ICRC. Thousands of Chadians repatriated from Libya and arriving in Faya Largeau phoned or otherwise contacted relatives. In camps in the east and south of Chad, refugees (mostly from Sudan and the CAR) also benefited from family-links services.

Addressing the needs of unaccompanied and/or separated children remained a priority. In total, 43 children, 40 of whom had formerly been associated with fighting forces, were reunited with their families by the National Society/ICRC.

Sixteen National Society volunteers enhanced their skills in providing family-links services during ICRC-conducted training sessions. As ICRC-appointed volunteers from the refugee community stepped up their family-links activities in camps, the ICRC funded the construction of traditional huts (*tukuls*) to accommodate them. Training in human remains management for National Society personnel was cancelled owing to the relatively calm situation in Chad.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

A total of 4,244 detainees in 19 places of detention, including 241 monitored individually, received visits from ICRC delegates. Visits were carried out according to the ICRC's standard procedures. In all places of detention visited, delegates monitored inmates' treatment and general living conditions. Security detainees, including those held in northern Chad's Koro Toro high-security prison (visited in May for the first time and again

in November), were followed up individually. After all visits, the authorities and the ICRC discussed the findings in confidence. Where necessary, the ICRC recommended solutions for compliance with international standards. Meanwhile, the ICRC continued to seek access to all detainees falling within its mandate.

The ICRC notified the authorities of any minors formerly associated with an armed group being held in detention, with a view to arranging their integration into the national demobilization programme. When requested by foreign detainees, the ICRC notified their consulates or UNHCR of their detention.

Additionally, the ICRC facilitated contact between detainees and their families via the exchange of RCMs and the transmission of some 174 short oral greetings (*salamats*).

### **Malnourished and newly released detainees assisted**

Severely malnourished security detainees in two detention facilities continued to receive ICRC-supplied food supplements in the form of high-calorie biscuits and a peanut-based nutritional paste until their release at the end of January as part of the prisoner amnesty programme. As necessary, security detainees freed from various facilities under the amnesty had their transport and lodging costs covered and/or were given clothing and food for their journey home. Detainees who had been receiving treatment for cholera received follow-up care with ICRC support, while amputees were transferred to the ICRC-supported CARK (Centre d'Appareillage et de Rééducation à Kabalaye) physical rehabilitation centre in N'Djamena (see *Wounded and sick*). Some 300 of the detainees who had been released also received, upon request, attestations of detention.

### **Water and sanitation conditions assessed and improved**

In January, representatives of the prison authorities and other relevant bodies from across Chad participated in an ICRC-organized workshop in N'Djamena on health, water and hygiene conditions in detention. During subsequent ICRC visits to some places of detention, the prison authorities, with ICRC delegates, assessed water and sanitation infrastructure. The ICRC discussed with the authorities any work required to align detainees' living conditions with international standards. Where immediate intervention was required, together with the prison authorities, the ICRC undertook some water and sanitation work, helping 1,820 detainees through projects such as well-drilling, repairs to sanitation facilities and rehabilitation of wastewater disposal systems.

To further reduce health risks and ease daily living conditions, 3,294 detainees received essential household items such as blankets, mats, mosquito nets, soap and detergent. In September, three volunteers from the Red Cross of Chad were trained by the ICRC to teach inmates about hygiene and sanitation. These volunteers then participated in a presentation on cholera prevention for detainees in one high-risk facility.

## **WOUNDED AND SICK**

### **Trauma and other patients receive treatment**

Emergency surgical cases from across eastern Chad received treatment from the seven-person ICRC mobile surgical team at Abéché Regional Hospital, the sole referral facility for around 2 million people. The hospital received medical supplies and equipment from the ICRC. The steady reduction in the number of weapon-wounded people brought about by the end of armed conflict in eastern Chad allowed the ICRC team to treat more surgical emergencies unrelated to armed conflict.

The hospitalization and treatment of 181 patients was paid for by the ICRC. A total of 85 of these patients were weapon-wounded, including 9 patients admitted with injuries inflicted by mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW), 2 of whom were children. Destitute patients were treated free of charge at the hospital. Recovering patients enjoyed an enhanced level of care following the appointment of two assistant physiotherapists trained and paid by the ICRC. They conducted almost 2,500 physiotherapy sessions. Some 100 medical staff attended sessions discussing the benefits of physiotherapy for patients.

During the cholera epidemic (see *Context*), the regional health authorities in Abéché received seven tents for the hospital's treatment centre, plus oral rehydration salts and chlorine.

### **Hospital facilities and training enhanced**

Patients at Abéché Regional Hospital benefited from a better environment and more effective services following the installation of a new generator to ensure an independent electricity supply for operating theatres, improvements to the water supply, construction of new ramps to provide easier access for emergency room patients, and the building of an incinerator block for waste disposal.

Medical staff at the hospital attended ICRC-organized training sessions teaching key competencies such as emergency surgery skills. At the Abéché Health College, seven teachers prepared courses and organized practical sessions under the permanent guidance of an ICRC teaching nurse deployed there since 2010 as part of a three-year joint training project run with the Chadian Health Ministry. Some 176 students thus benefited from enhanced theoretical and practical training thanks to the support provided to the centre. The college also received training DVDs, printed materials, books, and numerous medical and non-medical items for practical studies.

### **Patients with weapon and mine/ERW injuries receive long-term care**

More than 4,500 patients with disabilities, mainly resulting from past mine or weapon-related incidents, received treatment at Chad's two physical rehabilitation centres – the CARK and the MNDP (Maison Notre Dame de la Paix) in Moundou. Patients in both centres were fitted with appliances made from ICRC-supplied components. In the CARK, the treatment costs of over 350 destitute patients were paid by the ICRC, which also covered transport costs for 88 patients and 26 caretakers transferred to the centre from the north and east of Chad. Approximately 412 prostheses were produced, 313 for mine/ERW victims.

In the MNDP, the installation of a new ventilation system made life more comfortable for patients. At the CARK, significant rehabilitation work in the second half of the year led to a more suitable environment for both technicians and patients. To increase the quality of services, seven ICRC-supported students continued a three-year course in Togo to obtain prosthetic/orthotic qualifications, while five qualified technicians honed their skills during a one-month course there.

### **Dialogue and coordination continued**

The ICRC continued to urge the Chadian authorities to increase investment in the country's physical rehabilitation services and, in May, the State secretary of the Ministry of Public Health visited the CARK. Dialogue with NGOs specializing in assisting people with disabilities also contributed to strengthen support

for physical rehabilitation services. A radio broadcast boosted public awareness of physical rehabilitation work at the centres, while the International Day of People with Physical Disability, marked by the ICRC team in Moundou, raised the profile of people with special needs.

### **AUTHORITIES**

Despite the high level of political activity in Chad, including preparations for parliamentary and presidential elections in February and April respectively, the government engaged in dialogue with the ICRC on the adoption of IHL-related legislation. In particular, the government sought IHL input for two draft bills – one protecting the red cross emblem (developed together with the National Society), and one to repress gross violations of IHL. The former was among issues discussed during a meeting between the Chadian president and Movement partners in May.

The African Union registered Chad's ratification of the Convention on IDPs, while discussions on the ratification of the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and other Related Materials were ongoing during meetings with the relevant authorities.

Regular contact with Chadian local authorities, the diplomatic community and humanitarian organizations aimed to enhance understanding of and support for IHL, the work of the Movement and the Fundamental Principles. In September/October for example, the ICRC conducted a mission in the south of Chad to maintain/renew contact with the authorities in the area.

### **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

Over 4,500 military and security personnel, from recruits to officers and instructors, enhanced their understanding of IHL, international human rights law and the work of the Movement during presentations, briefings and seminars at training schools and regional command centres, and for operational units. Briefings, often conducted with Chadian military instructors in order to further IHL integration, focused upon the protection of civilians and humanitarian workers seeking to reach people in need. Some sessions catered to command-level staff of bodies such as the Presidential Guard, *Détachement Intégré de Sécurité*, the police, the *gendarmérie*, and the *Garde Nationale et Nomade du Tchad*. Units of the mixed Chadian-Sudanese border force also attended IHL sessions.

A four-day IHL seminar in N'Djamena, attended by officers from various military forces was covered on Chadian television and radio. Troops in the field learnt more about IHL and the Movement via broadcasts on the armed forces' radio.

Given the relatively calm political situation and the absence of any violent dissidence on Chadian territory, no briefings for armed groups were held in 2011.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

Influential figures within Chadian society, including religious and traditional leaders, artists and musicians, learnt more about IHL and the work of the Movement during ICRC briefings.

Radio remained a key medium through which to relay messages about the work of the ICRC and changing priorities on the ground, especially in those regions where the ICRC's presence had been scaled back in 2010. Representatives of radio stations in

N'Djamena participated in an IHL seminar aimed at facilitating/improving their reporting on related issues. Radio and TV broadcast journalists regularly informed the public about the range of assistance projects supported by the organization, based on ICRC-supplied information.

In April, the participation of 30 staff, predominantly law professors, from the *Université Roi Fayçal* in N'Djamena in a briefing on IHL and the Movement strengthened ICRC contacts with academia.

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

The Chadian Red Cross continued to receive ICRC funds, materials, training and technical back-up to boost governance and management skills, promote the adoption of a law protecting the emblem (see *Authorities*) and restore family links (see *Civilians*). For example, National Society volunteers in Faya Largeau, where Chadians were arriving upon their return from Libya, received ICRC training to reinforce their capacities to provide family-links services. Volunteers also continued a campaign to cull deadly scorpions there.

With ICRC support, construction work continued on several new National Society branch offices in order to boost its response capacities nationwide. Similarly, branches received first-aid kits from the ICRC to enable them to respond to any election-related needs.

To maximize the impact of aid efforts, Movement partners active in Chad took part in regular coordination meetings and jointly contributed to the cholera epidemic response. The signing in November of a partnership framework agreement between the National Society and the ICRC clarified cooperation activities until the end of 2014.

As the National Society's president was nominated as head of the National Electoral Committee, he stood aside from his National Society post, ensuring compliance with the Movement's statutes and the principles of neutrality, impartiality and independence.

# CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE



EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)	
Protection	14,461
Assistance	35,423
Prevention	4,464
Cooperation with National Societies	1,434
General	-

**► 55,783**  
of which: Overheads 3,396

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	88%

PERSONNEL	
Expatriates	90
National staff (daily workers not included)	708

## KEY POINTS

- In 2011, the ICRC:**
- strengthened its dialogue with weapon bearers to gain their support for IHL and to facilitate safe humanitarian access to victims of armed conflict or other situations of violence
  - helped 496,577 longer-term IDPs, returnees and residents recover/preserve their food/economic security through livelihood-support initiatives, while improving access to water/sanitation for 335,531 such people
  - with the National Society, in the Kivus and/or Province Orientale provided 18,345 IDPs/returnees with emergency food rations, and 113,425 with essential household items
  - reunited 897 unaccompanied children with their families, including 399 formerly associated with armed groups, backed by initiatives to support such children's successful reintegration
  - supplied and supported 44 counselling centres providing psychological support to victims of sexual violence in the Kivus
  - prepared the National Society to mobilize effective first-aid services countrywide during election-related violence

Having worked in the country since 1960, 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. It visits detainees, helps restore contact between separated relatives (reuniting children with their families where appropriate) and supports the National Society's development. It also promotes knowledge of and respect for IHL and international human rights law among the authorities.

## CONTEXT

The humanitarian and security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remained volatile, with increased stability in some areas offset by fresh violence elsewhere.

Armed conflict and violence persisted in parts of the east and north-east. In the Kivus, fighting affected people in hard-to-reach areas. Hitherto calm areas witnessed a resurgence of activity by armed groups towards year-end. Military operations against armed groups in these regions continued, sometimes backed by the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO). In Province Orientale, the movements of weapon bearers, including elements of the Lord's Resistance Army, continued to fuel insecurity.

The localized fighting and insecurity continued to take its toll on civilians, who reported serious abuses at the hands of weapon bearers. These factors, combined with land-use tensions, caused ongoing displacement. Many IDPs sought refuge in host communities already struggling with scarce resources and public services. In Province Orientale, the impact/constant fear of brutal attack or abduction undermined communities' capacities to pursue normal lives.

Efforts to reorganize/reform the armed forces and integrate members of armed groups remained fragile. A restructuring of the military presence in the Kivus occasioned the temporary withdrawal of some contingents from conflict zones, causing a lull in confrontations in some areas.

Despite relative calm in Equateur, refugees who had fled ethnic violence there in 2009 remained reluctant to return home from neighbouring Congo (see *Yaoundé*). Meanwhile, economic migrants streamed into Kasai Occidental upon deportation from Angola, many without news of relatives left behind.

Having dominated the country's political discourse throughout the year, presidential/parliamentary elections took place in November amid localized violence. The results were contested owing to allegations of fraud and shortcomings in the organization of the electoral process.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Amid a volatile security situation fraught with logistical constraints, the ICRC maintained a multidisciplinary approach, developing/adapting its activities in efforts to protect and assist people affected by conflict/violence and chronic insecurity.

Main figures and indicators		PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected			42,566	1,313	
RCMs distributed			36,399	1,059	
Names published in the media			107		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>					
People reunited with their families			931		
		<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	41		
People transferred/repatriated			6		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered			344	41	218
People located (tracing cases closed positively)			329		
		<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	51		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)			299	37	182
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>				Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society			1,027	284	431
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society			897	253	399
		<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	37		
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011			589	213	90
<b>Documents</b>					
People to whom travel documents were issued			5		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines			13		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>ICRC visits</b>				Women	Minors
Detainees visited			15,686		
Detainees visited and monitored individually			1,728	31	60
Detainees newly registered			1,113	22	45
Number of visits carried out			406		
Number of places of detention visited			126		
<b>Restoring family links</b>					
RCMs collected			2,890		
RCMs distributed			2,067		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued			47		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators		ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Food		Beneficiaries	37,740	36%	33%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	31,060		
Essential household items		Beneficiaries	115,025	39%	41%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	113,425		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives		Beneficiaries	496,577	39%	38%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	367,072		
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries	335,531	27%	36%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	30,000		
<b>Health</b>					
Health centres supported		Structures	32		
Average catchment population			234,595		
Consultations		Patients	149,204		
		<i>of which curative</i>		62,703	57,646
		<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		18,079	
Immunizations		Doses	142,541		
		<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	136,137		
		<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	6,404		
Referrals to a second level of care		Patients	8,113		
Health education		Sessions	1,409		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Food		Beneficiaries	6,674		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives		Beneficiaries	271		
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries	9,052		

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	7		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	4		
Patients whose hospital treatment has been paid for by the ICRC	Patients	160		
Admissions	Patients	17,549	8,042	7,017
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	195	24	2
	<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	2		
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	2,153		
	<i>of whom medical cases</i>	11,101		
	<i>of whom gynaecological/obstetric cases</i>	4,100		
Operations performed		2,698		
Outpatient consultations	Patients	16,007		
	<i>of which surgical</i>	751		
	<i>of which medical</i>	13,982		
	<i>of which gynaecological/obstetric</i>	1,274		
<b>First aid</b>				
First-aid posts supported	Structures	4		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	4		
Wounded patients treated	Patients	29		
<b>Water and habitat</b>				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	230		
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Centres supported	Structures	5		
Patients receiving services	Patients	634	110	43
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	138	27	11
Prostheses delivered	Units	356	65	29
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	45		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	20	3	
Orthoses delivered	Units	57	7	2
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	5		
Crutches delivered	Units	522		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	23		

The Red Cross Society of the DRC remained a key partner in carrying out operations, capitalizing on ICRC financial support, materials and training to reinforce its assistance, family-links and communication capacities.

The ICRC strengthened contacts with weapon bearers, conducting extensive briefings to increase respect for IHL/international human rights law, including in the framework of military reform. This served to remind them of their responsibilities to respect civilians and medical/humanitarian personnel and infrastructure. In parallel, delegates worked with government representatives to advance national IHL implementation. Alongside the National Society, the ICRC also worked with the media to raise awareness of humanitarian principles and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action countrywide, particularly ahead of elections.

In the Kivus, Province Orientale and Equateur, people benefited from a range of activities to boost their coping capacities. With the National Society, the ICRC distributed relief goods to families newly displaced or returned. Where possible, they helped IDPs, returnees and struggling residents recover self-sufficiency by distributing seed/tools with which to resume agricultural production, or by employing them to rehabilitate housing, roads or airstrips through cash/food-for-work programmes. In more stable parts of the Kivus, National Society/ICRC teams supported livelihood consolidation, contributing training, material and financial support to boost the activities of farming, fishing and veterinary associations, and pursuing a livestock health campaign. To reduce public health risks,

they worked with water authorities and communities to improve urban and rural water/sanitation infrastructure, while closing a three-year initiative to raise hygiene awareness in South Kivu.

To help ensure access to health services in volatile areas, the ICRC provided supplies, equipment and/or staff training to hospitals, health centres and physical rehabilitation centres, enabling vulnerable patients to obtain free treatment. Victims of sexual violence could seek help at 44 ICRC-supported counselling centres, while community-based presentations promoted the services available.

Thousands of dispersed relatives reconnected using Movement tracing/RCM services. Special care was taken to reunite separated/unaccompanied children with their families, including those formerly associated with armed groups. National Society/ICRC community-based initiatives aimed to better protect children following reunification and support their reintegration into family/community life. Besides social initiatives, these involved alerting children to the dangers of recruitment and community representatives to their role in reducing associated stigma.

ICRC delegates visited detainees to monitor their treatment and living conditions. The organization continued to support nutritional programmes in seven prisons, helping stabilize malnutrition and related mortality rates. To further reduce health risks, it conducted urgent renovations to water, sanitation and kitchen infrastructure and donated drugs/medical supplies to prison dispensaries. Constructive dialogue with the Justice Ministry resulted in an increase in the prison food budget.

Besides partnering the ICRC in the field, the DRC Red Cross received support to strengthen its capacities to respond to humanitarian needs independently. Together they prepared a contingency plan in case of election-related violence, enabling the National Society to mobilize effective first-aid cover when violence erupted.

## CIVILIANS

Civilians continued to suffer the consequences of armed clashes and insecurity. ICRC delegates documented allegations of IHL/human rights violations, including physical/sexual violence, recruitment of children by fighting forces and looting of medical facilities. To prevent such abuses, the ICRC endeavoured to expand its contacts with weapon bearers. Representatives of the armed forces/some armed groups strengthened their dialogue with delegates, who stressed their responsibilities under applicable law, particularly the respect due to civilians and medical/humanitarian missions. Where necessary, they received oral/written representations regarding documented allegations. Military commanders in the Kivus introduced a system to remind troops of their obligations.

### **Conflict/violence-affected people benefit from relief, livelihood support and improved water/sanitation facilities**

Vulnerable civilians benefited from a combination of National Society/ICRC initiatives designed to help them recover/preserve their food and economic security and adequate living conditions. The National Society received training, funds and materials to develop its capacities to conduct assistance operations, from planning to evaluation.

In the Kivus and Province Orientale, families uprooted by violence, or newly returned home, received relief to help cover immediate needs. In total, 113,425 IDPs (22,685 households) in both regions were given essential household items, and 18,345 (3,669 households) in the Kivus one-off food rations, helping sustain them until they could establish themselves.

Where circumstances permitted, longer-term IDPs, returnees and other struggling community members had help to regain self-sufficiency. In Equateur, the Kivus and Province Orientale, 68,474 IDP/returnee farming families (342,370 people) received staple/cash-crop seed and tools with which to resume their livelihoods. In isolated regions, 5,692 people were remunerated in cash and 2,543 in food for reconstructing/rehabilitating housing, access roads or airstrips, providing immediate means with which to support their families (24,610/12,715 people respectively) and wider community benefits, including easier market/humanitarian access.

In more stable areas of the Kivus, communities worked to consolidate their livelihoods through agricultural/veterinary initiatives run alongside cooperatives and State agencies, with the ICRC contributing funds, training and equipment. Members of 130 local associations (4,550 people) grew disease-resistant cassava, distributing the cuttings to farming families faced with disease-induced crop failure, benefiting 48,835 people (9,767 households) in total. A further 6,408 farming households (32,040 people) benefited similarly, for example to minimize the spread of bacterial disease affecting banana plantations. While cash-crop seed was mainly directed to IDPs/returnees kick-starting agricultural production (see above), 1,850 established market-gardening families (9,250 people) received inputs to increase their yields. In South Kivu, 6,365 pastoralist households (31,830 people) had their cattle vaccinated, bringing towards a close an ICRC-supported campaign begun in 2009 to improve livestock health. Local veterinary agencies, now requiring

minimal ICRC back-up, prepared to pursue such activities independently. To boost fish farming as an alternative source of protein and revenue, 1,150 households (5,750 people) received food and 275 (1,375 people) cash for rehabilitating fishponds in support of 31 fishing associations (2,725 people/545 households).

Boosting access to water/sanitation remained a core component of ICRC efforts to improve conditions for conflict-affected communities, benefiting 335,531 people. The involvement of water authorities, National Society personnel and communities helped ensure facilities' upkeep. With that aim, 20 water-board staff enhanced their network management expertise on an ICRC course. Residents of Bukavu, Goma and Uvira began to benefit from the rehabilitation of city water supply infrastructure, intended to serve a catchment population of 520,000 on completion in 2012. Elsewhere in the Kivus and in Province Orientale, some 235,000 rural dwellers saw their water supply increase with the construction/rehabilitation of pipelines, spring catchments and water points. Communities in South Kivu completed a three-year initiative conducted with the DRC/Swedish Red Cross Societies to reduce hygiene-related health risks, broadening the local latrine network and hygiene awareness.

### **Civilians in the Kivus, including victims of sexual violence, access health services**

Security/resource constraints limited health services in the Kivus. Accordingly, 32 health centres received ICRC support in delivering government-recommended standards of curative, ante/post-natal and child care, including treatment/referral services for victims of sexual violence and unaccompanied children. Ongoing staff supervision complemented regular donations of drugs, medical materials and equipment. Fifteen centres also received ad hoc supplies to ensure the care of influxes of patients, or to resolve shortages caused by looting or supply-chain problems. Meanwhile, health workers bolstered their abilities to diagnose/treat prevalent diseases during Health Ministry/ICRC training courses, and obtained logistical support to extend the reach of national immunization campaigns (142,541 doses administered).

Victims of sexual violence obtained psychological support, or referral advice, at 44 counselling centres run with sustained ICRC financial/advisory back-up. Five centres underwent renovations. Particularly vulnerable patients, such as those facing pregnancy and/or family rejection, received cash assistance and/or baby-care items. Community-based presentations enabled the local population to learn about the services available to victims, the importance of prompt post-exposure prophylaxis treatment, and the stigma potentially linked to sexual assault.

An ICRC assessment in Province Orientale and neighbouring parts of the Central African Republic (see *Central African Republic*) confirmed that communities there experienced psychological distress and social difficulties linked to local patterns of violence/insecurity and that their needs usually went unmet. Accordingly, research/initial training began in both countries aimed at creating an effective community-based psychological/social support network. This would complement existing efforts to support the reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups (see below).

### **Dispersed relatives, including children, reconnect**

People uprooted by armed conflict, including refugees and separated/unaccompanied children, used Movement RCM and tracing services to restore/maintain contact with relatives. In particular,

897 unaccompanied children, including 399 formerly associated with armed groups, rejoined family within the DRC or abroad; where necessary, they received clothes or other practical assistance to ease their reintegration. Whenever possible following reunification, families received ICRC follow-up visits to monitor the child's well-being.

Meanwhile, the National Society drew on ICRC materials, funds and expertise to assess prevailing family-links needs and adapt its services accordingly. Initiatives began in two communities to better protect children following reunification and support their reintegration into family/community life. In North Kivu, children acquired vocational skills on local association courses and participated in National Society-run recreational activities, improving their future prospects and encouraging social interaction. At National Society/ICRC-led discussion sessions, vulnerable children learnt about the dangers of recruitment, while community representatives examined their role in reducing stigma affecting children linked with fighting forces. Meanwhile, 930 children awaiting family reunification in host families and seven transit centres benefited from donations of food, clothes, hygiene materials and/or medicines to ensure their care.

By year-end, preparations were under way to open an office in Kasai Occidental to address the family-links needs of migrants from Angola (see *Context*).

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees, including people awaiting transfer from the MONUSCO-run Demobilization, Disarmament, Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration process, received visits from the ICRC, conducted according to its standard procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Inmates on State security charges, women and children received special attention. During visits, detainees communicated with relatives using RCMs. Feedback and, where necessary, recommendations arising from such visits were shared with the authorities confidentially.

Dialogue aimed at securing access to all detainees continued, drawing on allegations of arrest transmitted to ICRC delegates.

To better safeguard judicial guarantees, prison authorities in Bas Congo identified procedures for monitoring inmates' legal status during ICRC workshops. More widely, the authorities resolved the situation of 129 individuals whose trials/release were overdue based on ICRC-supplied information.

## Inmates enjoy improved nutrition, health care and hygiene

Through a nutritional programme, 6,674 detainees (monthly average: 3,360 inmates) in seven facilities had their regular meals

supplemented with ICRC-supplied food rations, while distributions of firewood bolstered cooking capacities. Among them, 422 severely malnourished inmates received high-energy biscuits. These inputs, alongside regular health monitoring, helped stabilize malnutrition and associated mortality rates. Some 271 detainees enjoyed fresh vegetables farmed in prison gardens using ICRC seed, fertilizer and tools.

Meanwhile, prison authorities and delegates worked on securing the penitentiary food-supply chain. Drawing on ICRC recommendations, the Justice Ministry obtained an increase in the food budget and regulated the allocation of funds to individual prisons.

Detainees also saw improvements in health care thanks to donations of drugs/medical supplies to 12 medical facilities serving prisons, backed by training in medical stock management for selected health workers. Efforts continued to encourage the authorities to extend national HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria prevention programmes to inmates countrywide. Reducing their exposure to hygiene-related health hazards, 9,052 detainees benefited from critical renovations to water, sanitation and kitchen infrastructure and, where necessary, received soap/cleaning materials.

With ICRC encouragement, several international stakeholders joined in efforts to improve detainees' conditions. The Justice Ministry established a working group to coordinate streams of activity.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

Armed confrontations and other violence, particularly in areas lacking health infrastructure, sometimes made it difficult for sick and weapon-wounded people to obtain adequate treatment.

National Society branches received ICRC training, funds and equipment to boost their capacities to administer/teach first aid and to help the authorities manage human remains. Such preparations ensured that, during election-related violence, the injured were promptly transferred to hospital, and the dead to mortuaries.

In the Kivus, weapon bearers developed their first-aid skills through National Society/ICRC training (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*), better positioning them to administer first-level care. At secondary level, seven hospitals received drugs, medical supplies, equipment and staff training, focusing on waste-disposal, sterilization and hygiene control. Repairs to water/sanitation systems and incinerators in 12 facilities (230 beds) helped ensure safe/hygienic conditions for patients. Casualties unable to afford the required treatment had their expenses covered by the ICRC.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	DRC	MONUSCO
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited	15,674	12
Detainees visited and monitored individually	1,716	12
	<i>of whom women</i>	31
	<i>of whom minors</i>	60
Detainees newly registered	1,101	12
	<i>of whom women</i>	22
	<i>of whom minors</i>	45
Number of visits carried out	397	9
Number of places of detention visited	123	3
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
RCMs collected	2,890	
RCMs distributed	2,067	
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	47	

Some 634 people left physically disabled by conflict, including amputees, obtained free limb-fitting services at five ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centres. Those travelling from afar had their transport/accommodation costs covered. To support service provision, centres were supplied with prosthetic/orthotic components and mobility aids, including 522 crutches and 23 wheelchairs.

### **AUTHORITIES**

National, provincial and local authorities and parliamentarians, as well as diplomats and representatives of MONUSCO and regional bodies, kept abreast of the ICRC's activities and concerns during round-tables/briefings. These helped deepen their support for the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, particularly in the run-up to elections. Frequent contact with humanitarian actors at central and field level complemented these efforts and facilitated coordination.

In efforts to encourage national implementation of IHL, ministerial officials studied the relevance of that body of law to the DRC context, and reviewed instruments pending their ratification/implementation, at ICRC presentations. Such events and bilateral discussions contributed to National Assembly votes to ratify the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the African Union Convention on IDPs. The Health Ministry and National Society/ICRC personnel discussed ways of promoting legislation designed to protect use of the Movement's emblems.

### **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

Military/police commanders and representatives of some armed groups consolidated dialogue with ICRC delegates. Besides increasing opportunities for operational briefings (see below), this served to facilitate humanitarian/medical access to people affected by conflict or other situations of violence and to remind weapon bearers of their responsibilities to protect civilians (see *Civilians*).

Such dialogue formed part of wider efforts to encourage weapon bearers to act in compliance with humanitarian principles. To that end, national military/police IHL instructors honed their teaching skills during ICRC courses, and some worked alongside ICRC delegates to relay humanitarian messages to troops. Through briefings at training institutions or in the field, sometimes combined with first-aid training (see *Wounded and sick*), members of military/security forces or armed groups gained a better understanding of IHL and/or international human rights law, as applicable, and the Movement's specific role. Among them were over 5,500 army officers preparing for deployment to the Kivus under the military reorganization. Key stakeholders in security sector reform, including the European Union and MONUSCO, maintained contact with the ICRC to ensure a coherent approach to the incorporation of IHL into national training programmes, contributing tailored materials to support delegates in training/briefing particular groups.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

Building broad awareness and acceptance of the Movement and its emblems remained essential to secure humanitarian access to people in need. National Society branches worked with the ICRC to that end, receiving funds, guidance and materials to boost their communication capacities, including via media partnerships. Media representatives drew on National Society/ICRC briefings, press releases/conferences and field trips to report regularly on humanitarian issues and Movement initiatives. To enhance such

coverage, journalists from five provinces sharpened their reporting skills at workshops highlighting the diverse challenges facing humanitarian workers in the DRC. Ahead of the elections, television/radio stations broadcast two National Society spots underscoring the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian stance.

Meanwhile, during meetings with ICRC delegates, human rights NGOs and community leaders shared humanitarian concerns and learnt more about IHL and the ICRC's work to protect vulnerable civilians/detainees. Such contacts helped launch community-based activities aimed at protecting children at risk of recruitment by fighting forces (see *Civilians*).

The Education Ministry and 14 universities joined forces with the ICRC to promote IHL/the Movement among young people. Thus, students learnt about ICRC activities in the DRC at lectures, increased their understanding of customary IHL at a seminar, and tackled IHL scenarios at a competition in Côte d'Ivoire (see *Abidjan*).

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

Besides partnering the ICRC during family-links, relief and communication activities (see above), the DRC Red Cross benefited from ICRC training, advice, relief goods, communication materials, logistical equipment and staffing support to reinforce its governance, administration and emergency response capacities. Thus prepared, it mobilized an effective response to several emergencies, as in Kisangani where it evacuated victims of an air crash. In preparation for elections, the National Society prepared a contingency plan in coordination with the authorities, organizing refresher courses for disaster-management/first-aid personnel countrywide and positioning first-aid posts in hot-spots. With backing from the International Federation and other Movement components, the National Society organized regular coordination meetings at central/field level, participated in statutory meetings and launched a six-month plan to strengthen its organizational structure and management. In particular, it drafted new statutes delineating management and governance functions and adapted its financial reporting system to improve accountability.

Regular meetings of Movement partners and other humanitarian actors working in the DRC helped optimize the impact of their respective activities.

# ERITREA



ICRC delegation

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	859
Assistance	2,122
Prevention	242
Cooperation with National Societies	197
General	-

► **3,420**

of which: Overheads 209

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	67%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	6
National staff (daily workers not included)	43

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- amid travel restrictions, worked with local authorities to assist rural communities in border areas affected by past armed conflict with Ethiopia
- through a livestock anti-parasite control campaign, land ploughing, and distributions of seed, tools and foot-operated irrigation pumps, helped struggling communities boost their economic security
- in cooperation with the Eritrean water authorities, provided clean water to thousands of people via solar-powered water supply systems
- helped people of Ethiopian origin either renew their Eritrean residence permits or, if they wished to be repatriated, meet administration fees and transport costs
- through dialogue, sought to persuade the authorities to allow ICRC visits to detainees of Ethiopian origin, including current or former POWs
- in cooperation with other organizations, reunited Eritrean families in cross-border operations

The ICRC opened a delegation in Eritrea in 1998 in the context of the international armed conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea and continues to respond to the needs remaining from that two-year war. Its priorities are to assist the population displaced, detained or otherwise affected by the conflict and to ensure 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”.

## CONTEXT

Eritrea returned to the African Union with the appointment of a new permanent representative, the first since 2009. The government also asked for Eritrea to be readmitted to the regional Intergovernmental Authority on Development, it having withdrawn from the organization in 2007. In December, the UN Security Council approved a new resolution to reinforce sanctions against Eritrea, prompted by its alleged support to armed groups in Somalia. Eritrea denied the allegation.

Following the signing in June 2010 of an accord between Eritrea and Djibouti to normalize relations and establish a mechanism for resolving the border dispute, no further progress was made towards demarcation of the border. Meanwhile, troops from Qatar, which had been acting as mediator, remained stationed in the disputed region.

Elsewhere, relations remained tense between the governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia (see *Ethiopia*). 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.

During 2011, the Eritrean government asked a number of international governmental organizations, UN agencies and NGOs to reduce or conclude their activities in Eritrea.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

With government-imposed restrictions on movement, access and fuel still in place, the ICRC pursued dialogue with the authorities on widening access to vulnerable communities and individuals. Meanwhile, it continued to focus resources, as far as possible, on assisting communities in border regions most affected by past armed conflict.

As the government issued no travel permits and only a limited number of visas to ICRC expatriate staff during 2011, the organization delivered assistance to rural communities partially through “remote management”. Working with local authorities, national ICRC staff helped treat more than a million livestock against parasites and provided communities with the means to grow their own vegetables and/or produce fodder for livestock. It also supported the ploughing of land for households headed by women, who would otherwise have to pay for this work from part of their harvest.

The ICRC helped water authorities and local communities to maintain, repair and construct solar-powered water supply systems. These systems ensured sustainable and reliable supplies of

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected		3,332	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed		4,114		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>				
People reunited with their families		32		
	<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	1		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		26	Women	Minors
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		34	6	5
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	22		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		105	11	14
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>				
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/Society		1	Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/Society		24	5	
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/Society at 31 December 2011		3	1	
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		57		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		44		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		20		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	18	20%	60%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	18		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	23	20%	60%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	23		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	117,714	20%	60%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	19,685	20%	60%

fresh water to people who would otherwise have trekked long distances across sometimes unsafe terrain to retrieve water from unreliable and potentially polluted sources.

Given the presence of unexploded mines in border regions, the Eritrean Demining Authority and the ICRC, in cooperation with the “Red Cross Society of Eritrea”, trained around 30 volunteers to alert local communities to the dangers posed by mines, while documenting mine-related incidents. More than 37,500 people subsequently attended mine-risk education sessions.

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, including voluntary repatriation in humane conditions, were respected. 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 “Eritrean Red Cross” with ICRC support. Somali refugees also used this service.

With the support of the Movement family-links network, the ICRC facilitated family reunifications across borders, in particular for children. In April, an Eritrean man who had been living for

13 years in Ethiopia rejoined his wife and children in Asmara using an ICRC travel document.

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 public, including young people associated with the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students, and community elders.

The “Eritrean Red Cross”, with ICRC funding, training and expertise, continued to develop its skills in restoring family links, administering first aid, briefing communities on mine risks and promoting IHL and the Fundamental Principles.

## CIVILIANS

### Vulnerable border communities alerted to mine risks

Some 37,500 civilians living in weapon-contaminated border areas learnt more about the dangers posed by mines, allowing them to take suitable precautions to reduce daily risks, during 245 awareness

sessions conducted by around 30 “Eritrean Red Cross” volunteers. The volunteers had earlier been trained to pass on this advice, and to gather information on mine-related incidents in order to inform and better protect civilians in high-risk areas, during a five-day training course held by the Eritrean Demining Authority and an ICRC specialist.

### **Villagers draw on solar technology to ensure safe water supply**

In regions bordering Ethiopia, villagers with access to solar-powered water systems continued to benefit from supplies of clean water after they worked with local authorities and national ICRC staff to maintain and repair eight systems and completed four begun in late 2010. In all, 19,685 people benefited from this work. The installation of two new systems also got under way. Villagers drew 20 litres of fresh water per day, per inhabitant, from the solar-powered systems, proven to be the most effective means of providing rural communities with a dependable water supply in a country where fuel prices were high and shortages remained widespread.

Over 22 local water authority staff learnt more about the collection and analysis of hydrological and meteorological data during training sessions in Asmara, organized jointly by the Eritrean water authorities and the ICRC. Training enabled staff to better assess the performance of existing water systems and identify future needs.

### **Herders and farmers strengthen livelihoods**

Communities in Gash Barka and Southern Red Sea, areas affected by past armed conflict and ongoing border tensions, worked towards rebuilding disrupted livelihoods and securing their economic future with ICRC support.

Over 17,928 pastoralist households (89,640 people) faced a better prospect of raising more resilient herds following the treatment in Gash Barka and Southern Red Sea of more than 1 million livestock, twice, against internal and external parasites in an ICRC-funded project. Some 95% (713 households) of pastoralists, when questioned about the impact of the project, reported positive changes in the body condition, skin appearance and behaviour of the treated animals.

Meanwhile, 1,550 vulnerable households (7,750 people), primarily headed by women, grew vegetables, both for their own consumption and for sale at market, using ICRC-supplied seed, farming tools and pedal pumps (for accessing available sub-surface water). This project enabled families to improve their diet and, by selling any surplus, increase their income. Livestock-dependent families also used the pumps to irrigate fodder crops, helping animals survive the difficult period before the onset of seasonal rains and the regeneration of pasture.

In Gash Barka, almost 3,984 women-led households (19,920 people) which had been resettled or returned to their home areas benefited from ICRC-funded ploughing of fields prior to the two planting seasons. Since ploughing in Eritrea was traditionally conducted by males (many of whom had been called up for military service or else killed or disabled during armed conflict), these families lacked the immediate means to prepare plots for cultivation. Furthermore, the hiring of labourers to carry out such work would have meant committing part of the harvest to pay for services. Tractor ploughing therefore ensured that households would reap the entire benefits of the next harvest.

Delays in the signing of memoranda of understanding between the Eritrean government and the ICRC meant that both tractor

ploughing and livestock vaccination began later than anticipated. Owing to the absence of a visa for an ICRC specialist, the planned restocking project (3,000 goats and 200 donkeys for vulnerable households) could not be implemented.

### **Struggling Ethiopians receive financial assistance**

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. 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.

More than 404 especially vulnerable Ethiopians, including elderly people, women, children and former detainees, received financial assistance from the ICRC in paying administrative and/or transport costs if they wished to repatriate and 956 in obtaining residence permits, if they wished to remain in Eritrea. Some 18 received food and 23 received essential household items. Forty-four Ethiopians who had formerly studied in Eritrea had their official documents, usually education certificates, sent across to Ethiopia with ICRC assistance so that they could apply for further studies or jobs.

### **Separated family members exchange news**

RCMs were exchanged between family members divided by the sealed Eritrea-Ethiopia border (including unaccompanied Eritrean children living in refugee camps in Ethiopia), while Somali refugees in Eritrea continued to restore contact or exchange news through the family-links service run by the “Eritrean Red Cross” with ICRC training, supervision and material support. In Debub, family-links activities were suspended in February. Talks took place with the authorities with a view to resuming them.

Following coordination between UNHCR and the ICRC, 2 unaccompanied Somali minors re-established contact with their mothers in Djibouti and 57 travel documents were issued to enable Somalis to resettle in third countries. Twenty-two Eritreans, including 18 minors were reunited with their families in Sweden, in an operation conducted jointly by the Swedish Red Cross, the IOM and the ICRC. Seven other persons were reunited with relatives in Australia, New Zealand and Norway with ICRC support. In April, an Eritrean man who had been living for 13 years in Ethiopia was granted permission by the authorities to rejoin his wife and family in Asmara using an ICRC travel document. It was the first time that the ICRC had been authorized to carry out such a reunification since March 2009.

The ICRC continued to follow up with the authorities requests from families for news of relatives still missing in relation to the 1998–2000 international armed conflict with Ethiopia.

### **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

Despite regular written and oral requests from the ICRC, the authorities had not given the green light for delegates to resume visits to detainees of Ethiopian origin, including POWs or former POWs. The authorities had withdrawn permission for such visits in 2009.

The ICRC was also awaiting replies 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, and to an ICRC proposal regarding the possible repatriation of a sick Eritrean POW held in Djibouti.

## **AUTHORITIES**

Given the restrictions placed on the ICRC by the Eritrean government, dialogue with the authorities continued to focus on reinforcing trust. The director of the Office of the President, the director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Agriculture held meetings with the ICRC to discuss operational matters. Government officials were reminded of the neutral, impartial and independent stance of the Movement, its work and its mandate. The ICRC sought to persuade the authorities that it was in their 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 conflict and by the border issue with Djibouti.

Local officials based in areas where the ICRC was working, including, for the first time, village administrators in Tio, Southern Red Sea, learnt more about the Movement's activities through briefings and printed materials.

Representatives of international organizations (including UN agencies), the European Union and the diplomatic community kept up a regular dialogue with the ICRC, which informed them of Movement activities via briefings and publications.

Plans for a booklet to stimulate discussion on IHL were cancelled when authorization for its publication could not be obtained from the authorities.

## **CIVIL SOCIETY**

Some 23,000 people (including village elders, religious leaders, teachers, students, local administrators and "Eritrean Red Cross" volunteers), usually in border regions, attended briefings on the Movement and Fundamental Principles organized by the ICRC, "Eritrean Red Cross" and National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students. The distribution of IHL-related publications, including two articles featured in the youth union's magazine, and screenings of an ICRC video helped deepen communities' understanding of the Movement's mandate and activities.

An estimated 10,000 people visited the ICRC stand during the 10-day National Book Fair in Asmara. Photos illustrating ICRC activities were displayed on the streets of the capital during World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day (8 May).

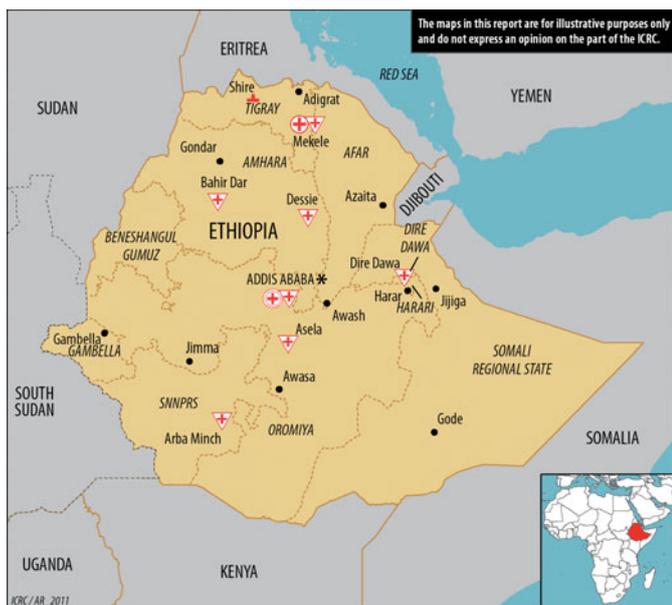
Some 90 law students at the Ministry of Justice Training Centre in Mekele enriched their understanding of IHL during a briefing organized by the ICRC. In May, a student at the university's College of Arts and Social Sciences received reference materials from the ICRC for an IHL-related research project. He was the first student to request such information following the establishment of contact between the ICRC and the dean of the college in 2010.

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

"Eritrean Red Cross" personnel continued to build their capacities and develop their tracing, assistance and communication skills (see *Civilians* and *Civil society*) – the latter including mine-risk education – with the help of ICRC funding, training, equipment and technical advice.

During ICRC-supported training sessions, some 33 "Eritrean Red Cross" personnel strengthened their expertise in restoring family links and 87 volunteers learnt about managing relief operations. In addition, more than 200 school teachers, nearly 600 students, 100 police officers and others acquired basic first-aid skills, enabling them to respond effectively to a variety of emergencies.

# ETHIOPIA



ICRC/AR\_2011  
 + ICRC delegation + ICRC sub-delegation + ICRC office  
 + ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre  
 \* The ICRC delegation to the African Union is also in Addis Ababa

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,689
Assistance	4,592
Prevention	2,053
Cooperation with National Societies	847
General	-

► **9,182**

of which: Overheads 554

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	79%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	24
National staff (daily workers not included)	135

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- received agreement in principle from the Ethiopian government for the resumption of ICRC visits to security detainees in federally run places of detention
- enabled people affected by armed conflict or violence to contact their families via RCMS and, for Sudanese refugees in camps, via telephone calls
- briefed some 6,000 Ethiopian troops on IHL prior to their deployment on peacekeeping missions
- ran IHL seminars for more than 1,200 judges, prosecutors, law students and university lecturers
- continued to support 7 physical rehabilitation centres, providing services to 8,939 people with disabilities
- supplied essential household items to more than 26,000 people displaced as a result of armed conflict, violence or drought

Continuously present in Ethiopia since 1977, the ICRC's 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. Thus, it helps to preserve the livelihoods of communities affected by past conflict, often compounded by natural disaster, and supports physical rehabilitation services. It visits detainees and 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.

## CONTEXT

In Somali Regional State (SRS), non-international armed conflict persisted between the Ethiopian National Defence Force (ENDF), operating with regional special police forces, and the main grouping of the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF). There were reports of casualties.

Several other regions, including Afar and Oromia, saw episodes of fatal violence relating to disputes over access to natural resources and/or intercommunal and religious tensions. Following scant seasonal rains, many areas experienced drought, leaving large numbers of Ethiopians dependent on emergency food aid. From September, thousands of people fleeing fighting in Blue Nile State, Sudan, crossed the border into Ethiopia.

Internationally, relations remained tense between the governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea, as expressed in a number of critical public statements made by both parties. Meanwhile, the physical demarcation of the Ethiopia-Eritrea border remained stalled, with both countries maintaining a large military presence at their common border. Armed skirmishes were reported.

Some 4,200 ENDF troops formed the newly deployed UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (see *South Sudan and Sudan*). Ethiopian troops also comprised part of the African Union/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). In October, Ethiopian troops entered Somalia and engaged in military operations against armed groups.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

While its operations continued on a restricted basis, the ICRC met senior government figures – including the prime minister and minister of federal affairs – with a view to clarifying the organization's role within Ethiopia. Issues discussed included ICRC access to people in need in the conflict-affected SRS and to security detainees held under federal jurisdiction, neither of which had been granted by the authorities since 2007. The government agreed in principle to the resumption of visits to security detainees in federally run places of detention. To this end, a timetable of activities for 2012, beginning with an ICRC briefing of senior officials and an assessment of detention facilities, was agreed upon.

Meanwhile, ICRC activities continued to focus largely on the northern border regions of Tigray and Afar, the areas most affected by the 1998–2000 international armed conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea

Main figures and indicators		PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>					
RCMs collected			7,212	UAMs/SCs*	718
RCMs distributed			5,137		230
Phone calls facilitated between family members			2,060		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>					
People reunited with their families			6		
		<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	3		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>					
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered			137	Women	31
People located (tracing cases closed positively)			79		60
		<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	23		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)			320		73
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>					
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society			2	Girls	1
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society			4		3
		<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	2		
<b>Documents</b>					
People to whom travel documents were issued			107		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines			14		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>ICRC visits</b>					
Detainees visited			8,572	Women	
Detainees visited and monitored individually			85		1
Detainees newly registered			34		1
Number of visits carried out			12		
Number of places of detention visited			10		
<b>Restoring family links</b>					
RCMs collected			17		
RCMs distributed			5		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued			84		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators		ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Essential household items		Beneficiaries	27,031	64%	19%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	26,270		
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries	273,541	25%	50%
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Essential household items		Beneficiaries	9,261		
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries	4,000		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>					
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>					
Centres supported		Structures	7		
Patients receiving services		Patients	8,939	1,996	1,925
New patients fitted with prostheses		Patients	1,029	170	72
Prostheses delivered		Units	2,127	325	174
		<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	528		
New patients fitted with orthoses		Patients	1,542	382	677
Orthoses delivered		Units	2,891	705	1,342
		<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	9		
Crutches delivered		Units	6,914		
Wheelchairs delivered		Units	631		

and by ongoing border tensions. The ICRC worked with local water authorities and rural communities to repair water pumps, saving villagers the long daily trek to collect water from potentially polluted wells or ponds. In areas where water-borne diseases remained widespread, the ICRC and the Ethiopian Red Cross Society installed latrines and conducted workshops on good hygiene practices, training community representatives to pass on such advice to others.

Ethiopians newly repatriated from Eritrea via Sudan, and arriving in Tigray, continued to be met with blankets and hygiene materials

provided by the National Society/ICRC. Further south, the ICRC supplied emergency shelter materials and other essential items to communities displaced by intercommunal and religious violence. Weapon-wounded patients transferred to Assosa hospital, having been injured in fighting over the Sudanese border in Blue Nile State, were treated with ICRC-supplied medical materials.

Family members dispersed by conflict, including Ethiopian and Eritrean civilians separated by the sealed border, plus Somali and Sudanese refugees in camps, exchanged news through the

family-links network. Following a nationwide family-links needs assessment conducted in 2010, work commenced on strengthening services in priority areas, notably Tigray.

Also in Tigray and in northern Afar, the ICRC visited detainees of Eritrean origin held in regional facilities, monitoring general detention conditions and, if necessary, making confidential representations to the authorities. Detainees, both Eritrean and Ethiopian, received essential household and hygiene items as needed. Some 4,000 inmates in detention centres benefited from improved sanitation and water facilities following infrastructure improvements.

Physical rehabilitation centres for people with disabilities, including those injured during armed conflict or other situations of violence, continued to receive ICRC support in the form of funding, materials, on-the-job supervision and training. As the Ethiopian authorities worked to strengthen the country's physical rehabilitation services, the ICRC contributed technical advice to a working group tasked with drawing up standard guidelines for hospital-based units.

Raising awareness of and support for IHL, the Movement and its neutral, impartial and independent stance remained another priority. With ICRC input, the police force progressed towards the systematic integration of international human rights law and humanitarian principles into its doctrine, training and operations. More than 6,000 ENDF troops heading for peacekeeping missions in Sudan, ENDF legal and medical personnel and some non-commissioned officers attended ad hoc IHL briefings. Otherwise, the armed forces left on hold plans to reinforce the integration of IHL into training with ICRC assistance. Parliamentarians, representatives of regional authorities, village elders, judges, journalists and academics deepened their knowledge of IHL during ICRC/National Society-organized events.

Bolstered by ICRC funds, materials and technical support, the Ethiopian Red Cross continued to build its capacities, focusing on the provision of emergency and longer-term 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 the situation in the SRS. However, the organization was unable to resume its activities there and so had no first-hand knowledge of the situation on the ground. The ICRC had carried 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. The ICRC pursued 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, IDPs and refugees receive emergency assistance

People repatriated from Eritrea or affected by violence in some regions received help from the National Society, acting together with the ICRC or with its support.

A total of 761 people of Ethiopian origin repatriated from Eritrea via Sudan, and arriving in Tigray, were met with blankets and hygiene items. The ICRC continued to monitor the situation, within the constraints, to ensure that people were repatriated voluntarily under humane conditions, in accordance with IHL.

Some 18,000 people displaced by ethnic clashes in Liben Zone and by cattle raids in Gambella improved their daily living conditions with the help of shelter materials, cooking implements and soap provided by the ICRC. In Jimma Zone, more than 5,000 people dispersed from their homes by religious violence were given tarpaulins, blankets and sleeping mats. Drought-affected people also benefited from essential household items, delivered with ICRC logistical support. To ensure that needs were met, ICRC assistance activities were coordinated with the relevant authorities and other aid organizations.

Weapon-wounded patients arriving at Assosa hospital in Benishangul-Gumuz, having been injured during fighting in Blue Nile State, Sudan, received treatment using ICRC-supplied medical materials.

### Rural communities access water and sanitation facilities

Over 50,000 people in Tigray and northern Afar secured access to clean and reliable water supplies, saving them long walks to potentially polluted wells or rivers, after the repair of 105 hand pumps and the construction of one new water point. Local community representatives received technical advice on maintaining recently constructed water points in working condition. Meanwhile, the regional authority and local technicians in two areas enhanced their ability to plan and implement future projects on a more autonomous basis by learning how to use Global Positioning Systems to plot water sources and compile them in a database. More than 187,000 people stood to benefit from this development. In a region where residents faced a continual threat from water-borne diseases, communities further reduced health risks by installing, with local water authorities and the ICRC, more than 600 latrines and attending 11 briefings on appropriate hygiene practices. Community health workers practised communicating such advice to others during training sessions, to the benefit of nearly 26,000 people.

### Civilians exchange news with their families

Ethiopian and Eritrean civilians separated by the sealed border, refugees, many from Eritrea – including an increasing number of unaccompanied children who had crossed the border and were living in Ethiopian refugee camps – as well as from Somalia and Sudan, continued to restore contact and/or exchange news with relatives through the family-links service. Refugees from Sudan contacted relatives via 2,060 telephone calls, facilitated by the National Society and the ICRC.

An elderly Eritrean living in Ethiopia for many years was repatriated to Eritrea with an ICRC travel document, one of 107 issued during the year. Eritrean nationals obtained their university/school transcripts through the ICRC, which allowed them to apply for further studies.

Having conducted a family-links needs assessment in 2010, the Swedish Red Cross, Ethiopian Red Cross and ICRC visited areas prioritized in the 2011 plan of action, with a view to enhancing the tracing skills of staff and volunteers. Visits focused on branches in Tigray, which consistently handled around 60% of the total RCM caseload in Ethiopia.

## 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, as the government had withdrawn authorization for such

visits in stages between 2004 and 2007. During talks, the Ethiopian government agreed in principle to the resumption of ICRC visits to security detainees in federally run places of detention. To this end, a timetable of activities, including an ICRC briefing for senior officials and an assessment of detention facilities early in 2012, was agreed upon.

Meanwhile, the ICRC focused on visiting detainees of Eritrean origin and monitoring general conditions in 10 regionally run detention centres in Tigray and Afar, according to its standard procedures. The authorities received confidential feedback on the ICRC's findings and, where necessary, recommendations for improvements. Detainees also used the RCM service to contact or stay in touch with relatives and received hygiene, education and leisure items as needed.

Some 4,000 detainees in 3 places of detention in the Tigray and Afar regions benefited from infrastructural improvements. An ICRC assessment of water, sanitation and kitchen facilities in all Tigray prisons was completed and the report handed to the regional prison administration and individual prison authorities for their consideration. Prison technicians who had been trained to maintain prison infrastructure reinforced their motivation and performance through follow-up meetings with ICRC staff.

### WOUNDED AND SICK

More than 8,900 patients, many of whom had been injured during armed conflict or episodes of violence, were treated at 7 physical rehabilitation centres, which continued to receive ICRC support in the form of funding, materials, equipment, on-the-job supervision and training.

In addition to producing and fitting prostheses and orthoses, staff at all the ICRC-supported centres continued to assemble wheelchairs for patients – an initiative begun in 2010. Twenty-three trainee technicians on the ICRC-taught nationally accredited three-year orthotics and prosthetics diploma course further developed their skills and so boosted the pool of skilled local personnel.

Following the validation of Ethiopia's national physical rehabilitation strategy, an implementation plan was discussed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, with ICRC technical input.

### AUTHORITIES

In April, Prime Minister Meles Zenawi met the ICRC president and head of delegation for dialogue aimed at clarifying the role of the ICRC within Ethiopia. A number of matters were discussed, including ICRC access to the SRS and federally run places of detention, neither of which had been granted by the authorities since 2007 (see *Civilians* and *People deprived of their freedom*). The minister of federal affairs was among other government officials to hold meetings with ICRC representatives on IHL and humanitarian-related issues.

Almost 50 parliamentarians and 45 senior government officials boosted their knowledge of IHL during seminars organized by the ICRC, the latter with the Ethiopian Civil Service College. Meanwhile, about 450 regional government officials participated in National Society/ICRC briefings, enhancing awareness of humanitarian-related issues in regions prone to violence. Some 520 judges and prosecutors also deepened their knowledge of IHL during briefings.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Some 6,000 ENDF personnel participated in IHL training prior to their deployment on peacekeeping missions in Sudan. More than 100 legal officers, 80 non-commissioned officers and 60 medical personnel from the ENDF attended ad hoc ICRC briefings on IHL developments. Otherwise, the ENDF, which had halted cooperation with the ICRC following the expulsion of the organization from the SRS in 2007, left on hold plans to reinforce the integration of IHL into training with ICRC assistance.

The police continued to incorporate international human rights law and humanitarian principles into doctrine, training and operations, supported by ICRC-supplied teaching materials. More than 2,550 personnel – including commissioners and assistant commissioners, officers from special forces, crime prevention and regular police units, women officers and new recruits – participated in 11 ICRC-organized regional seminars on these themes.

### CIVIL SOCIETY

In violence-prone regions, more than 400 village elders and representatives of community associations learnt more about IHL and the work of the Movement, and so enhanced their ability to pass this information on to their own communities, after participating in National Society/ICRC-run briefings.

Some 720 students attended IHL briefings. With ICRC sponsorship, three students from Hawassa University took part in, and won, a regional moot court competition. Eighteen law lecturers from various universities completed a five-day intensive training course on IHL, equipping them with the knowledge and skills to boost their own research into this subject and to encourage interest among students through their teaching. Universities received IHL reference materials.

About 80 media representatives, including journalists and police communication officers, discussed conflict reporting, humanitarian issues and the Movement during two separate two-day seminars.

### RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Ethiopian Red Cross worked in partnership with the ICRC to assist struggling communities in violence- and drought-affected regions, run the family-links service (see *Civilians*) and promote IHL and humanitarian principles (see *Authorities* and *Civil society*).

To reinforce its skills in these areas, the National Society – which was undergoing a structural review – received ICRC funds, training, expertise and logistics back-up. For example, the core running costs of its headquarters and 28 branches were partially covered by the ICRC, which also paid the salaries of 43 key staff, including family-links specialists. During train-the-trainer sessions, to which the ICRC contributed, 28 National Society volunteers with medical backgrounds learnt how to disseminate their knowledge to volunteers training to become ambulance attendants. Meanwhile, 450 National Society volunteers from 21 branches underwent first-aid training run by the Ethiopian Red Cross with ICRC support, while personnel in seven branches refreshed their IHL knowledge through ICRC briefings.

In addition to monthly meetings between Movement partners, representatives of National Society headquarters, the 11 regional offices and the ICRC gathered in January to review the year's activities and plan ahead, further strengthening cooperation and coordination.

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 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 intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and UN agencies.

## CONTEXT

During 2011, the African Union (AU) sought to address newly emerging crises in North and West Africa, while pursuing efforts to resolve ongoing conflicts and other situations of violence across the continent.

With the resurgence of armed conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) established a High-Level Panel comprising five heads of State to seek a peaceful solution to the crisis. After the removal of President Laurent Gbagbo from power by opposition forces, the AU turned its attention to assisting in the country's reconciliation process.

The AU formed a High-Level Ad Hoc Committee to seek diplomatic solutions to the armed conflict in Libya. The conflict was the chief focus of discussion at the 17th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union held in June in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. In September, the AU recognized Libya's National Transitional Council. Elsewhere in North Africa, the AU sought to mediate unrest in Egypt and Tunisia.

Somalia and Sudan remained the focus of intense diplomatic activity on the part of the AU, which maintained a peacekeeping force in Somalia (AMISOM) and, jointly with the UN, in Darfur, Sudan. South Sudan was admitted as the 54th member State of the AU, and in December the AU High-Level Implementation Panel resumed its intermediary role between Sudan and South Sudan to help find peaceful solutions to developments in Abyei, Blue Nile and South Kordofan.

The AU Commission closely followed presidential elections in Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Egypt, Gambia, Liberia, Nigeria and Zambia. Niger's suspension from the AU was lifted following elections there. At year-end, the AU had not yet readmitted Madagascar, where a unity government was formed in November.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

With several countries in Africa affected by armed conflict or other situations of violence, either ongoing or newly emergent in 2011, the ICRC's delegation to the AU pursued efforts to enhance awareness of IHL among the region's decision-makers in order to bolster protection of and assistance to civilians.

Through bilateral and multilateral dialogue, presentations at IHL-related events and attendance at statutory meetings and summits, the ICRC exchanged information with a range of

### EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

See Ethiopia

### IMPLEMENTATION RATE

See Ethiopia

### PERSONNEL

See Ethiopia

### KEY POINTS

#### In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ contributed to 3 African Union (AU) regional consultative meetings, held in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi and Nigeria, encouraging ratification of the AU Convention on IDPs among member States
- ▶ promoted the protection of civilians through a seminar jointly organized with the AU and through an address to the Peace and Security Council (PSC) on the development of guidelines to this end
- ▶ through the ICRC president's dialogue with the PSC and the AU Partners Group, shared updates on ICRC activities in Africa
- ▶ via a seconded ICRC legal expert, assisted various AU Commission departments and divisions, as well as the African Standby Force, in integrating IHL into policies and activities
- ▶ participated in 2 ordinary AU summits in January and June and in an extraordinary summit in May on peace and security in Africa, focusing on Libya
- ▶ engaged in dialogue with the AU on measures to address the needs of conflict-affected women and children

authorities – including AU constituent bodies, representatives of member States, regional economic communities, intergovernmental and pan-African bodies and international organizations – and shared its legal and operational expertise to the extent permitted by its mandate. Developments in Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Libya, Madagascar, Somalia, Sudan and Tunisia were among issues addressed. Its aim was to facilitate the incorporation of IHL and humanitarian concerns into AU policies and activities and to deepen understanding of the ICRC’s role as a neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian actor.

The internal displacement of civilians during armed conflict and other situations of violence remained another topic of concern. The ICRC continued to work with the AU Commission’s Department of Political Affairs as it sought to encourage member States to ratify the AU Convention on IDPs and incorporate its provisions into national legislation. In addition to sharing IHL expertise directly with departmental staff, the ICRC participated in three AU regional consultative meetings on this theme.

The protection of civilians was discussed by the ICRC at a meeting of the PSC, a retreat of AU officials and the biannual seminar organized jointly with the Department of Political Affairs.

The ICRC participated in various deliberations on the specific problems encountered by conflict-affected women and children, including sessions organized by the PSC, the AU Panel of the Wise and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. This was also one of the themes broached by the ICRC president during his third address to the PSC in April 2011.

An ICRC IHL expert, seconded for the second successive year to the AU Commission, continued to help with the integration of IHL into AU policies and activities, including the doctrine, procedures, training and education of the African Standby Force and of members of AU peace-support missions.

Civil society groups, NGOs and think-tanks participated in talks with the ICRC to coordinate humanitarian activities and enhance mutual understanding.

## **AUTHORITIES**

### **Information exchanged with diplomatic community**

During dialogue with the ICRC, representatives of AU bodies, member States and regional and intergovernmental organizations discussed developments in African countries affected by armed conflict or other situations of violence. Issues addressed included events in Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Libya, Madagascar, Somalia, Sudan and Tunisia. ICRC staff shared information on the developing humanitarian situation in these settings, explained Movement activities in response to developments and sought to generate support and respect for and enhanced implementation of IHL. Among AU bodies requesting and receiving ad hoc ICRC briefings were representatives of the AU Panel of the Wise during missions to Egypt and Tunisia.

Representatives of the PSC and senior AU Commission staff continued to deepen their knowledge of IHL and discussed its potential integration into a range of policies and activities during regular bilateral meetings with the ICRC. Other meetings attended by the ICRC included ordinary sessions of the AU Assembly, special sessions of the PSC, AU summits in January and June, and an extraordinary summit in May on peace and security in Africa,

focusing on Libya. The ICRC also participated in the AU pledging conference for the Horn of Africa food crisis and in monthly meetings of AU partner organizations.

In April, members of the PSC were briefed on current ICRC activities in Africa by the ICRC president during his third such address to the Council. Senior AU officials and members of the AU Partners Group also met the ICRC president to discuss humanitarian issues of mutual interest.

### **AU focuses on measures to protect IDPs**

With ICRC support, the AU Commission’s Department of Political Affairs continued to encourage member States to ratify the AU Convention on IDPs, incorporate its provisions into national legislation and support other outcomes of 2009’s Special Summit on Refugees, Returnees and IDPs. Regular bilateral meetings were held between departmental staff and the ICRC, which shared its IDP-related expertise.

During three consultative meetings, held in Malawi in March, the DRC in May and Nigeria in July, the AU Division of Humanitarian Affairs, Refugees and Displaced Persons discussed the AU Convention on IDPs with representatives of regional economic communities and parliamentarians from member States. In addition to sharing its expertise on IHL-related aspects of the Convention during each of the meetings, the ICRC helped to fund one of them.

### **Measures to protect civilians discussed**

At a meeting of the PSC held to discuss draft guidelines for the protection of civilians in AU peace-support operations, ambassadors (including members of the Permanent Representatives Committee) heard ICRC views on the importance of incorporating IHL into such guidelines. The ICRC was one of only two organizations invited to address the meeting.

Following the establishment within the AU Commission of an interdepartmental working group on the protection of civilians, the ICRC shared its views on the subject during a retreat held in September in Ethiopia and attended by members of the working group. The protection of civilians was also the theme of the annual seminar organized jointly by the AU Department of Political Affairs and the ICRC in Addis Ababa in November.

### **IHL expert seconded to the AU Commission**

At the request of the Peace and Security Department, the ICRC seconded, for the second consecutive year, a legal expert to the AU Commission, helping its different departments and divisions incorporate IHL into their activities and policies. The expert contributed to discussions on the African Model Law on Counter-Terrorism, the AU Policy on Security Sector Reform, the AU common position on an arms trade treaty, the AU draft Strategy on Small Arms and Light Weapons and the draft protocol amending the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights.

The legal expert took part in workshops and discussions elaborating the future development of the African Standby Force, including its training cycle, and of AU peace-support operations. To boost the IHL-related knowledge of senior military officers, the ICRC sponsored the participation of staff members from the AU’s Peace Support Operations Division (PSOD) in the Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations in June (see *International law and cooperation*) and a course on

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the rules of engagement held in San Remo, Italy. Time constraints meant that a planned PSOD/ICRC workshop on IHL for military commanders did not take place.

### **Measures to assist women and children**

Alleviating the effects of armed conflict and other situations of violence on women and children remained another priority. During the PSC's 269th session in March, representatives of the AU Commission, AU partners, the UN, civil society organizations and the ICRC discussed ways to enhance protection of and assistance to these vulnerable groups. Meeting participants received relevant ICRC publications. At the invitation of the AU's Department of Social Affairs, the ICRC provided input to the 17th and 18th sessions of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, which addressed the problems faced by street children.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

NGOs, think-tanks and the ICRC continued to develop working relationships during bilateral and round-table meetings, as well as several seminars on IHL-related themes. These allowed organizations dealing with a range of humanitarian issues to enhance mutual understanding of working methods, ensure close coordination of humanitarian activities and thus maximize the benefits to people in need.

Organizations discussing humanitarian issues with the ICRC included the IOM, Oxfam, UNHCR and UNICEF. Along with academics from throughout the region, these organizations and the ICRC participated in two meetings organized by the Humanitarian Affairs, Refugees and Displaced Persons Division on the AU's draft Humanitarian Policy Framework.

Academics and other civil society representatives from the region consulted IHL publications at the ICRC's documentation centre in Addis Ababa, set up in 2010. The collection was expanded to more than 1,450 publications. In addition, the centre distributed about 600 ICRC publications during a media-related workshop.

# GUINEA



+ ICRC delegation   
 + ICRC sub-delegation   
 + ICRC office

\* Sierra Leone is covered by the ICRC delegation in Guinea

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	<b>1,275</b>
Assistance	<b>3,503</b>
Prevention	<b>1,418</b>
Cooperation with National Societies	<b>1,499</b>
General	-

**▶ 7,694**

of which: Overheads 470

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>86%</b>
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	<b>18</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>103</b>

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ established constructive dialogue with Guinea's new administration, and helped it address penitentiary challenges posed by multiple arrests linked to violent clashes between demonstrators and security forces in Conakry
- ▶ in Guinea, through training/material support to National Society first-aiders and reinforced cooperation with hospitals, helped ensure the prompt treatment of the weapon-wounded during intercommunal clashes/violent protests
- ▶ conducted a seminar for military/security personnel leading Guinea's military/security sector reform on integrating relevant aspects of IHL/international human rights law into the security services' training, doctrine and operations
- ▶ provided life-saving food supplements to 1,444 malnourished detainees in 27 Justice Ministry-run facilities, significantly reducing cases of severe malnutrition
- ▶ with the Guinean water authorities, improved access to drinking water for some 90,000 and 119,000 residents in urban and rural areas respectively
- ▶ in Sierra Leone, with the National Society, successfully lobbied ministers to approve cabinet papers recommending implementation of the 1949 Geneva Conventions at national level and the creation of a national IHL committee

The ICRC has worked in Guinea since 1970, opening its delegation in 2001. It seeks to protect people affected by situations of violence, restore links between separated relatives, enhance the capacity of the health system and improve water supply. It visits detainees and advises the authorities on detention-related matters. It also promotes IHL and humanitarian principles among the armed and security forces, authorities, and civil society. Since 2009, the delegation has supported the ICRC office in Sierra Leone. The ICRC works with each National Society to strengthen its capacities to respond to emergencies and to promote the Movement.

## CONTEXT

Following elections in late 2010, Guinea's new government took office in January to pursue the country's democratic process. With the population eagerly awaiting tangible benefits, the government embarked on measures to stabilize the economy, address poverty and, with international support, reform the justice, military and security sectors. While national transition mechanisms were in place, the task of organizing legislative elections remained pending, leaving the country without a national assembly and causing antagonism between the ruling party and opposition groups. A July attempt on the president's life underlined the fragility of the situation, with both civilians and military officers arrested. In September, an opposition-led demonstration in Conakry culminated in violent clashes with security forces, leading to numerous arrests and injuries and several deaths. Outside the capital, sporadic eruptions of intercommunal violence caused material damage, temporary displacement, injuries and fatalities. Aiming to reconcile social divisions and address grievances, the government announced plans to establish a Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission. Meanwhile, widespread unemployment and poverty, combined with limited access to basic services, continued to make living conditions difficult for much of the population.

Refugees continued to arrive in south-eastern Guinea fleeing hostilities in neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire (see *Abidjan*), adding strain on local resources. In March, the outbreak of armed conflict in Libya (see *Libya*) prompted several thousand Guineans living there to return home.

In Sierra Leone, the government pursued efforts to consolidate peace and tackle corruption, poverty and unemployment ahead of elections planned for 2012.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Given the change of government and residual insecurity in Guinea, the ICRC focused on building respect for humanitarian principles and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action among civil and military authorities and other actors with influence in situations of violence. It pursued initiatives to protect and assist vulnerable civilians and detainees, while strengthening the capacities of health services and the Red Cross Society of Guinea to respond effectively in emergencies.

Delegates established constructive dialogue with Guinea's new administration. Following violent demonstrations in Conakry, they

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION		Total	
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected			167	35
RCMs distributed			192	26
Phone calls facilitated between family members			91	
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered			48	13
People located (tracing cases closed positively)			5	
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)			69	13
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>				
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society			92	27
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society			13	2
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011			57	12
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued			12	
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>				
Detainees visited			3,893	
Detainees visited and monitored individually			109	1
Detainees newly registered			109	1
Number of visits carried out			275	
Number of places of detention visited			56	
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected			211	
RCMs distributed			2	
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative			174	

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries		209,806	50%	30%
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Food	Beneficiaries		1,444		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries		2,945		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries		7,402		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>					
<b>Hospitals</b>					
Hospitals supported	Structures		7		
<b>Water and habitat</b>					
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds		834		

shared with relevant ministries two confidential reports regarding alleged human rights abuses documented during the events. This aimed to support the authorities in managing any future incidents effectively, focusing on appropriate use of force when maintaining public order and on proper arrest/detention procedures. Regular field briefings for military, *gendarmerie* and police troops also focused on these issues. In the context of military/security sector reform, the ICRC began helping military/police training commands to develop strategies to ensure systematic respect for IHL/international human rights law among the reformed forces. More widely, National Society/ICRC teams raised awareness of IHL and the Movement among representatives of political parties and other civil society members and stimulated media coverage on these topics.

The ICRC continued to visit detainees held by Guinea's Justice Ministry, and some by the police/*gendarmerie*. Following the submission of a report highlighting key issues identified during visits to facilities under Defence Ministry jurisdiction, it obtained authorization to visit all detainees held by the *gendarmerie*. To assist the authorities in coping with the repercussions of long-standing

neglect of Guinea's penitentiary system and of overcrowding exacerbated by the multiple arrests made in connection with the violence in Conakry, the ICRC stepped up its existing support to help ensure that detainees had access to adequate food, health care, water and sanitation. Meanwhile, it worked alongside the authorities to improve the monitoring of health in prisons and enhance health care standards by establishing guidelines on basic medical protocols and organizing related seminars for prison health workers.

The ICRC pursued efforts to ensure the care of the weapon-wounded in case of violence. In Guinea, it continued to strengthen the capacities of three previously supported hospitals while expanding its assistance programme to four others. Staff benefited from guidance, training, medical supplies and equipment, better preparing them to handle influxes of patients. In parallel, the National Society received training and equipment to consolidate its first-aid network. War-surgery training for military health professionals and medical students at Conakry University aimed to enhance national surgical capacities. Such preparations enabled medical services to respond efficiently when violence erupted.

With the Guinean water authorities, the ICRC improved access to clean water for thousands of urban and rural dwellers and supported facility maintenance training for water board staff to ensure sustainability.

With ICRC training, funds, materials and logistical support, the National Societies in both Guinea and Sierra Leone strengthened their management and their capacities to respond to any election-related violence, promote the Movement and IHL/international human rights law to diverse audiences and respond to family-links needs. In Guinea, such support enabled thousands of refugees fleeing hostilities in Côte d'Ivoire, including separated/unaccompanied children, to obtain help in reconnecting with relatives left behind.

Coordination with other actors helped ensure humanitarian needs were covered while avoiding duplication.

## CIVILIANS

Throughout the year, meetings with Guinea's authorities served to remind them of their responsibilities to respect civilians. Following September's demonstrations in Conakry, the administration received two confidential ICRC reports regarding alleged human rights abuses documented during the events. These aimed to ensure the effective management of future such incidents, focusing on appropriate use of force when maintaining public order and proper arrest/detention procedures.

Dialogue initiated with the transitional administration in 2010 regarding a demonstration suppressed on 28 September 2009 – an incident from which many people remained unaccounted for – was not pursued as the new government's priorities lay elsewhere.

To strengthen Guinean capacities to manage human remains, a local forensic specialist, the National Society and the ICRC convened to coordinate their respective activities. Twenty National Society family-links volunteers improved their skills in registering, identifying and burying human remains during an ICRC-supported course.

### Conflict-affected refugees/returnees receive help to contact relatives

In south-eastern Guinea, refugees/returnees fleeing armed conflict in Côte d'Ivoire benefited from National Society/ICRC first-aid services (see *Wounded and sick*) and help to locate/contact relatives left behind. Among the separated/unaccompanied children registered by National Society/ICRC teams, 13 rejoined their families, while others returned home independently after the ICRC had located their families and/or provided the necessary travel documents. Regular contact with the authorities and humanitarian actors involved in responding to the influx, such as UNHCR, served to identify unmet needs and avoid duplication.

Additionally, Guineans who left Libya following the onset of armed conflict contacted family on arrival at Conakry airport, thanks to National Society teams.

### Guineans and Sierra Leoneans consulted regarding their family-links needs

In both Guinea and Sierra Leone, family-links services remained available to people dispersed by violence, migration or other causes, including Guineans uprooted by intercommunal clashes. National Society/ICRC teams toured both countries to assess

family-links needs, developing contacts with children sent abroad for their education, migrants and other potentially isolated groups. The National Societies' capacities to meet identified needs were examined in parallel, and reports produced to help them determine their future family-links policies/strategies.

### Vulnerable communities gain access to clean water

After years of underinvestment in public services, many Guineans had limited access to clean water. With ICRC training, advice and financial back-up, the Guinean water authorities improved the water supply in urban and rural areas, benefiting some 90,000 and 119,000 people respectively. Thirty-six water-board engineers underwent expert maintenance training, applying previously acquired theoretical knowledge during practical exercises.

In Mali town, the completion of the three wells begun in 2010 doubled the water supply available to some 17,000 residents. Around 73,000 people in six other towns benefited similarly from repairs to pump installations, donations of generators/components or connections to electrical networks, reducing the risk of disruption to water services.

Rural residents gained easier access to clean water thanks to the construction/rehabilitation of water points nearer their homes. Village water committees underwent training in maintaining the facilities and promoting good hygiene practices, helping to sustain the improvements and reduce health problems associated with water-borne diseases.

The Guinean National Society saw its capacity to respond to humanitarian needs enhanced with the completion of three ICRC-constructed branch offices. No situations arose requiring the ICRC to distribute emergency supplies of water or essential household items.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees in Guinea held by the Justice Ministry, and some by the police/*gendarmérie*, received visits from the ICRC, conducted according to its standard procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Among those visited were people arrested in connection with violence in Conakry and intercommunal clashes elsewhere. Security detainees benefited from individual follow-up by delegates, who also closely monitored other vulnerable inmates, including women, minors, foreigners, and people sentenced to death.

Detainees, including the newly arrested, made use of Movement family-links services to contact their relatives/consular representatives.

Following visits, the ICRC shared feedback confidentially with the authorities. The Justice Ministry was notified where detainees' trials were overdue, resulting in the release or sentencing of some individuals, and thereby encouraging greater respect for judicial guarantees. After receiving an ICRC report highlighting issues identified during visits to facilities under its jurisdiction, the Defence Ministry granted the organization access to all detainees held by the *gendarmérie*.

The appointment of new penitentiary officials progressed, with the aim of enhancing prison management and ensuring systematic respect for detainees' legal rights. Over 680 officials learnt more about the humanitarian principles to be observed during arrest/detention at ICRC briefings.

## **Detainees benefit from vital nutritional and medical care and improved hygiene**

Detainees in prisons continued to suffer the repercussions of long-standing neglect of Guinea's penitentiary system, with overcrowding straining infrastructure and the authorities' capacity to provide adequate food, medical attention and hygiene. Multiple arrests linked to the violence in Conakry in July and September exerted further pressure. To help them cope and minimize any adverse impact on inmates, the authorities received ICRC reports containing concrete recommendations (see *Civilians*), along with sustained advice and, as needed, increased material/financial support to expand existing assistance initiatives.

As insufficient meals continued to threaten detainees' health, the most vulnerable benefited from an emergency-feeding programme launched with the authorities in 2010. While undergoing regular health monitoring, 1,444 malnourished detainees in 27 facilities had their official meals supplemented with high-energy biscuits. Cases of severe malnutrition decreased significantly, with no associated deaths reported. The authorities received advice on managing the programme properly to ensure maximum impact.

With ICRC encouragement, health monitoring improved, thanks partly to the increased presence of prison health workers. This helped mitigate the risk of epidemics and ensure that detainees diagnosed with serious illnesses could obtain timely referrals to appropriate medical facilities. Twenty-four such detainees had their treatment paid for by the ICRC. Detainees with less serious complaints could receive on-site treatment thanks to ICRC-provided drugs, medical supplies and equipment.

To improve their general health, hygiene and well-being, some 5,400 inmates benefited from pest-control campaigns, and over 2,900 received hygiene and recreational items. Nearly 2,000 benefited from ICRC upgrades to water/sanitation facilities, kitchens, infirmaries and/or roofing in 10 prisons, including an overhaul of the sewage system in Conakry's main prison.

## **Authorities work to bring about long-term improvements to detainees' conditions**

Meanwhile, the penitentiary administration and the Health, Justice, Defence and Security Ministries worked alongside the ICRC to bring about sustainable improvements to detainees' conditions.

To enhance national prison health care standards, they promoted new guidelines on basic medical protocols produced by the penitentiary administration/ICRC in 2010. Prison health workers reviewed the guidelines and discussed their approach to common health problems at ICRC-supported seminars and were encouraged to include detainees in national disease-prevention programmes. Although the authorities put on hold plans to construct new prison accommodation, the penitentiary administration, with ICRC encouragement, investigated the possibility of allocating a budget for penitentiary maintenance.

## **WOUNDED AND SICK**

Guinean hospitals benefited from expanded ICRC support to strengthen their capacities to provide quality care to weapon-wounded patients. At three previously supported hospitals, including Conakry's main Donka hospital, existing and newly hired staff underwent on-the-job assessments and received

training to consolidate surgical/dressing techniques and/or enhance intensive-care practices. To practice handling mass casualties, staff at Donka and N'Zérékoré hospitals and local National Society first-aiders/stretchers-bearers engaged in emergency simulation exercises organized with ICRC input. Donka's management refined its contingency plans in consultation with delegates.

Four newly supported hospitals, including Conakry's military hospital, received basic equipment required for more efficient treatment of the weapon-wounded, while staff received training in handling the injured in emergencies and participated in contingency-planning workshops.

The above-mentioned efforts enabled medical services to respond efficiently when violence erupted. During September's demonstrations in Conakry, for example, 113 victims received prompt attention from ICRC-equipped National Society first-aiders, with the seriously injured transferred to hospital.

Hospitals (in total 834 beds) also benefited from ICRC renovations to infrastructure and upgraded medical/surgical supplies and equipment, improving operating procedures and conditions of care. The donation of two 2,000-litre water tanks to the military hospital doubled its water storage capacity, ensuring a reliable supply. Other hospitals had generators/solar panels installed, minimizing disruptions linked to unstable power.

Twenty-four military health professionals studied war surgery during an ICRC course, enhancing national surgical capacities. An ICRC-taught module at Conakry University, run for the second year, enabled 44 medical students to acquire similar skills.

## **AUTHORITIES**

Members of Guinea's new administration, at central and local level, increased their understanding of IHL and ICRC/National Society activities during ICRC briefings. These served to strengthen cooperation on detention-related matters (see *People deprived of their freedom*) and to impress upon officials the importance of safeguarding civilians (see *Civilians*) and of better integrating IHL into Guinean legislation, particularly the military justice code. While the delay in holding legislative elections hampered IHL implementation, the defence, foreign affairs and justice ministers established a working group, in consultation with the ICRC, to coordinate such work once legislative bodies were in place.

International community representatives supporting Guinea's democratic process, including the European Union, and humanitarian agencies assisting refugees/returnees from Côte d'Ivoire (see *Civilians*) maintained contact with the ICRC to discuss and coordinate their activities.

In Sierra Leone, efforts continued to accelerate the incorporation of IHL treaty provisions into national legislation and to mobilize government support for the revision of the 1962 Red Cross Act. With National Society/ICRC encouragement, ministers approved cabinet papers on the Geneva Conventions Act and on a proposed inter-ministerial IHL committee.

Plans to sponsor Guinean/Sierra Leonean officials to attend an IHL seminar in Abuja fell through after the event was cancelled (see *Nigeria*).

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

As part of military/security sector reform, Guinea's army, *gendarmerie* and police training commands discussed how the ICRC might contribute to training initiatives to embed respect for IHL/international human rights law throughout the restructured forces. Besides meeting ICRC delegates regularly to strengthen coordination, members of technical working groups (including officers responsible for IHL training) and international partners involved in the reform process studied the rules applicable during armed conflict/other situations of violence at an ICRC seminar. Together they developed recommendations on better integrating relevant aspects of IHL/international human rights law into the security services' training, doctrine and operations.

At field level, over 2,000 army, *gendarmerie* and police officers, including new recruits, deepened their understanding of IHL/international human rights law at briefings/seminars conducted jointly by military IHL instructors and National Society/ICRC personnel. Besides examining their responsibilities when maintaining public order and, where relevant, during arrest and detention, participants refined their grasp of the Movement's distinctive work.

In Sierra Leone, the armed forces welcomed an ICRC training proposal for 2012 intended to build the capacity of their training unit to assume full responsibility for IHL instruction. Meanwhile, troops enhanced their knowledge of the Movement and humanitarian principles through National Society presentations.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

In Guinea, efforts to build widespread support for the Movement and humanitarian principles continued. National Society communication officers enhanced their techniques through ICRC workshops, better preparing them for such activities.

At community level, religious leaders and representatives of NGOs, political parties, trade unions and youth associations raised their awareness of these topics at National Society/ICRC briefings, backed by publications. Sixty young people of various nationalities improved their understanding of the Movement and similarities between IHL and Islamic law at a conference co-organized by the Organization of Muslim Youth in West Africa and the ICRC.

Law faculties worked with the ICRC to stimulate IHL interest among students through presentations/events. Teams from eight universities tackled IHL scenarios at a national competition, with the winners sponsored to compete at regional level (see *Abidjan*). While lecturers/students deepened their IHL knowledge using the ICRC's library, courses for lecturers were postponed after the authorities, prioritizing election preparations, shortened the academic year.

National/local media helped encourage public support for Movement activities. Journalists observed ICRC water/hospital initiatives (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*) during field trips, and two radio reporters participated in a workshop abroad, helping enhance humanitarian reporting. These events, alongside National Society/ICRC briefings and information materials, generated numerous articles/broadcasts.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Besides gaining operational experience by partnering delegates (see above), the Guinean and Sierra Leonean National Societies received ICRC training, funds and materials to strengthen their capacities to promote the Movement and IHL/international

human rights law, develop youth initiatives and provide family-links services. Meetings of Movement components working locally facilitated coordination.

Benefiting from ICRC guidance, funds and improvements to infrastructure (see *Civilians*), the Guinean Red Cross pursued its internal reorganization, strengthening its governance and management and, to boost revenue, developing its commercial first-aid curricula. It refined its contingency plans in case of election-related violence, reinforcing cooperation with hospitals. Emergency-response teams received equipment/training enabling them to provide effective first-aid/family-links services to victims of violence and to refugees/returnees (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*).

Using the Guinean model, the Sierra Leonean Red Cross prepared election contingency plans with ICRC help. With sustained back-up, it mobilized support for national IHL implementation and briefed military/police personnel (see *Authorities* and *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*).

Both National Societies worked on enhancing their family-links services (see *Civilians*), including human remains management, while increasing the efficiency of such services through ICRC-supported workshops on disaster preparedness.

# LIBERIA



ICRC delegation ICRC sub-delegation ICRC office

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,522
Assistance	4,844
Prevention	1,463
Cooperation with National Societies	2,121
General	-
	<b>9,950</b>
	of which: Overheads 607

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	83%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	15
National staff (daily workers not included)	133

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ with the National Society, provided refugees fleeing armed conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, and/or families hosting them, with first-aid and family-links services, agricultural inputs, food, water/sanitation infrastructure and better road access
- ▶ with the National Society, provided 254,550 people in Monrovia and rural Liberia (including refugees and communities hosting them) with access to adequate water/sanitation, while promoting good hygiene practices
- ▶ visited, according to standard ICRC procedures, 137 people detained/interned in connection with the armed conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, while advising the Liberian authorities on international norms relevant to internment
- ▶ provided input to a draft national policy on health care in detention, as part of wider efforts to support the authorities in ensuring detainees' access to adequate food, water/sanitation, hygiene and medical attention
- ▶ strengthened cooperation with the newly reconstructed Liberian armed forces, helping conduct briefings/seminars for over 1,000 officers to increase their knowledge of IHL and the Movement as part of their basic training
- ▶ in case of election-related violence, alongside ICRC-trained National Society personnel, trained some 2,000 police officers/polling station officials and 1,800 civil society members in basic first-aid/humanitarian principles

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 Liberia National Red Cross Society and runs programmes to promote IHL among armed forces present in the country.

## CONTEXT

Eight years after the end of the conflict in Liberia, the government pursued efforts to strengthen the country's economy and institutions, rebuild infrastructure, restore public services and foster social cohesion. Although the economy showed signs of recovery, poverty remained widespread. Many Liberians struggled for access to basic utilities and to health care. High unemployment particularly affected young Liberians, including former combatants.

During the first half of 2011, tens of thousands of refugees streamed into eastern Liberia driven out by the armed conflict in neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire (see *Abidjan*). Despite the establishment of refugee camps by the Liberian authorities/UNHCR, many refugees preferred to stay with host families along the border. In these remote, impoverished areas, the influx strained resident communities' already limited resources, particularly in terms of food, water and sanitation. Potential cross-border activity by weapon bearers, facilitated by porous borders, was a security concern for the Liberian authorities.

By mid-year, as the situation in Côte d'Ivoire progressively normalized, refugees began to return home, alleviating pressure on Liberian communities. However, some refugees, particularly in Grand Gedeh county, remained reluctant to do so, fearing discrimination or having had their property and/or livelihoods destroyed.

In October/November, broadly peaceful elections saw the incumbent president re-elected, although low voter turnout and an opposition boycott during the presidential run-off compromised, for some, the credibility of the results. International security actors supporting the country's reconstruction, including the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), deployed countrywide to help secure the electoral process.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

While developing an effective Movement response to humanitarian needs generated by the refugee influx, the ICRC's Liberia delegation also pursued planned activities to address enduring needs elsewhere in the country. It continued to help prepare the authorities, communities and the National Society to consolidate basic services and livelihoods, provide assistance to vulnerable people and cope in an emergency after the eventual withdrawal of ICRC support.

With strengthened support from the ICRC/International Federation, the Liberia National Red Cross Society led the Movement's response to the refugee influx in coordination with the authorities/other humanitarian actors. In March, to better support the National

Main figures and indicators		PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>					
				UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected			2,100	592	
RCMs distributed			163	57	
Phone calls facilitated between family members			7,201		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>					
People reunited with their families			36		
		<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	1		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>					
				Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered			72	26	20
People located (tracing cases closed positively)			25		
		<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	3		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)			50	16	16
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>					
				Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society			580	272	
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society			28	16	
		<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	1		
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011			349	152	
<b>Documents</b>					
People to whom travel documents were issued			28		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>ICRC visits</b>					
				Women	Minors
Detainees visited			1,975		
Detainees visited and monitored individually			152		16
Detainees newly registered			152		16
Number of visits carried out			92		
Number of places of detention visited			22		
<b>Restoring family links</b>					
RCMs collected			197		
RCMs distributed			148		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative			190		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators		ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Food		Beneficiaries	24,132	40%	20%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	12,066		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives		Beneficiaries	33,450	36%	41%
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries	314,550	35%	45%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	78,625		
<b>Health</b>					
Health centres supported		Structures	4		
Average catchment population			11,064		
Consultations		Patients	11,904		
		<i>of which curative</i>		4,466	5,182
		<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		345	
Immunizations		Doses	87,068		
		<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	86,411		
		<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	657		
Referrals to a second level of care		Patients	18		
Health education		Sessions	375		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Food		Beneficiaries	973		
Essential household items		Beneficiaries	1,499		
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries	1,358		

Society in meeting growing needs, the ICRC increased its budget, appealed for additional funds and, alongside National Society personnel, stepped up activities for refugees and communities hosting them. Together they focused on: providing first aid; restoring contact between dispersed relatives, particularly children; improving access to adequate water/sanitation; and providing agricultural inputs/food to bolster struggling families' food/economic security. Specially trained tracing personnel/first-aiders deployed to affected areas.

With the authorities' agreement, the ICRC visited people detained/interned in connection with the armed conflict in Côte d'Ivoire. It advised the Liberian authorities on international norms relevant to internment by a neutral State and, where necessary, provided practical assistance to support them in ensuring internees' conditions complied with internationally recognized standards/IHL. As the situation in Côte d'Ivoire stabilized, it advised on procedures for such individuals' eventual release.

Meanwhile, as planned, the ICRC resumed support to four health clinics in Lofa county, providing health workers with refresher training, supervision and logistical support to consolidate standards of curative and ante/post-natal care, including vaccination.

To improve public health in urban and rural areas lacking adequate water/sanitation infrastructure, ICRC/National Society teams, together with the water authorities and/or community members, constructed/repared water points and latrines, improving access to clean water and reducing exposure to water-borne diseases. ICRC-trained National Society volunteers established village water committees to undertake routine maintenance/promote good hygiene practices.

Previously assisted farmers continued to benefit from agricultural inputs, supervision and marketing training, preparing them to maintain their livelihoods independently. The ICRC also supported the National Society in developing its own agricultural initiatives, contributing vehicle-support, funds and expertise.

Having resumed activity in prisons in 2010 to help the authorities ensure detainees' material conditions met the required standard, the ICRC monitored nutritional standards, hygiene-associated health risks and access to medical care in detention facilities countrywide. In cooperation with the authorities, it undertook urgent repairs to water/sanitation infrastructure, developed initiatives to enhance inmates' hygiene conditions/nutritional intake, and facilitated medical screenings/hospital referrals. It also provided input to a draft national policy governing health care in detention.

Through presentations/publicity, the ICRC/National Society endeavoured to increase support for Movement activities, IHL/international human rights law and humanitarian principles among authorities, peacekeepers, military/security personnel and civil society. In particular, they strengthened cooperation with the new Liberian armed forces and, ahead of the elections, trained police officers/polling station officials to support the smooth conduct of the electoral process. The Liberian government took tangible steps towards the ratification of several humanitarian instruments.

Besides partnering the ICRC in the field, the National Society received training, funds and materials to strengthen its emergency-response capacities, particularly in case of election-related violence. Similar support served to boost its governance and management and its communication/assistance initiatives.

## CIVILIANS

In eastern Liberia (Grand Gedeh, Maryland, Nimba and River Gee counties), the influx of refugees from Côte d'Ivoire that began in December 2010 continued into 2011, further straining local resources. The Liberian Red Cross, with increased International Federation/ICRC support (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*), stepped up its activities in these areas. Joint National Society/ICRC teams monitored refugees' movements, well-being and impact on host communities, working together to address first aid (see *Wounded and sick*), family-links, water/sanitation and food needs in coordination with the authorities/other humanitarian actors.

Refugees received help to locate/send news to relatives with whom they had lost contact. Using free telephone/message services, they made some 7,200 calls and sent 2,100 RCMs. Humanitarian

coordination meetings having resolved to refer all child-related tracing cases to the ICRC, National Society volunteers underwent specific training in identifying/registering unaccompanied/separated children and, where appropriate, proceeding with family reunification. By year-end, thanks to cooperation between Movement partners/other organizations in Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, 337 such children had reconnected with relatives and 27 had rejoined their families.

To reduce health risks magnified by strain on water/sanitation resources, community members joined National Society/ICRC teams in constructing/repairing wells, latrines and bathhouses, complemented by hygiene-awareness sessions. In three villages reliant on unsafe water sources, temporary water-purification/distribution units were installed and supplies regularly trucked in/treated. With demand peaking at 20,000 litres per day, production was gradually downscaled as new wells were completed and refugees returned home/moved to camps. These initiatives benefited some 81,000 residents/refugees.

With refugees' food needs generally covered by other actors, ICRC food support was directed to families hosting, and sharing their supplies with, refugees to mitigate any adverse impact on food/economic security. As compensation for depleted reserves, 2,983 struggling families (17,898 people) were given seed/tools to boost rice cultivation. Around 3,500 households (21,132 people) received a two-week food ration (up to five times) to tide them over until the next harvest. Similarly, 500 refugee families (3,000 people) arriving empty-handed received food to help sustain them in the first instance. Planned distributions of essential household items did not go ahead as such assistance was concentrated in official refugee camps, where it was handled by other organizations.

Meanwhile, repairs to 12 bridges improved market access for over 60,000 refugees/local residents, while facilitating aid delivery.

Towards September, as the situation in Côte d'Ivoire stabilized and refugees began returning home, ICRC/National Society teams progressively scaled back their activities.

## Communities in Lofa County regain quality health care

An ICRC assessment of health facilities handed over to the authorities in 2009 showed that certain clinics had difficulty delivering the government's Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS). The ICRC therefore resumed its support to four clinics in Lofa county to restore local access to quality curative and ante/post-natal care while preparing health teams to reassume full responsibility. Newly constructed staff accommodation sought to encourage qualified health practitioners to continue working there.

With ICRC supervision/on-the-job training, clinic staff carried out over 11,000 consultations, refreshing their knowledge of recommended ante/post-natal procedures at workshops. They received essential drugs/infection-control materials where supplies were running low, backed by guidance/materials to facilitate record-keeping and stock management. When conducting polio/measles-prevention campaigns, they used ICRC-supplied vehicles and ice packs to pre-position vaccines in optimum conditions.

Discussions with national/international health actors progressed, aimed at incorporating these clinics into Liberia's national health care development plan.

### **Urban and rural residents enjoy healthier environmental conditions**

Besides carrying out emergency water/sanitation initiatives in communities hosting refugees (see above), the National Society/ICRC continued to help other Liberian residents reduce their exposure to water-borne diseases. In parts of Monrovia and Grand Gedeh and Lofa counties where water/sanitation infrastructure was limited or dilapidated, 93,500 urban and rural residents obtained readier access to reliable water points and latrines constructed or repaired by the water authorities/community members and National Society/ICRC teams. In parallel, National Society volunteers learnt to repair village hand pumps, chlorinate wells and promote good hygiene during ICRC workshops, enabling them to conduct routine maintenance and combat cholera outbreaks. Alongside community water/sanitation committees whom they trained to oversee the facilities, they repaired 140 wells, contributing to healthier environmental conditions for some 80,000 people. Planned tours of previously supported communities, to check that the spare-parts procurement network developed there continued to function as intended, did not take place owing to operational priorities elsewhere in the country.

### **Liberian farmers benefit from livelihood support**

In Lofa County, 2,592 farmers (including members of associations/cooperatives and 500 households headed by women) who had previously rehabilitated coffee/palm-oil plantations with ICRC support continued to receive agricultural inputs/training to prepare them to maintain the plantations independently and so support their families (15,552 people). Under supervision from ICRC-trained National Society volunteers, they consolidated their pruning techniques and applied ICRC-supplied fertilizer/insecticide to encourage new growth. Some 730 among them learnt effective marketing strategies during ICRC-funded courses run by the National Federation of Cooperative Societies.

Through an ICRC-supported Liberian Red Cross/Agriculture Ministry initiative, upland rice farmers were trained to cultivate swamp-rice instead, to combat environmental degradation in upland areas and associated losses in productivity. Farmers who began cultivating swamp-rice in 2010 returned a proportion of their rice seed to National Society personnel, who distributed it to a further 1,500 struggling upland farmers. This increased the number of swamp-rice farmers and their yields, boosting food/economic security in rural areas. National Society personnel received ICRC funds, vehicle support and project management training to maximize impact.

### **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

As armed confrontations in western Côte d'Ivoire intensified, alleged combatants entered Liberia alongside refugees, resulting in arrests. The Liberian authorities promptly sought ICRC advice on handling the situation (see below), while granting the organization access to all individuals detained/interned in connection with the conflict. Accordingly, 137 internees, including 88 at Wainsue Internment Camp, received visits from delegates, according to standard ICRC procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions.

Meanwhile, having requested ICRC support in improving material conditions in prisons in 2010, the Liberian authorities continued to welcome the organization's help in ensuring detainees' well-being. During regular visits to detention facilities, delegates monitored inmates' nutritional health, access to medical care and exposure to health risks (see below).

During ICRC visits, detainees/internees sent news to relatives using Movement family-links services. Following visits, the ICRC relayed observations and, where necessary, recommendations to the authorities to help ensure compliance with internationally recognized standards of detention and, where applicable, IHL.

### **Authorities advised on international norms relating to internment**

With the arrival of alleged combatants in Liberia, the authorities examined with delegates the international norms relevant to internment by a neutral State during a conflict. Relevant government and security sector representatives and UN agencies clarified their respective responsibilities (including procedures for informing internees of their rights/obligations) at a workshop organized by the Liberian Refugee, Resettlement and Reintegration Commission with ICRC support. Drawing on ICRC guidance, the justice minister established a taskforce to coordinate its response to the issue. Taskforce members, including the ICRC, met regularly throughout the year to monitor internees' situation and address related matters.

As conditions in Côte d'Ivoire normalized, the Liberian authorities began examining procedures for internees' eventual release/return home. In particular, they worked with UNHCR/the ICRC to determine the legal status and best interests of interned minors, six of whom had been released and reunited with family by year-end.

### **Detainees/internees benefit from improvements to health care, hygiene and food provision**

Aiming to raise detention health-care standards to national policy level, the Health and Social Welfare/Justice Ministries drew on ICRC expertise to formulate national guidelines on the topic for inclusion in the government's BPHS (see *Civilians*). Health workers/officials from Liberia's 15 county prisons learnt more about their role in implementing the BPHS at an ICRC workshop as part of joint Health Ministry/ICRC efforts to enhance health services for detainees.

On the ground, efforts focused on introducing mechanisms to better monitor/control disease and improve referral systems. Inmates benefited from more regular check-ups, with ICRC delegates on hand to advise health workers and, where necessary, contribute medical supplies. In coordination with key hospitals, detainees in Monrovia's largest prison (MCP) underwent screening for malaria/TB, contributing to a 50% reduction in malaria cases identified there.

Detainees in three prisons gained easier access to medical attention with the construction/renovation of on-site clinics stocked with essential equipment/drugs. Over 1,350 detainees/internees faced fewer general health risks following upgrades to water/sanitation infrastructure in 12 facilities (including Wainsue camp) by the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and/or the ICRC. Around 1,500 received blankets, mattresses and cleaning materials, improving their comfort and hygiene conditions. In four prisons, inmates began producing soap using ICRC-donated raw materials, resulting in a sharp drop in reported skin complaints.

To boost detainees' nutritional intake, the National Society cultivated a kitchen garden with ICRC-supplied tools, seed and training, enabling it to supply fresh vegetables to the MCP kitchens. Internees in Wainsue camp also benefited from ICRC food supplies.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

Refugees wounded or taken sick prior to/during their journey from Côte d'Ivoire obtained first-level care from National Society first-aiders who, with ICRC training/equipment, had deployed to border areas. Continuous communication with other health actors present ensured these services complemented their initiatives.

## AUTHORITIES

National/local authorities and representatives of the international community, including diplomats, UNMIL and UN agencies, met the ICRC regularly to share humanitarian/security concerns, helping ensure they understood and supported IHL and Movement activities in Liberia, particularly those linked to the presence of refugees from Côte d'Ivoire. Besides welcoming Movement input at humanitarian coordination meetings, the Liberian government sought the ICRC's advice regarding the treatment of armed elements arriving on Liberian soil (see *People deprived of their freedom*).

Prior to the elections, Liberian Red Cross/ICRC personnel joined security actors involved in supervising the process at preparatory meetings led by the National Election Commission (NEC). At the NEC's request, 787 police officers and 1,216 polling station officials learnt about the Movement's role during the elections and appropriate use of force when maintaining public order, and acquired basic first-aid skills, during National Society/ICRC briefings, better preparing them to handle potential election-related disturbances.

Besides tackling humanitarian needs generated by the refugee influx and organizing elections, the government took tangible steps to bring national legislation in line with IHL. Additional Protocol III, the African Union Convention on IDPs and the Hague Convention on Cultural Property all progressed to the National Assembly for ratification. The Defence and Justice Ministries explored with delegates the value of creating a national IHL committee.

To enhance national military IHL capacities, the newly reconstructed Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) and their international mentors strengthened cooperation with the ICRC. During their basic training, over 1,000 AFL members improved their knowledge of IHL principles and the Movement during seminars/presentations run by ICRC-trained IHL instructors with ICRC input. In parallel, high-ranking/legal officers studied their respective roles in ensuring personnel applied IHL/international human rights law effectively while attending ICRC workshops, and one ICRC-sponsored officer within the AFL's legal department enhanced his expertise at an IHL event in Italy. Over 900 military/joint security personnel and incoming police officers/peacekeepers better understood the Movement's work and the relevance of both bodies of law in situations of violence after ICRC briefings. Military institutions received IHL publications to support such training.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Efforts focused on raising awareness of humanitarian concerns and the Movement among a cross-section of society, particularly ahead of the elections.

Some 2,500 influential journalists, representatives of NGOs, trade unions and political parties, and community/religious leaders deepened their insight into humanitarian principles and the Movement's role in post-conflict Liberia at National Society/ICRC

presentations. Some 1,800 also learnt to administer first aid during such events, boosting first-level care capacities among communities in tension-prone areas, including where ex-combatants were present. Based on such briefings and ICRC-produced print, online and audiovisual sources, national/international media boosted the Movement's public profile, notably by reporting widely on its response to the refugee influx (see *Civilians*).

Through a competition designed to stimulate youth interest in humanitarian issues, two would-be journalists gained experience reporting on National Society activities witnessed first-hand on ICRC-funded field trips. The resulting radio spot/photo montage highlighted the effects of armed conflict on young people.

Discussions with the University of Liberia and Cuttington University progressed, aimed at helping them introduce IHL in their curricula. In preparation, one ICRC-sponsored lecturer acquired IHL teaching tools at a course abroad, while both institutions received IHL publications to support related research.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

In accordance with a tripartite agreement, the Liberian Red Cross benefited from expert back-up and increased training, logistical, material and financial support from the International Federation/ICRC to enable it to mount an effective Movement response to the refugee influx (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*). In particular, 200 volunteers enhanced their family-links skills and 63 their first-aid techniques. While these operations took priority over some planned assistance activities, such as a health initiative for women, the National Society continued to receive ICRC support to develop its own agricultural and water/sanitation initiatives elsewhere in Liberia. Thirty volunteers underwent needs assessment training, boosting their capacities to plan/implement assistance operations.

In case of election-related violence, the National Society developed a contingency plan backed by ICRC training, equipment and vehicle support, reinforcing its first-aid network/rapid deployment capacities. Having sharpened their first-aid/presentation techniques, some 1,900 National Society personnel, including 46 instructors, worked alongside ICRC delegates to brief/train groups with potential influence during unrest (see *Authorities and Civil society*). Communication personnel also conducted 786 presentations independently for 19,945 people, including school-club members, using ICRC-supplied audiovisual equipment. These, together with newsletters/radio spots produced with ICRC input, helped promote the Movement/humanitarian principles widely.

To refine governance and management practices, the National Society's leadership conducted workshops for 223 senior staff/board members with ICRC guidance/financial support, strengthening their capacities in areas such as resource mobilization, IHL and adherence to Movement codes of conduct.

Regular meetings of relevant Movement partners facilitated effective coordination of their activities.

# LIBYA

ICRC operations in Libya are budgeted under the Tunis regional delegation



The ICRC opened a delegation in Libya in 2011 after social unrest escalated into armed conflict. While boosting the capacities of the Libyan Red Crescent, it works alongside it to respond to the needs of conflict-affected people in terms of medical care, emergency relief, essential services and family contact and to address weapon contamination. It reminds all parties – authorities and weapon bearers – of their obligations under IHL to protect those not or no longer taking part in the fighting and visits people detained in relation to the conflict.

## CONTEXT

January's popular uprising in Tunisia (see *Tunis*) resonated across North Africa and the Middle East. In Libya, initial socio-political unrest in Benghazi developed into a challenge to the long-ruling regime, reaching the level of armed conflict by March. Confrontations opposed forces loyal to the regime and those supporting the opposition National Transitional Council (NTC). Following the adoption of UN Security Council resolution 1973, an international coalition led by NATO launched military operations against forces loyal to the regime.

Initially, military advantage shifted between government and opposition forces, with western areas broadly under government control, and eastern areas controlled by the opposition. Gradually, front lines moved southwards and westwards as the opposition gained territorial control. Strategic cities, particularly Bani Walid, Misrata and Sirte, sustained heavy artillery fire/air strikes for weeks or months.

Besides leaving thousands dead, wounded or detained, the fighting damaged livelihoods and vital infrastructure. Internationally imposed restrictions (partially lifted in September) and the rising cost of some commodities exacerbated living conditions. Several hundred thousand people fled to safer areas within Libya or abroad, mainly Egypt or Tunisia. Foreign governments and humanitarian organizations launched large-scale aid operations.

By October, the NTC had been widely recognized as the sole official representative of the Libyan people. With the taking of Sirte, culminating in the death of the former leader, it consolidated its control. A transitional government was installed in November, tasked with restoring security, promoting national reconciliation, establishing a nationwide administration, organizing constituent assembly elections and embarking on military/security sector reform.

Although security progressively improved, weapons reportedly remained widespread, localized intercommunal clashes surfaced and a national chain of military command had yet to be consolidated. Essential services remained unreliable and mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW) contaminated some areas. Many families were without news of missing relatives, and people remained detained pending determination of their legal status.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC led the Movement's response to the conflict in Libya, with the Libyan Red Crescent as its primary partner. Given the scale and unpredictability of humanitarian needs, it increased its

### EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

See Tunis

### IMPLEMENTATION RATE

See Tunis

### PERSONNEL

See Tunis

### KEY POINTS

#### In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ established a fixed presence in Libya, opening a delegation in Tripoli and bases in Benghazi, Misrata, Al Qalaa and Sabha to manage its operations there in cooperation with the Libyan Red Crescent
- ▶ with the National Society, provided 284,552 people with essential household items and 246,877 with emergency food rations, and 68 hospitals/clinics with medical/surgical materials and equipment
- ▶ as a neutral intermediary, transferred 3,257 stranded civilians to safety by air/sea across front lines, similarly evacuating weapon-wounded patients from besieged cities to appropriate medical facilities
- ▶ donated components/equipment to utility companies, enabling them to restore essential water, electricity and sewage services which, alongside water/sanitation works in IDP/transit camps, benefited 893,570 people
- ▶ visited 13,785 people detained in connection with the conflict/preceding unrest, monitoring their treatment and living conditions and advising the transitional authorities on developing an appropriate legal framework for detention
- ▶ conducted weapon-clearance activities in areas contaminated by mines/explosive remnants of war, facilitating the safe return of displaced people and supporting reconstruction efforts

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
			UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected		1		
RCMs distributed		1		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		23,400		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>				
People reunited with their families		1		
	<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	1		
People transferred/repatriated		3,257		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
			Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		2,650	26	121
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		562		
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	44		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		2,094	23	87
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>				
			Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		3	2	
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		1		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		239		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
			Women	Minors
Detainees visited		13,785		
Detainees visited and monitored individually		1,977	3	67
Detainees newly registered		1,977	3	67
Number of visits carried out		224		
Number of places of detention visited		100		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		366		
RCMs distributed		86		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		417		
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC		5		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		3		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	246,877	28%	45%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	246,877		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	284,552	28%	45%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	284,552		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	893,570	30%	45%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	258,500		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	10,239		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	520		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	68		
<b>First aid</b>				
First-aid posts supported	Structures	4		
<b>Water and habitat</b>				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	220		
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Centres supported	Structures	1		
Patients receiving services	Patients	376	77	64
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	27	4	
Prostheses delivered	Units	50	7	
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	11		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	52	5	25
Orthoses delivered	Units	104	15	53
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	5		

budget, twice appealing for additional funds. ICRC operations in Libya were covered by the Tunis regional delegation, which was therefore the beneficiary of these appeals. The Libyan Red Crescent

received increased support to boost its response capacities, as did the Egyptian and Tunisian Red Crescent Societies to facilitate relief operations for people fleeing Libya (see *Egypt* and *Tunis*).

The ICRC established a fixed presence in Libya on 27 February, initially in Benghazi and, subsequently, in Tripoli. As front lines shifted, it gradually broadened its operational reach, opening offices in Misrata, Al Qalaa and Sabha.

Dialogue was established/developed with all parties to the conflict to foster their support for IHL and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and so secure safe access to victims. As the situation evolved, the ICRC reminded them of their respective obligations under applicable law. Humanitarian messages relayed via the media underscored the respect owed to civilians, the dead and wounded, detainees and medical/humanitarian missions.

To help ensure the weapon-wounded received adequate care, the ICRC strengthened National Society first-aid services and provided medical/surgical supplies and expert input to conflict-affected hospitals. It conducted war-surgery seminars and, in negotiation with the relevant authorities, urgent medical evacuations. The Benghazi Rehabilitation Centre received training/components to support services for the disabled. Ordnance-clearance operations, backed by a risk-awareness campaign, helped prevent injuries by mines/ERW.

In coordination with the relevant authorities/humanitarian actors, ICRC/National Society teams distributed emergency food and household necessities, mainly to IDPs, stranded foreigners and, in newly stable areas, to returnees. Utility companies received components/tools to repair/maintain critical electricity, water and sewage infrastructure.

Through Movement family-links services, Libyans/foreigners had help to locate/reconnect with relatives with whom they had lost contact. To ensure families learnt promptly of a relative's death, the ICRC trained National Society/other volunteers in effective human remains management, facilitating identification. As a neutral intermediary, it transported people trapped in besieged cities to safety across front lines.

Early on, the ICRC obtained agreement from the relevant authorities in Benghazi and Tripoli to visit people detained under their respective jurisdictions. During visits, delegates monitored inmates' treatment and living conditions and helped them contact their relatives/consular representatives, sharing feedback with the authorities confidentially. They continued such visits under the transitional authorities, while advising them on an appropriate legal framework for detention.

As the situation normalized, the delegation adapted its activities, reducing emergency aid and concentrating instead on supporting the transitional authorities as they grappled with residual issues arising from the conflict and prepared to rebuild Libya's institutions. Besides tackling detention-related matters, it advised them on establishing a coordinated mechanism for handling the cases of missing persons, providing expert training to officials/forensic teams.

Continuous contact with relevant stakeholders helped ensure humanitarian needs were met while avoiding duplication.

## CIVILIANS

Civilians faced multiple threats resulting from the conflict. Besides the direct risk they faced from air strikes and ground confrontations, damage to infrastructure disrupted health, electricity, water and telecommunications services. Libyans and foreign residents

sought refuge in safer parts of Libya or abroad, with host families or in improvised camps/transit facilities, whilst awaiting an improvement in security or repatriation/transfer to third countries. Where fighting had subsided and people began returning home, the continued presence of weapon bearers and mines/ERW hampered efforts to restore security. Stranded foreigners, IDPs and groups at risk of discrimination on account of their perceived sympathies/affiliation were particularly vulnerable.

### Authorities and weapon bearers urged to respect civilians

From its arrival in Libya, the ICRC monitored the impact of the fighting on civilians, conducting field missions wherever it could obtain safe access to assess humanitarian needs. During meetings with ICRC delegates within Libya and at its borders (see *Egypt and Tunis*), people made allegations of arrests and abuses, including indiscriminate fire, summary executions and misappropriation of medical facilities. These were documented and, where possible, the problem was raised with the alleged perpetrators to prevent such incidents in the future..

At the same time, the relevant authorities, weapon bearers and traditional/community leaders also maintained dialogue with delegates regarding their respective responsibilities towards civilians. All parties to the conflict received notification of their obligations to comply with IHL (see *Authorities and Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*), stressing the respect/protection owed to people not/no longer participating in hostilities. Both Libyan parties were urged to ensure people's access to basic services and humanitarian/medical aid, including by enabling them to leave besieged cities.

### Dispersed relatives receive family news or are reunited

Over the year, 2,650 people approached the ICRC/National Society seeking news of relatives with whom they had lost contact. Where telecommunications networks were dysfunctional, as for a time between eastern and western Libya and in conflict-damaged cities, Libyans and foreigners, including detainees (see *People deprived of their freedom*), had help to contact relatives, where necessary by satellite phone (23,400 calls made).

In May, given the precarious conditions in Misrata, the ICRC, alongside other organizations, launched operations with the Malta Red Cross Society to evacuate stranded people to safety by sea. Accordingly, 2,504 people, including weapon-wounded patients (see *Wounded and sick*), reached hospitals or National Society-run transit facilities in Benghazi/Tobruk. Similarly, 753 people away from home when conflict erupted rejoined their families in Benghazi or Tripoli. To enable such travel, 239 individuals had official documents delivered to them across front lines.

Hundreds of people reported relatives unaccounted for. To ensure that families learnt promptly of a relative's death, volunteers helping collect the dead received ICRC guidelines on the management of human remains, facilitating identification. Once installed, Libya's transitional authorities welcomed ICRC support in locating burial sites and exhuming/identifying bodies according to proper forensic procedures. Drawing on ICRC recommendations, they created a national commission to coordinate the missing persons issue, from the search/identification of human remains to data protection and the provision of administrative/psychological support to the families concerned. This commission worked with ICRC forensic experts to develop its strategy, structure and procedures, with newly appointed forensic teams receiving on-the-job training. At year-end, the authorities entrusted this issue to the Ministry of Martyrs and Missing Persons.

Throughout the year, National Society personnel benefited from training, funds and equipment, including vehicles, fuel, satellite phones and protective clothing/body bags, to facilitate family-links activities, including human remains management.

### **IDPs, returnees, stranded foreigners and vulnerable residents have emergency needs covered**

In coordination with the relevant authorities/humanitarian agencies, National Society/ICRC relief efforts focused on IDPs, people stranded near front lines, foreigners awaiting repatriation/transfer and, where fighting had abated, returnees. Emergency assistance was scaled down and localized as the situation stabilized and the authorities in place established their own aid/maintenance mechanisms.

In total, 284,552 people (52,211 households) received household essentials and 246,877 people (44,978 households) a one-month food ration (at least once), to help cover immediate needs.

Some 20,000 IDPs/foreigners gathered in improvised camps/transit facilities faced fewer health risks after the ICRC constructed/upgraded on-site water/sanitation facilities. Meanwhile, with shortages of fuel and components or damage to pipelines impeding service delivery, utility companies in, for example, Ajdabiya, Kufra, Misrata and Zintan received ICRC-supplied spare parts, chemical products and tools to repair/maintain priority infrastructure. This ensured that electricity/water supply and sewage systems serving homes, businesses and health facilities continued to function. In Kikla, residents relied for one month on water supply/sewage disposal services provided by ICRC trucks until the water authorities and ICRC engineers could restore the network. By year-end, these various initiatives had alleviated difficult conditions for 893,570 people.

### **Civilians protected from mines/ERW**

In areas that had sustained heavy fighting, ICRC weapon-contamination experts identified a residual threat to civilians posed by ERW. Between April and December, in coordination with other mine-action actors, ICRC explosive-ordnance teams removed 2,021 ERW and 1,035 rounds of ammunition from around Ajdabiya, Bani Walid, Brega, the Nefusa mountains and Sirte, facilitating the safe return of IDPs/refugees and enabling schools to reopen.

A parallel risk-awareness campaign sought to alert local populations to the dangers of mines/ERW and to enlist their help in locating areas requiring assessment/clearance. After undergoing data-collection/risk-education training, some 300 volunteers from 11 National Society branches toured communities distributing posters, leaflets and t-shirts. Safety messages were reinforced by a three-week national radio campaign and by religious leaders during prayer-time sermons.

### **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

The ICRC followed up tracing requests concerning allegations of arrest and worked to gain access to all people detained, by either party, in relation to the conflict/preceding unrest.

Early on, following discussions on its standard procedures for visiting detainees, the ICRC was granted access to detainees under the authority of the General Popular Committees for Public Security and for Justice, and to all detainees under the jurisdiction of the NTC. Subsequently, the transitional government expressed interest in formalizing ICRC visits.

As front lines shifted, improvised detention facilities proliferated under the authority of local brigades fighting in support of the NTC, with sites continually materializing/closing. Detention conditions varied, some facilities being inadequately equipped for the purpose.

By year-end, 13,785 detainees in 100 facilities had received visits from the ICRC, according to its standard procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions and respect for their judicial guarantees. These included senior figures associated with the former regime. Feedback was shared with the relevant authorities confidentially.

During visits, detainees contacted their families/consular representatives using Movement family-links services, which avoided them being reported as missing. In May, the relevant authorities in place in Benghazi and Tripoli engaged the ICRC, as a neutral intermediary, to facilitate the transfer of detainees across front lines upon release. As such, five people released from Benghazi were voluntarily transferred home by ICRC-chartered plane, and 53 from Tripoli by boat (see *Civilians*).

As a contribution to their health and well-being, over 10,200 detainees received hygiene items, blankets, clothes and/or mattresses, while 520 benefited from urgent repairs to water/sanitation facilities.

### **Transitional authorities advised on redeveloping the detention system**

Dialogue developed with the transitional authorities aimed at helping them adopt a clear legal detention framework, regroup all detainees in official facilities under central authority and ensure the inmates' conditions complied with internationally recognized standards and, where relevant, with IHL. Detaining authorities at central/local level were informed of their responsibilities towards different categories of detainees and encouraged to screen all inmates to clarify their judicial status. This contributed to the release of some individuals, the formal charging of others, and the closure of several facilities.

### **WOUNDED AND SICK**

Pressure on medical services mounted or eased as front lines moved, peaking in besieged cities. Looting and restrictions on medical imports caused shortages of essential supplies/equipment and, coupled with material damage and staffing constraints, sometimes impeded patient care. Meetings and media releases served to remind the relevant authorities/weapon bearers to respect the wounded/sick and medical/humanitarian personnel and infrastructure (see *Civilians* and *Civil society*).

To ensure first-level care, 388 National Society volunteers, as well as combatants, enhanced their first-aid skills during ICRC workshops, while first-aid posts/field hospitals were equipped with supplies. To maximize impact without endangering medical workers' lives, first-aiders/ambulance drivers received advice on effective communication, the Safer Access approach and mass-casualty management, including the proper handling of human remains (see *Civilians*).

To support them in dealing with influxes of patients, 68 hospitals/clinics received sufficient medical/surgical supplies and equipment to treat, in total, 3,250 weapon-wounded people. Upon urgent request, some also received drugs to treat chronic diseases, anaesthetics and/or equipment for setting fractures. Health authorities in Sabha had 40,000 vaccine doses airlifted to them to stem a measles outbreak. In Sirte, two damaged hospitals (220 beds) resumed services after the ICRC restored their water/electricity supply.

Where hospitals faced overwhelming demand (as on occasion in Ajdabiya, Benghazi, Tripoli, Yefren and Zawiyah), ICRC specialists worked alongside local surgeons and nurses for as long as necessary, sharing their expertise in treating weapon-wounded patients and/or in occupational therapy/intensive care. Over 180 medical/surgical personnel improved their knowledge of war-surgery principles during ICRC workshops.

Where necessary, weapon-wounded patients were evacuated to appropriate facilities by road, sea or air. During the battle for Sirte, for example, when local hospitals had ceased to function, 66 patients obtained required treatment after the ICRC negotiated their safe transfer to Benghazi/Tripoli with the relevant civil/military authorities.

To prevent disabled persons, including mine/ERW victims, from having to travel abroad for limb-fitting/physiotherapy services, the Benghazi Rehabilitation Centre benefited from staff training, equipment and raw materials. This enabled it to produce and fit mobility aids using the ICRC's polypropylene technology until regular supply chains could be restored, benefiting 376 patients between August and December.

### **AUTHORITIES**

As the conflict evolved, dialogue was established and maintained with all parties involved to solicit their compliance with IHL and support for the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. All parties received formal reminders regarding their obligations under applicable law, particularly the rules to respect during non-international/international armed conflict (see *Civilians*).

Early on, the relevant authorities in Benghazi and Tripoli authorized the ICRC to contribute to the humanitarian response and to visit detainees held under their respective administrations. To facilitate such work, they received systematic notification of the whereabouts of National Society/ICRC personnel and premises. Their support, and that of local authorities, enabled life-saving humanitarian/medical missions to proceed, as in Sirte (see *Wounded and sick*).

On the ground and at a strategic level, meetings with relevant States, international/regional bodies and humanitarian organizations, including UN agencies, contributed to effective humanitarian coordination. Formal ICRC representations drew stakeholders' attention to the impact of internationally imposed restrictions on essential services and thus ensured that humanitarian exemptions were applied effectively.

Once installed, the transitional administration confirmed its readiness to work with the ICRC, particularly to develop legal frameworks relating to missing persons/detainees (see *Civilians* and *People deprived of their freedom*). Legal advisers studied IHL rules applicable to non-international armed conflict during an ICRC workshop.

### **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

Contact was established with representatives of all States and bodies responsible for conducting military operations. Besides encouraging acceptance of the National Society/ICRC's distinctive work, this sought to ensure that during hostilities, IHL rules applicable to international/non-international armed conflict were respected (see *Civilians*). To safeguard Movement staff/operations, NATO,

like the authorities present in Benghazi and Tripoli (see *Authorities*), received notifications regarding ICRC/National Society presence and movements.

During the fighting, through briefings/workshops held in cooperation with the NTC, over 600 weapon bearers improved their knowledge of the Movement and the relevance of IHL to their operations, helping ensure humanitarian aid reached people in need. To the same end, combatants encountered during ICRC/National Society field missions received information materials and/or first-aid training/equipment to facilitate first-level care (see *Wounded and sick*).

Once high-intensity confrontations had subsided, the delegation turned its attention to supporting the transitional administration as it prepared to reorganize Libya's armed/security forces, by helping build respect for IHL/international human rights law among future troops. As a priority, the incoming military/security command and weapon bearers countrywide (including brigades operating independently) deepened their understanding of correct arrest/detention procedures at ICRC briefings.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

National/international media approached the ICRC for credible information regarding the humanitarian consequences of the conflict. ICRC media releases, interviews and television/radio spots generated extensive coverage of humanitarian concerns and the Movement's response (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*). Calls for all parties to respect, without distinction, civilians, the dead and wounded, detainees, and medical/humanitarian missions, also helped relay humanitarian messages widely while increasing the ICRC's visibility as a neutral, impartial and independent organization.

As the situation normalized, the delegation focused on developing contacts amid a burgeoning local media scene to enlist journalists' support in promoting the ICRC's mandate/emblems among the Libyan public, many people having had little prior contact with international actors. Twenty-three journalists enhanced their knowledge of such topics at an ICRC seminar.

Meanwhile, bilateral meetings and presentations provided an opportunity to foster support for humanitarian principles, social cohesion and the Movement among influential members of civil society. In Benghazi, over 150 lecturers, students, magistrates and lawyers examined with interest the relevance of IHL at events organized with the NTC. Countrywide, religious/traditional leaders and NGOs working in fields of common interest shared their concerns regarding threats to civilian welfare, helping alert the ICRC to unmet needs.

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

As the only local humanitarian organization operating nationwide, the Libyan Red Crescent played a vital role in assisting conflict-affected people and was the ICRC's primary partner. To strengthen its management/response capacities, it received ICRC funds, training, materials, vehicles and communications equipment, to facilitate the safe, effective conduct of relief distributions, first-aid/family-links services and mine/ERW risk-awareness initiatives (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*).

To provide a coherent Movement response, the National Societies of Egypt, Libya and Tunisia, the International Federation and the ICRC issued a statement establishing the responsibilities of

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all Movement components involved, reinforced by coordination mechanisms and operational guidelines. A subsequent tripartite agreement provided a framework for action within Libya.

With various non-Movement actors seeking to engage the National Society as their implementing partner, it received support in managing such requests to avoid overstressing its capacity and to help preserve its neutrality, impartiality and independence.

As conditions normalized, the National Society's leadership worked with the ICRC/International Federation to determine its strategy during Libya's transition. Together they devised an action plan aimed at consolidating its management structure, strengthening its emergency-preparedness capacities and developing its communication, mine-risk education and family-links departments.

# 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 to boost the Nigerian Red Cross Society’s capacity to respond to emergencies, particularly in the Niger Delta and the north of the country. It supports the National Society’s tracing and IHL promotion 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 implementation at national level.

## CONTEXT

The situation in Nigeria remained highly volatile. Various factors threatened to undermine the delicate co-existence of ethnic/religious interests characterizing Nigerian society. Elections in April, while returning the incumbent president to power, revealed a broadly north-south divide. Unequal wealth distribution was a source of growing frustration, with poverty and limited access to basic services causing hardship for many. Previous patterns of violence intensified, affecting an increasing number of states and triggering multiple arrests and casualties and displacement.

Intercommunal attacks and reprisals flared on several occasions, mainly in Bauchi, Kaduna and Plateau states, fuelled by mutual mistrust and tensions related to land/political control. The elections were marred by violence in some northern states (notably Kaduna and Kano), with political rivalry compounding existing social tensions. Meanwhile, representatives of Nigeria’s State institutions, religious buildings and popular recreational spaces were the target of frequent bomb attacks and other deadly incidents, initially concentrated in Borno state but progressively affecting states across the north. Abuja sustained similar attacks, including the bombing of the Nigerian Police Force headquarters and the UN country office. The armed group “Boko Haram” claimed responsibility in some cases. Nigerian armed/security forces were deployed to respond to these situations of violence.

In the Niger Delta, calm continued to hold, thanks mainly to a government amnesty for former fighters. Grievances persisted, however, over the slow implementation of a rehabilitation programme for such fighters, distribution of oil wealth and lack of government investment. An isolated confrontation between the government’s Joint Task Force (JTF) and alleged insurgents occurred in May.

Despite its domestic concerns, Nigeria continued to play an important role in addressing regional peace and security issues through the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), particularly in relation to the armed conflict in Côte d’Ivoire.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

In 2011, working from bases in Abuja, Kano and Port Harcourt, the ICRC stepped up its operations in violence-prone central, northern and Niger Delta states, with the Nigerian Red Cross Society as its primary partner. Together they responded swiftly to outbreaks of violence, while working to better prepare communities against such emergencies. These activities raised the profile of the National Society and the ICRC as key providers of humanitarian aid in Nigeria.

### EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	320
Assistance	1,909
Prevention	2,018
Cooperation with National Societies	1,354
General	-

► **5,601**

of which: Overheads 342

### IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	64%
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### PERSONNEL

Expatriates	13
National staff (daily workers not included)	49

### KEY POINTS

In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ strengthened its field operations in volatile northern, central and Niger Delta states, facilitating a swift response to emergencies
- ▶ strengthened the National Society’s emergency-preparedness/response capacities, enabling it to expand its community-based first-aid programme and mobilize urgent water/sanitation initiatives
- ▶ with the National Society, provided medical aid, clean water, food and/or essential household items to help meet the immediate needs of people wounded or displaced by violence
- ▶ with local health authorities, launched mobile health services in remote, violence-prone parts of the Niger Delta, enabling vulnerable women and children to receive vital vaccinations
- ▶ developed its network of contacts with key stakeholders in violence-prone regions, including authorities, weapon bearers and religious leaders, to gain their support for the Movement and secure safe access to people in need
- ▶ assisted the police in mitigating hygiene-associated health risks for detainees in custody facilities overstretched following multiple arrests made in connection with violence

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected		5	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed		2		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		1		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		2	Women	Minors
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		2	1	1
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		5		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	27,021	54%	32%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	27,021		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	2,946	18%	65%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	2,946		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	24,045	22%	57%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	12,700		
<b>Health</b>				
Health centres supported	Structures	5		
Average catchment population		5,183		
Immunizations	Doses	5,115		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	3,246		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	1,869		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	155		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	20		

The ICRC developed its network of contacts with national/state authorities, weapon bearers, religious/traditional leaders and communities, helping build mutual understanding and support for humanitarian principles and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. This facilitated humanitarian coordination and helped ensure the smooth conduct of National Society/ICRC operations in volatile circumstances. Insecurity nevertheless restricted their activity on some occasions.

Given recurrent patterns of violence, the ICRC continued to strengthen the National Society's emergency-preparedness/response capacities. In particular, priority branches received training, financial, logistical and material support to expand the National Society's first-aid network and community-based first-aid training programme, conduct emergency water/sanitation initiatives and better promote the Movement.

To mitigate health risks during displacement, ICRC/National Society teams upgraded water/sanitation infrastructure in sites where IDPs commonly sought refuge, thus delivering long-term community benefits.

When violence flared in, for example, Bauchi, Borno, Kano and Plateau states, the National Society tended to the wounded while the ICRC donated medical/surgical materials to overwhelmed hospitals to ensure patients' care. Together they distributed initial supplies of food, drinking water and essential household items to IDPs, helping cover their basic needs until the national/state authorities mobilized their relief mechanisms. At high-density IDP sites, they installed water supply systems, ensuring displaced

families had sufficient clean water and reducing their exposure to water-borne diseases.

Having consulted relevant stakeholders, the ICRC, together with the state health authorities, launched a mobile health initiative in the Niger Delta creeks aimed at providing isolated communities with easier access to preventive care. This enabled vulnerable women and children to be immunized against major diseases. Delegates also discussed referral arrangements with nearby hospitals to help ensure that when necessary, creek communities could obtain hospital treatment, particularly ante/post-natal care.

The ICRC continued to work to enhance respect for IHL at national and regional level. It contributed training and expertise to Nigeria's government and national IHL committee to accelerate the ratification/implementation of outstanding treaties, while supporting ECOWAS in promoting IHL and humanitarian concerns among member States. Similarly, it continued to assist Nigerian military, peacekeeping and police training units in better integrating IHL/international human rights law into curricula, doctrine and operations, notably by providing tailored briefings/training to troops, including those involved in internal security operations. It organized several events for lecturers and students to stimulate IHL-related study and teaching at university level.

Besides welcoming ICRC training proposals, Nigeria's police command accepted practical support from the organization to mitigate hygiene-associated health risks for detainees in overcrowded custody facilities. In November, the ICRC submitted an offer of service to the government to visit detainees in accordance with its standard procedures.

## CIVILIANS

A stronger operational presence in violence-prone areas enabled the ICRC to intensify its dialogue with authorities, weapon bearers and other influential actors with a view to better protecting civilians in accordance with applicable law. This provided an opportunity to alert them to the humanitarian consequences of fighting for civilians and to secure safe access by Movement personnel to people in need.

Victims of violence approached ICRC delegates to report allegations of arrests and abuses. Such allegations were documented and referred to during discussions with authorities and weapon bearers. Meanwhile, the National Society/ICRC took steps to better prepare communities to cope in situations of violence, concentrating their efforts in remote or volatile central, northern and Niger Delta states.

### Vulnerable communities better prepared against emergencies

During violence, people commonly sought refuge in public/religious buildings, military/police barracks or safer villages, many of which were ill equipped to meet their water/sanitation needs, exposing them to health risks.

In Kano and Plateau states, communities likely to host IDPs saw improvements to local infrastructure, offering long-term benefits to existing residents while boosting their coping capacities in case of an influx. For example, three schools in Kano had their toilets, rainwater collection/storage and/or waste-disposal systems upgraded. Local residents undertook to maintain the new facilities, ensuring their durability. Similar works began, albeit more slowly than planned, to improve access to clean water for vulnerable communities in the Niger Delta.

To enable a prompt response to water shortages, National Society personnel acquired the skills to assemble and operate emergency water-supply kits and raise hygiene awareness at an ICRC workshop.

Over the year, these preparations meant that 24,045 people, including IDPs (see below), were assured of adequate water and sanitation.

In parallel, Nigerian Red Cross first-aiders, including instructors, upgraded their skills/equipment with ICRC training/funds, enabling them to broaden the National Society's first-aid network. Through a community-based initiative expanded since its pilot phase, 1,860 community members in eight violence-prone states learnt to administer first-level care independently. Newly trained/equipped first-aiders formed emergency-response teams, subsequently honing their techniques through regular simulation exercises. Besides preparing communities to cope in situations of violence, these activities contributed to wider acceptance of the National Society/ICRC, thereby facilitating their emergency operations.

Given recurrent violence in central and north-eastern states, the ICRC prepared to open offices in Jos and Maiduguri to better position it to respond alongside the National Society.

### Violence-affected people receive immediate aid

As a result of clashes or attacks, thousands of people sought temporary refuge in improvised camps or with host families. Owing in part to careful preparation (see above), IDPs received immediate relief from the Nigerian Red Cross, working alongside the ICRC or with its support (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). Their efforts, conducted in coordination with national/state emergency agencies, helped thousands of people survive in precarious conditions.

In total, 27,021 people (5,385 households), mainly IDPs, received food and 2,946 (568 households) essential household items, including mats and blankets, to cover immediate needs.

In particular, with the outbreak of election-related violence in April, 22,825 IDPs (4,565 households) sheltering in sites around Bauchi, Kaduna and Kano were given staples such as cassava, bread and sugar, and/or sachets of drinking water, to sustain them until national/state emergency agencies mobilized their relief mechanisms. In Bauchi's Bununu camp, the National Society contributed to camp management, registering new arrivals and, at the authorities' request, ensuring IDPs' access to adequate water, sanitation and hygiene. Where their number threatened to overwhelm on-site water infrastructure, IDPs could rely on a steady supply of clean water throughout their displacement thanks to the installation of high-capacity tanks replenished regularly with trucked-in water.

Over the year, a small number of people, including IDPs, refugees and migrants, sought National Society/ICRC help to reconnect with relatives with whom they had lost contact. Other organizations working with refugees/migrants maintained contact with the ICRC, ensuring dispersed relatives were aware of family-links services at their disposal.

### Niger Delta communities gain easier access to health services

To improve access to primary health care in the remote Niger Delta creeks, where health infrastructure remained minimal, the state health authorities and the ICRC launched outreach activities, using a custom-built boat to navigate the waterways. Reaching 45 communities in five violence-prone, hard-to-access parts of Rivers state, these enabled 649 children and 868 women of childbearing age to be immunized (5,115 doses) against diseases such as tetanus and polio. Where required, people received vitamin supplements and treatment for worms. Prior consultations with local stakeholders (see *Authorities, Armed forces and other bearers of weapons and Civil society*) ensured the acceptance of health teams. Preparations were under way to broaden the services available, for example by providing antenatal consultations or distributing mosquito nets to combat malaria.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Multiple arrests made in connection with violence in Plateau state sometimes overstretched local police custody capacities. To support the detaining authorities in maintaining adequate sanitation conditions despite overcrowding, and with the agreement of the police command (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*), detainees in affected facilities received ad hoc supplies of soap and cleaning equipment/materials. Some took the opportunity to contact their families using RCMs.

Based on observations made during its tours of police stations at such times, the delegation submitted an offer of service to the government in November aimed at visiting detainees throughout Nigeria to monitor their treatment and living conditions in accordance with standard ICRC procedures.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

An assessment of hospital capacities in Abuja and volatile central/north-eastern states enabled the ICRC to identify facilities likely to admit weapon-wounded patients and determine how best to support them in cooperation with the National Society.

When violence flared, as in Abuja, Jos and Maiduguri, injured persons obtained prompt attention from first-aiders, who evacuated

the seriously wounded to hospital and conducted follow-up visits to monitor their welfare. Overwhelmed hospitals in both predominantly Christian and predominantly Muslim areas received donations of drugs and medical/surgical materials to ensure patients' care. Where necessary, the authorities had help to ensure the timely collection, identification and burial of the dead. Insecurity occasionally prevented access to victims, highlighting the need to increase respect for humanitarian principles and National Society/ICRC missions (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons* and *Civil society*).

In the Niger Delta, discussions with key hospitals progressed to facilitate referrals from isolated creek communities benefiting from new health authority/ICRC outreach services (see *Civilians*). One hospital undertook to offer free ante/post-natal care to women otherwise unable to afford it, backed by ICRC reproductive health equipment/supplies.

### AUTHORITIES

National and state authorities and international community representatives, including Nigeria's National Emergency Management Agency and ECOWAS members, maintained contact with the ICRC regarding domestic and regional security/humanitarian issues, including the consequences of conflict in Côte d'Ivoire. These discussions broadened support for IHL and National Society/ICRC activities for civilians and detainees (see *Civilians* and *People deprived of their freedom*) while facilitating humanitarian coordination.

High-level meetings served to impress upon Nigerian officials the importance of national IHL implementation. At the justice minister's request, 26 officials, including IHL committee members, reviewed outstanding treaties and methods of incorporating IHL into national legislation at an ICRC workshop. A revised bill on the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols and two bills on weapon-control treaties progressed through various stages of approval to await presidential/federal executive council endorsement.

At regional level, ECOWAS officials explored with delegates ways of reinvigorating IHL implementation among member States, requesting their input at ECOWAS-led events. Members of a potential ECOWAS emergency-response team, for example, learnt from delegates about applying IHL in complex emergencies. Relevant departments continued to benefit from ICRC expertise to assist implementation of the Small Arms and Light Weapons Convention. The 2011 ECOWAS/ICRC IHL seminar was cancelled owing to security concerns.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Gaining the support of all weapon bearers for humanitarian principles, applicable law and the Movement's distinctive role remained an ICRC priority, facilitated by a wider ICRC field presence and cooperation with Nigeria's military/police commands.

Over 450 Nigerian military personnel, plus departing peacekeepers, learnt about such topics during ICRC lectures/seminars, with units involved in internal security operations studying the proper maintenance of law and order. In the Niger Delta, briefings for JTF units and representatives of the former armed opposition, some twinned with first-aid training, secured safe humanitarian passage in the creeks (see *Civilians*).

Military/police training institutions welcomed ICRC support in better integrating humanitarian law into forces' curricula, doctrine

and operations, the army building on a directive issued in late 2010. Military/peacekeeping IHL instructors sharpened their teaching skills during ICRC courses at Nigerian academies, and ICRC-sponsored officers their IHL expertise during courses abroad. Nigeria's police hierarchy accepted ICRC proposals to support custody facilities in handling multiple arrests (see *People deprived of their freedom*) and to conduct tailored briefings for police units on international human rights law. A first such event targeted 18 instructors in Maiduguri.

The ECOWAS Standby Force similarly benefited from ICRC input to design/conduct a command post exercise.

### CIVIL SOCIETY

Through round-tables and bilateral meetings, some incorporating first-aid training, influential religious/traditional leaders developed an open dialogue with ICRC delegates regarding their respective roles in protecting and assisting victims of violence. Besides building mutual understanding, such contact contributed to wider respect for humanitarian principles and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action at community level. The media helped relay humanitarian messages further afield, taking up National Society/ICRC information materials to highlight Movement activities (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*). Journalists improved their humanitarian reporting skills at ICRC workshops.

Helping stimulate interest in IHL and the Movement among higher-education circles, over 2,600 students of civil/sharia law deepened their understanding of these topics at presentations, backed by IHL publications donated to their libraries. Some had the chance to practise applying IHL through national/regional moot court competitions, while others preparing IHL-related theses benefited from ICRC expertise to support their research. To enhance IHL teaching capacities, lecturers from 20 such institutions gathered at an ICRC workshop to debate the relevance of IHL to contemporary conflict situations, while two ICRC-funded lecturers learnt ways of integrating such themes into their teaching during a course in South Africa (see *Pretoria*).

### RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Besides gaining practical experience alongside field delegates (see above), the Nigerian Red Cross received ICRC training, financial, logistical and material support to help cover its running costs and to strengthen its emergency-preparedness/response, communication and family-links capacities.

Efforts focused on preparing branches in volatile areas to respond effectively to violence. Personnel from 17 branches learnt how to apply the Safer Access approach, and some to operate emergency water-supply kits. Branches also received relief goods, radio equipment to facilitate emergency communication and materials for properly handling human remains. Capitalizing on such support and its extensive volunteer network, the National Society provided vital assistance to victims of violence in coordination with national/state actors (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*).

Aiming to broaden acceptance of IHL/the Movement and so facilitate assistance operations, communication personnel improved their presentation/media relations skills at ICRC workshops, while devising materials/events for different audiences.

Together with the ICRC, the National Society, while participating in Movement meetings, continued to develop its capacities in the areas of governance, management and coordination.

# RWANDA



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	2,100
Assistance	1,889
Prevention	313
Cooperation with National Societies	694
General	-

► **4,997**

of which: Overheads 305

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	83%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	11
National staff (daily workers not included)	76

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- visited more than 68,000 detainees held by the military, the police and the prison authorities, monitoring their treatment and living conditions
- gave advice and practical support to the authorities to improve health and hygiene conditions for some 43,000 detainees
- submitted a report on the well-being of women detained with their infants, leading to concrete measures to improve their living environment
- reunited 102 people, including 95 children, with family members, while improving services and living conditions for those still seeking their relatives
- trained over 300 Rwandan Red Cross volunteers in the Safer Access approach and supported the Health Ministry in training 100 others in psychological aspects of first aid

Having worked in the country since 1960, 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 visits 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 in relation to the genocide or the conflicts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The ICRC works with the authorities to incorporate IHL into domestic legislation. It also supports the development of the Rwandan Red Cross.

## CONTEXT

Following presidential elections in 2010, and local elections in 2011 won by the incumbent party, the administration continued with its reorganization of the government and the Rwanda Defence Force (RDF). Alongside, it pursued efforts to develop the country's economy and infrastructure so as to better integrate into the East African Community Common Market.

The authorities also completed a major overhaul of the penitentiary system, with the Rwanda Correctional Service (RCS) – created out of the merger of the National Prison Service and the National Committee for Alternative Penalties to Imprisonment – becoming fully functional by mid-year. With the system of *gacaca* courts approaching its end in 2012 and certain detainees allowed to complete their sentences through community work, the prison population dropped nearly 10% to around 58,000 inmates at year-end.

Amid ongoing military operations in the Kivu provinces of the 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, Resettlement and Reintegration (DDRRR) process facilitated by the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO). The mandate of the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission was renewed for a third time.

UNHCR worked with the Rwandan government and asylum countries towards the voluntary repatriation of Rwandans living abroad.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

In 2011, the ICRC in Rwanda continued to focus on visiting detainees to monitor their treatment and living conditions, on providing tracing and RCM services where needed and on strengthening the capacities of the Rwandan Red Cross.

During the year, more than 68,000 detainees held throughout the country in civilian prisons, police stations and military camps were visited by ICRC delegates, who shared their findings and recommendations with the authorities through confidential oral and written reports. The ICRC increased the frequency of its visits to people detained by the military authorities on security-related charges and continued to visit former weapon bearers in camps under the jurisdiction of the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. Furthermore, ICRC delegates followed a group of eight people convicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone and serving their sentences in Rwanda.

Main figures and indicators		PROTECTION		Total	
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>					UAMs/SCs*
RCMs collected		2,839		38	
RCMs distributed		2,994		25	
Names published in the media		160			
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>					
People reunited with their families		102			
	<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	82			
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		87		12	31
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		65			
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	17			
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		127		19	51
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>				Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		35		9	19
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society		95		47	3
	<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	78			
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011		93		17	31
<b>Documents</b>					
People to whom travel documents were issued		1			
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>ICRC visits</b>				Women	Minors
Detainees visited		68,088			
Detainees visited and monitored individually		188		2	4
Detainees newly registered		158		1	2
Number of visits carried out		121			
Number of places of detention visited		45			
<b>Restoring family links</b>					
RCMs collected		186			
RCMs distributed		200			
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		10			

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators		ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>						
Food	Beneficiaries	4				100%
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	780				100%
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	963				100%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	309		55%		45%
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>						
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>						
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	855				
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	43,331				

The delegation also assisted the authorities in improving living conditions for detainees by providing support and guidance to the newly formed RCS. A variety of initiatives to boost inmates' nutritional status, health and hygiene were undertaken, such as joint nutrition surveys, training seminars, or the upgrade of dormitories, kitchens and water and sanitation facilities on the basis of a cost-sharing agreement with the authorities. A report on the well-being of women detained with their infants led to concrete measures to improve their living environment.

With ICRC financial support, materials and training, the Rwandan Red Cross provided tracing and RCM services, used by refugees, returnees and former weapon bearers to restore and maintain contact with family. The ICRC continued to assist children separated from their families in locating their relatives, reuniting the family when appropriate, and supporting their reintegration into family and community life. It also refurbished the kitchens and dormitories of a centre for unaccompanied minors and provided the children with the means to continue their studies.

In addition to offering family-links services, the Rwandan Red Cross continued to strengthen its capacities to raise awareness of IHL and the Movement through improved promotional tools and briefings. Training in the Safer Access approach and the support of an ICRC first-aid specialist helped boost the National Society's capacity to respond efficiently to disasters and situations of violence.

The ICRC continued to promote understanding of IHL and acceptance of the Movement within Rwandan political and military circles. It offered support and advice in the ratification and national implementation of IHL treaties and, during meetings with senior defence officials, renewed dialogue on IHL training, including the possible development of a curriculum for a future regional peace academy in Rwanda.

Movement partners in Rwanda and other organizations active in similar fields met regularly to maximize coordination and impact and avoid duplication.

## CIVILIANS

Family members dispersed during past conflicts, including Rwandan returnees and refugees from neighbouring countries, sought to re-establish and maintain contact with relatives within Rwanda and across borders. They used the tracing and RCM services provided by the Rwandan Red Cross, with the financial, technical and material support of the ICRC (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). Such support included 30 bicycles and 2 motorbikes to expedite RCM collection and distribution and the facilitation of cooperation with ICRC delegations in neighbouring countries. Former weapon bearers, including children, who had been demobilized in the DRC and repatriated to Rwanda through the MONUSCO-run DDRRR process, accessed such services in the Doha and Mutobo camps run by the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. Contacts were also maintained with other actors providing services to refugees or repatriating them to Rwanda, for example UNHCR, to coordinate activities and raise awareness of the Movement's family-links services. In the course of the year, 65 people whose relatives had sought assistance in finding them were located.

The ICRC continued to take the lead in addressing the needs of unaccompanied/separated children. During the year, 95 unaccompanied children, including 3 demobilized child soldiers, were, according to their expressed wishes, reunited with their families. They later received follow-up visits to monitor their reintegration. Those experiencing social difficulties were offered ICRC mediation and counselling services, while those facing economic difficulties received material assistance. Eighty children received essential household items and four were given a one-off food ration to help boost the household economy.

Meanwhile, efforts to find the families of remaining unaccompanied children continued. The names of minors still seeking their families were broadcast on national and local radio stations, while posters of children registered by the ICRC in the DRC were displayed in the Doha and Mutobo camps. Boys and girls accommodated in the 300-bed Rusayo Centre for Unaccompanied Children enjoyed better living conditions after the ICRC facilitated the refurbishment of its kitchen and enlarged its dormitories. In addition, the boarders who stayed there for various lengths of time (some 700 children during the year) received school kits and hygiene items. More than 90 children looking for their families were still on the ICRC's register at year-end.

The "Integrated Child Policy" to address the needs of vulnerable children in Rwanda, adopted mid-2011, did not take into account most ICRC recommendations provided to the authorities in 2010.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

More than 68,000 people held in places of detention under the authority of the newly established RCS, the RDF and the Rwanda National Police received regular visits, conducted in accordance with the ICRC's standard procedures, enabling delegates to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Following constructive dialogue with the RDF, some detained under their authority in connection with the armed conflict in the DRC received more frequent individual visits, while the Rwanda National Police pursued discussions with the ICRC about increasing access to those detained in relation to State security in Rwanda and abroad. Eight detainees convicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone and transferred to Rwanda in 2009 received individual follow-up in accordance with an agreement with the court and the government

of Rwanda. When necessary, with the authorities' consent, newly imprisoned detainees and individuals claiming foreign citizenship contacted their relatives and/or embassies through family-links services. Former weapon bearers, including children, in camps under the authority of the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission also received regular visits from ICRC delegates. Following all visits, the relevant detaining authorities received confidential reports on delegates' findings.

Special attention was paid to inmates considered to be particularly vulnerable, such as women, children and the elderly. With the agreement of the authorities, cases of minors with no legal representation were referred to appropriate organizations for follow-up. Over 520 children received ICRC-donated educational materials to facilitate the continuation of their studies. During the year, RCS managers reacted to a report on the specific needs of female detainees accompanied by their infants and to a 2010 report on the detention of minors by taking steps to ensure that such inmates had their own quarters. More than 330 mothers received baby items for their newborns. The RCS also made a general commitment to work with the ICRC to improve the living conditions of female detainees across the system, initiating several projects during the year.

In terms of judicial guarantees, detainees' cases were processed more quickly after the authorities installed electronic systems to improve the management of case files. At the authorities' request, the ICRC advised them on ways of ensuring the release of some inmates who had served their sentences but for whom supporting documentation was lacking. This also helped reduce associated problems of overcrowding.

## Detainees see improvements in health and hygiene conditions

In the framework of Rwanda's prison reforms, the authorities continued to draw on ICRC practical support in ensuring that detainees' conditions met internationally recognized standards.

While prison staff continued to integrate new national health policies and procedures into their everyday work, the authorities made additional efforts to improve the health-care system overall. RCS managers and ICRC delegates conducted joint assessments in eight central prisons to examine how various environmental, social and economic factors affected detainees' health. The findings formed the basis of an exchange of expertise on ways of improving the prison health-care model during a three-day seminar attended by government officials, prison directors, head nurses and representatives of all 14 central prisons. Meanwhile, the RCS Health Unit continued to record and analyse prison health data, using a system set up with ICRC input in 2009 to enable the early detection and control of epidemics among the prison population.

Given the link between nutrition and health, the RCS, with ICRC technical support, also conducted nutrition surveys to identify and address vitamin deficiencies and other signs of malnutrition among inmates, steps which led to RCS plans to hire a nutritionist in 2012 to monitor food allocation procedures.

Measures to improve hygiene and sanitation in prisons also contributed to a healthier living environment for some 43,000 inmates, including some 6,500 detainees receiving regular supplies of soap and other personal hygiene items. Prison staff attended a workshop to enhance their knowledge of hygiene issues. Detainees benefited from a wide array of projects to improve their water supply,

sanitation and other infrastructure, carried out by the authorities and the ICRC on the basis of a 50/50 cost-sharing agreement. Thousands enjoyed more salubrious conditions after their dormitories and other shared spaces, such as kitchens, were rehabilitated, while those in one prison had access to medical treatment in a new health facility. Prison infrastructure, including biogas waste-management systems and newly installed latrines, were maintained by ICRC-trained teams, while a more consistent approach to the maintenance regime was encouraged through support to the unit concerned at RCS headquarters, including in the drafting of a related policy. The RCS organized three seminars on improving and maintaining hygiene in prisons for which the ICRC lent its expertise.

## AUTHORITIES

Although no IHL instrument was actually ratified by Rwanda during the year, the African Union Convention on IDPs and the Convention on Cluster Munitions both received the approval of the cabinet. Likewise, the draft of a revised penal code, for which the ICRC had provided technical guidance, was approved by the Senate before passing to the next stage. During bilateral meetings, the authorities were encouraged to take further steps to implement treaties to which the country was already party. Rwanda, drawing on many ICRC-provided background papers, remained active in regional and international negotiations on a future arms trade treaty.

Otherwise, the ministers of foreign affairs, justice and internal security and other government officials engaged in constructive dialogue with the ICRC on improving detainees' living conditions and on national policy relating to the needs of unaccompanied children (see above). The authorities and representatives of the international community present in the country kept abreast of Movement activities through ICRC/National Society-provided newsletters and reference materials.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

For much of the year, the RDF focused on completing a major internal reorganization and no discussions took place about the level of IHL integration into its doctrine, training and operations. However, in light of growing Rwandan involvement in peacekeeping operations across the region and its ambition to widen this role, officials from the Ministry of Defence asked the ICRC to contribute to the development of a curriculum for a planned regional peacekeeping academy in Muzanze. Meanwhile, officers at the Gako Military Academy learnt more about IHL during regular ICRC lectures.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

To further strengthen teaching and understanding of IHL at university level, lecturers from the National University of Rwanda in Butare and Kigali Independent University were regularly updated on legal developments and received sponsorship to attend IHL events abroad. Students and lecturers from five law faculties consulted relevant IHL documentation donated to their libraries by the ICRC.

Towards the end of the year, the ICRC completed a survey of IHL teaching at four universities with law faculties. It found that IHL was a compulsory course in all four establishments, that the teachers were highly qualified and committed, and that there were many similarities between the curricula. The faculties, however, were rarely in contact with one another. The ICRC would use the results of the survey to shape its future support to lecturers and students.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Rwandan Red Cross and the ICRC continued to develop their operational partnership, notably in the fields of restoring family links (see *Civilians*), emergency preparedness and the promotion of IHL and Movement activities.

The National Society pursued efforts to implement the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement. After assessing the present workload, it reduced the number of staff and volunteers conducting such activities but strengthened coordination with other actors in Congolese refugee camps to improve services for beneficiaries. The integration of family-links services into disaster-management activities had yet to be addressed.

With ICRC support, the Rwandan Red Cross nevertheless better prepared itself to respond to emergencies. More than 300 members of emergency-response teams underwent training in the Safer Access approach, while 100 volunteers received training in delivering psychological support before going on to provide counselling to people experiencing distress during events to commemorate the genocide. Furthermore, after the visit of an ICRC first-aid specialist, the Rwandan Red Cross devised an action plan to integrate first-aid programmes into its five-year strategy, including an expansion of free services to the Rwandan public.

Meanwhile, ICRC-trained and equipped National Society personnel promoted IHL and the Movement's Fundamental Principles among a wide variety of audiences, producing radio programmes and newsletters, launching a new website, and organizing briefing sessions on the Movement's activities in Rwanda for more than 40,000 people, which prompted 1,700 new volunteers to join. However, the planned overhaul of the National Society's introductory training course for new recruits and the development of a strategy tailored to promoting IHL among young audiences did not take place.

Regular meetings were held with Movement partners to coordinate activities.

# SOMALIA



ICRC / AR, 2011  
 + ICRC Somalia delegation is based in Nairobi + ICRC-supported hospital

EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)	
Protection	612
Assistance	89,665
Prevention	777
Cooperation with National Societies	1,536
General	-

► **92,589**  
 of which: Overheads 5,608

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	77%

PERSONNEL	
Expatriates	18
National staff (daily workers not included)	44

## KEY POINTS

In 2011, the ICRC:

- provided emergency food rations to more than 1.2 million people, emergency water rations to 347,000 people and shelter materials to 561,060 IDPs
- increased its support to National Society-run primary health care clinics, some incorporating outpatient therapeutic feeding centres, deployed 12 mobile health/nutrition teams to drought-prone areas and opened 13 wet-feeding centres in IDP camps
- provided 749,000 people with the means to produce their own food again, or to generate a regular income, thus contributing to their greater economic self-sufficiency
- improved rural communities' access to fresh water sources and trained community members in their maintenance
- completed the construction of a new operating theatre in one of two Mogadishu hospitals receiving sustained ICRC support, while providing medical facilities throughout Somalia with ad hoc materials and surgical training
- maintained dialogue with weapon bearers aimed at increasing respect for civilians, and medical, and other aid workers, and facilitating access to people in need

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 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

Widespread lack of rain once again intensified the humanitarian crisis in Somalia, which remained in the grip of an armed conflict that had now lasted more than 20 years. Through the combined effects of armed conflict, unstable weather conditions and economic crises, communities suffered severe food shortages that led to acute levels of malnutrition, notably in the centre and south. As thousands more people were killed or wounded in the fighting, many fled their homes to find safety and assistance within Somalia or across borders, in Ethiopia and Kenya.

While Mogadishu remained the scene of continual fighting, other areas also experienced upsurges in armed conflict between forces supporting the Transitional Federal Government, including troops of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), and armed groups. In the last quarter of the year, Kenyan and Ethiopian armed forces entered Somalia. Inter-communal violence, exacerbated by drought, also affected the civilian population. Amid ongoing fighting, poor weather conditions and security and access constraints, humanitarian organizations continued to face difficulties in reaching people in need, particularly in areas controlled by the *Harakat al-Shabaab Mujahedin* group, more commonly known as *al-Shabaab*.

In the north, tensions flared into violence in the disputed areas between the semi-autonomous region of Puntland and the self-declared republic of Somaliland.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Various operational challenges notwithstanding, the ICRC continued to reach people in need across Somalia. This broad access was the result of its neutral, impartial and independent stance, its regular contact with parties to conflict, the experience and flexibility of its field officers and the well-accepted countrywide presence of the Somali Red Crescent Society, its main partner in the field. Operating from Nairobi via "remote management", the ICRC adapted its working procedures and control mechanisms as the situation evolved, to ensure proper monitoring of its activities.

With food insecurity reaching critical levels, the ICRC increased its initial budget and appealed for additional funds in early August. This allowed it to scale up programmes in southern and central Somalia, where the organization worked to provide life-saving emergency aid, complemented by projects designed to revive or boost the livelihoods of the worst-affected communities, wherever possible in a sustainable manner. Despite difficulties of access,

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected		7,822	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed		16,741		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		3		
Names published in the media		4,881		
Names published on the ICRC family-links website		12,673		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		672	Women	Minors
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		267	149	378
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	13		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		1,707	390	881
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		162		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	1,558,989	14%	71%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	1,231,164		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	561,060	17%	66%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	561,060		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	749,010	17%	66%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	543,987	20%	60%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	143,889		
<b>Health</b>				
Health centres supported	Structures	51		
Average catchment population		627,333		
Consultations	Patients	781,188		
	<i>of which curative</i>		241,328	435,488
Immunizations	Doses	154,197		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	141,295		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	12,902		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	8,934		
Health education	Sessions	2,630		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	11		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	8		
Admissions	Patients	10,029	3,759	979
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	5,400	1,302	528
	<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	90		
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	2,084		
	<i>of whom medical cases</i>	1,112		
	<i>of whom gynaecological/obstetric cases</i>	1,433		
Operations performed		13,382		
Outpatient consultations	Patients	13,560		
	<i>of which surgical</i>	7,559		
	<i>of which medical</i>	6,001		
<b>First aid</b>				
First-aid posts supported	Structures	70		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	68		
Wounded patients treated	Patients	1,338		
<b>Water and habitat</b>				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	170		

more than 1 million people received a one-month food ration between October and December, with 124,200 receiving a second monthly ration before the year ended. Between February and April, some 347,000 people across Somalia survived on emergency water rations provided by the National Society and the ICRC.

Amid growing health concerns, the ICRC expanded its support to National Society-run primary health care clinics (with the opening of 2 new clinics, their number increased to 39), while people unable to travel received primary health care via 12 newly deployed

mobile medical teams. Therapeutic feeding facilities for malnourished children and lactating women, either incorporated into the health clinics or mobile teams, increased from 14 to 27. Malnourished children and their caregivers in IDP camps accessed 13 newly opened wet-feeding centres. Safe water distribution networks were installed in facilities as required.

To treat the weapon-wounded, Keysaney and Medina hospitals in Mogadishu received ongoing ICRC support, while supplies were delivered as needed to other facilities, including 70 first-aid posts,

to help them cope with influxes of patients. In Keysaney, the ICRC constructed a new operating theatre, while in Medina, staff and patients faced fewer health risks following the installation of a new drainage system.

Some 561,060 people displaced by armed conflict, drought or a combination of the two found protection from the elements and covered their basic needs with the help of ICRC-supplied shelter materials and household items. Displaced civilians found the means to contact relatives through ICRC-supported radio broadcasts and a mobile phone service provided by the ICRC in cooperation with the Kenyan Red Cross Society.

Through ICRC livelihood-support projects, some 749,000 people were once again able to produce their own food or generate an income with which to buy supplies. Rural and waterside communities resumed farming or fishing activities respectively after the ICRC distributed seed and tools, rehabilitated farms, built and repaired irrigation systems, and supplied fishing kits and related training. Women received grants to set up small businesses such as tea kiosks, mills and bakeries, while young unemployed people trained as car mechanics.

Through continual dialogue, radio broadcasts, and community briefings, parties to conflict were informed and reminded by the ICRC of their obligations under IHL to ensure respect for civilians, aid workers and medical staff. Parallels between IHL and Somali customary law were emphasized to promote better understanding of IHL.

With the help of ICRC training and technical, material and financial support, the National Society promoted IHL, delivered emergency aid and livelihood inputs, and restored family links in affected communities. To maximize aid, the ICRC and National Society coordinated activities with other humanitarian and international organizations in Somalia.

## **CIVILIANS**

### **Civilians affected by conflict and drought survive with emergency aid**

Communities in south and central Somalia received emergency food supplies from the ICRC, which gained access to people in need through a continual dialogue with relevant weapon bearers. Distributions to some 200,000 people took place between June and August, but with the food security situation reaching critical levels in many areas, the ICRC appealed for extra funds in early August to meet growing needs, mainly in areas controlled by *al-Shabaab*. Despite difficulties of access owing to armed conflict and inclement weather, more than 1 million people received a one-month food ration between October and December, with 124,200 receiving a second monthly ration before year-end. Earlier in the year, some 347,000 people affected by poor seasonal rains relied on emergency water rations provided by the National Society and the ICRC.

In the south, centre and north of the country, some 561,060 IDPs, who had been living in the open air without basic possessions after fleeing violence, drought, or a combination of the two, shielded themselves from the elements using shelter materials and cooked their own meals using utensils and other household items provided by the ICRC. In malaria-prone areas, families protected themselves from disease-carrying mosquitoes thanks to the distribution of 70,000 nets, and some 29,000 people accessed clean water after emergency improvements to key water points.

### **Struggling communities work towards rebuilding livelihoods**

With ICRC/National Society support, conflict- and drought-affected communities across Somalia either produced their own food, or generated an income with which to buy supplies.

Some 383,880 people (63,980 households) nurtured staple or, if they had access to permanent water sources, vegetable crops using ICRC-supplied seed, tools and fertilizer. Of these, 60,000 people (10,000 households) received fodder seed, and subsequently produced enough fodder to sustain their livestock along with some surplus to sell for additional income.

In a new initiative, some communities rehabilitated derelict farms, benefiting 8,454 people (1,409 households). Civilians worked towards restoring the productivity of their farmland using tractors to plough the soil prior to planting seed, some of which had been specially produced in locally adapted conditions to maximize potential yields. In flood-prone areas of the Juba and Shabelle rivers, where crops had previously been washed away in seasonal deluges, communities protected their newly planted farmland by repairing riverbank breaches and/or received sandbags, benefiting 314,922 people (52,487 households). In coastal and riverside communities, 6,180 people (1,030 households) recovered their income generation capacities and boosted their daily protein intake after reviving traditional fishing practices with ICRC-donated equipment and refresher training.

Some 24,654 people (4,109 households) earned enough cash to cover their food needs for up to six weeks while participating in 41 cash-for-work projects that also managed to build and rehabilitate vital agricultural structures such as primary irrigation canals and traditional rainwater catchments. With the installation of 15 pumping stations and 5 intake gates, a total of 1,225 families (7,350 people) increased their chances of improving their farming revenues.

Backed by ICRC small-business grants, 595 women heading households (3,570 people) generated income by opening bakeries, mills, tailoring businesses and tea kiosks, or by buying equipment for sewing and milling. Some 30 young people resumed work mining and selling salt, while others, after training as car mechanics, secured positions in local garages to complete their apprenticeships.

### **Vulnerable communities gain access to clean water and expanded health care**

Drawing on their local knowledge and skills, farmers and nomads collaborated with ICRC specialists, local contractors and National Society staff to improve access to clean water sources for themselves and their livestock in drought-affected regions.

More than 115,000 people in various regions gained access to clean water after the re-drilling and equipping of boreholes, the rehabilitation and motorizing of hand-dug wells, and the provision of animal troughs, water tanks and generators. People from different communities were trained to maintain these structures to ensure their long-term use.

As drought exacerbated health risks among civilians, the ICRC boosted its support to health facilities. More than 620,000 people, mainly women and children, accessed free primary health care services in ICRC-supported National Society clinics which increased in number to 39 with the opening of 2 new clinics in the Middle Juba region. The clinics (one of which was upgraded) received

medicines, dressing materials, funds and staff training to enable them to provide curative and mother-and-child care, including vaccinations. Meanwhile, six of the eight ICRC-supported clinics in and around Mogadishu continued to operate outreach services.

People unable to travel for financial, health or security reasons received medical care from 12 mobile medical teams deployed in drought-prone areas of southern Somalia. With malnutrition reaching acute levels, all mobile teams, as well as some primary health care clinics, were equipped to provide therapeutic feeding to severely malnourished children and lactating women. Consequently, the number of National Society-run outpatient therapeutic feeding centres increased from 14 to 27. Meanwhile, moderately malnourished children and their caregivers attended 13 wet-feeding centres, opened and sustained, with ICRC support, in IDP camps in southern Somalia's main towns.

In total, 327,825 malnourished people in Somalia received ICRC-provided Plumpy'nut and porridge. This number included 48,450 severely malnourished children and 25,175 pregnant and lactating women who received Plumpy'nut, medicines and vaccines administered by ICRC-trained staff in fixed and mobile therapeutic feeding centres. Cure rates among patients were reported to be more than 80%. Earlier in the year, during the hunger gap period between April and June, 5,000 moderately malnourished children received supplementary feeding rations for three months in the Mudug region. As a first response to the drastically deteriorating nutrition situation in Middle Juba, 3,000 moderately malnourished children received supplementary feeding for two months to bridge the gap until the emergency measures could be activated.

In the wet-feeding centres, some 120,000 moderately malnourished children and their caregivers received treatment. Patients in these facilities also benefited from the installation of safe water-distribution networks, distribution ramps and latrines. To improve the quality of care, 80 National Society staff learnt community-based management of acute malnutrition during courses in Mogadishu.

Well-chlorination and hygiene-promotion campaigns sought to reduce the threat of cholera within communities.

### **Families split apart are able to re-establish and maintain contact in Somalia and abroad**

Several thousand Somalis separated from their families by conflict, drought or economic necessity were able to locate relatives at home or abroad and exchange news using the family-links service run by the National Society and the ICRC.

At their families' request, the names of 4,881 missing Somalis were read out on the ICRC-supported "Missing Persons" radio show broadcast on the BBC's short-wave Somali service. Families also tracked relatives through an ICRC website (12,673 names) listing people sought through the radio programme or registered by the Red Cross and Red Crescent network. Newly arrived Somali refugees in Kenya (see *Context* and *Nairobi*) contacted relatives through mobile phone services provided by the ICRC in cooperation with the Kenyan Red Cross and the Somali Red Crescent. To enhance the quality of tracing services, National Society staff attended regional family-links meetings.

A total of 162 refugees without official identification papers were resettled in third countries with ICRC travel documents issued in coordination with the relevant embassies and UNHCR.

## **WOUNDED AND SICK**

### **Weapon-wounded and other trauma patients receive care**

With armed conflict taking place around and even inside hospitals (two staff members in Banadir Hospital were killed during one such incident in January), parties to the conflict were repeatedly reminded by the ICRC of their duty under IHL to protect the wounded and sick, as well as medical personnel and infrastructure.

More than 5,400 weapon-wounded patients received treatment at ICRC-supported hospitals in Somalia during the year. Some 4,000 of them were treated at Mogadishu's two ICRC-supported referral hospitals: Keysaney (run by the Somali Red Crescent) and Medina (community-run). Despite challenging daily conditions, these hospitals remained operational with the help of ICRC-provided medical and surgical supplies, equipment, funds, staff training and supervision. Other facilities, including 70 first-aid posts, received ad hoc materials to deal with influxes of casualties.

In Keysaney, the treatment of weapon-wounded patients was enhanced with the completion of a new operating theatre. Patients and staff faced fewer health risks following improvements to the drainage system and septic tank at Medina Hospital. Four Somali doctors who had received specialist surgical training at Keysaney and Medina completed their courses in 2011, and two other local doctors continued their two-year surgical training at the two hospitals. In September, people injured during intercommunal violence in Galkayo were treated by an ICRC/National Society surgical team deployed from Medina and Keysaney to Mudug General Hospital at the request of the local authorities to assist local medical staff.

Senior medical staff from across Somalia received training in war and trauma surgery from a four-person ICRC surgical team based for three months in Garowe, Puntland.

## **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 to 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. With radio being the most popular form of mass media, nine Somali radio stations regularly broadcast spots designed to reinforce understanding and acceptance of IHL (see *Civil society*). To further enhance acceptance of the Movement, some weapon-bearers received leaflets outlining its work in Somalia.

## **CIVIL SOCIETY**

Through National Society/ICRC press releases, briefings and photographs, national and international journalists were kept informed of the Movement's Fundamental Principles and activities in Somalia and of the need for all sides to respect IHL and allow aid workers to reach people in need. Global media used such information to prepare broadcasts on the humanitarian impact of regional drought, on international relief efforts to alleviate the food security crisis and on the situation of war-wounded people in Somalia.

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With input from the National Society and the ICRC, Somali radio stations regularly broadcast items devoted to IHL and the Movement. Some broadcasts drew parallels between IHL and Somali customary law to make IHL more understandable to younger people, including weapon bearers. Community elders also participated in seminars on specific topics relating to IHL and humanitarian values.

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

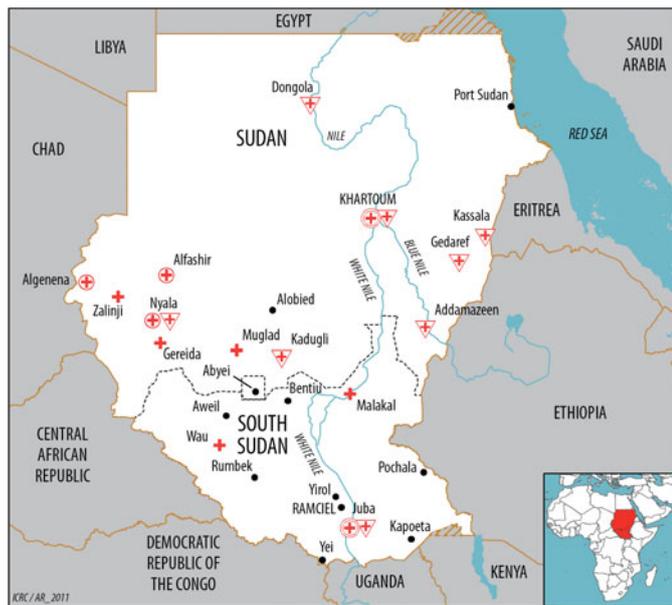
As the ICRC's main operational partner in Somalia, the Somali Red Crescent continued to play an essential role in delivering emergency aid, health and medical care, in restoring and maintaining family links (see *Civilians*) and in promoting understanding and acceptance of IHL (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons* and *Civil society*). It further enhanced its capacities to conduct these activities with ICRC technical, material and financial support and training.

To manage the increase in National Society activities in Mogadishu and the greater need for coordination among Movement partners, the Somali Red Crescent's disaster management department boosted the number of volunteers and its logistics capacity with ICRC support. With the ICRC-supported renovation of the Mogadishu coordination office completed, more staff members could be accommodated and more space for warehousing was created. The capacity of the Somaliland branch was enhanced with the construction of a new warehouse, also funded by the ICRC.

The salaries of more than 200 National Society management and technical staff continued to be covered by the ICRC, as were other running costs, while support to two coordination offices was maintained. With the ICRC's financial and logistical support, secretaries of the 19 National Society branches were able to meet for planning sessions in Somaliland. By attending ICRC-sponsored workshops, more than 30 National Society staff enhanced their skills in delivering nutrition and livelihood-support projects, and selected personnel learnt more about the monitoring of assistance activities.

Through regular meetings in both Nairobi and Mogadishu, Movement partners were able to coordinate emergency relief activities and provide support to the National Society. To maximize aid and minimize duplication of activities, the ICRC stayed in contact with aid organizations in the field and attended meetings of Nairobi-based Somalia coordination bodies comprising donors, UN agencies and NGOs. In addition, the National Society participated in the Movement's statutory meetings in Geneva, Switzerland in December.

# SOUTH SUDAN AND SUDAN



ICRC / AR, 2011

+ ICRC delegation  
 + ICRC sub-delegation  
 + ICRC mission  
 + ICRC office / presence  
+ ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)	
Protection	<b>7,902</b>
Assistance	<b>42,706</b>
Prevention	<b>5,897</b>
Cooperation with National Societies	<b>4,318</b>
General	-
	<b>▶ 60,823</b>
	<i>of which: Overheads 3,700</i>

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>73%</b>

PERSONNEL	
Expatriates	<b>97</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>1,036</b>

- KEY POINTS**
- In 2011, the ICRC:**
- ▶ provided many thousands of conflict- and violence-affected civilians with emergency food, shelter materials, access to clean water and the means to rebuild or maintain disrupted livelihoods
  - ▶ continued to support 7 health centres in Darfur, while handing over, as planned, the therapeutic feeding programme for children to another organization
  - ▶ acted as a neutral intermediary in the release and handover to the authorities of 53 Sudanese Armed Forces personnel held by armed groups in Darfur
  - ▶ through its four-person mobile surgical team in South Sudan, performed emergency operations, while providing materials and training to staff at hospitals and first-aid posts across Sudan
  - ▶ following the formation of a new State, established a delegation in South Sudan and helped the “South Sudan Red Cross Society” (processing its formal recognition) and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society to strengthen their capacities
  - ▶ offered technical advice to the authorities of both States in implementing IHL-related legislation

The ICRC opened an office in Khartoum, Sudan, in 1978. In 1984, it initiated operations in response to the armed conflict between government forces and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army, later adapting its programmes to the transition to peace. Since 2003, it has responded to needs arising from the hostilities in Darfur. The ICRC opened a delegation in newly independent South Sudan mid-2011, although it has been present in Juba since 1980.

In both countries the ICRC works to ensure that people affected by armed conflict are protected in accordance with IHL, receive emergency aid, livelihood support, a safe water supply and medical care, and can restore contact with relatives. It seeks to increase knowledge of IHL among the authorities and armed forces. It works with and supports the Sudanese Red Crescent Society and the “South Sudan Red Cross Society”.

## CONTEXT

The Republic of South Sudan was founded in July, following the vote for independence in January’s referendum. The authorities then began the challenging process of creating institutions, recognizing international treaties, and passing laws orienting the social, political and economic life of the new State. In Sudan, a new cabinet was sworn in during December.

In border areas, political and intercommunal tensions resulted in fighting and fatalities in Abyei, Blue Nile State and the Nuba Mountains of South Kordofan. Many thousands of civilians were displaced from their homes. In Abyei, a new peacekeeping force, the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), was established.

In Darfur, Sudan, civilians continued to be displaced by the non-international armed conflict. During peace talks in Doha, Qatar, the Sudanese government signed a peace agreement in July 2011 with one coalition of armed groups, but other armed groups remained outside the peace process.

In South Sudan, where a new peacekeeping force – the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) – was established by the UN Security Council, troops from the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) were involved in non-international armed conflict and armed violence with a number of armed opposition groups. The fighting resulted in civilian casualties and displacement, including in Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei states. In Western Equatoria and Bahr al-Ghazal, the activities of a Ugandan armed group continued to destabilize communities. Tribal clashes also claimed lives.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC maintained its operational flexibility in South Sudan and Sudan, focusing its resources on addressing emergency and longer-term humanitarian needs.

With staff movements limited by security in Darfur and access constraints in many areas, the ICRC continued to deliver assistance partly through partners on the ground, including the

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected		6,154	UAMs/SCs*	86
RCMs distributed		5,554		95
Phone calls facilitated between family members		7		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>				
People reunited with their families		30		
	<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	12		
People transferred/repatriated		2		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		232	Women	37
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		156		50
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	32		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		539	90	128
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>				
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		341	Girls	79
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society		31		15
	<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	13		21
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011		383	80	7
<b>Documents</b>				
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		7		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited		188	Women	
Detainees visited and monitored individually		175		2
Detainees newly registered		168		2
Number of visits carried out		20		
Number of places of detention visited		14		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		2		
RCMs distributed		4		
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC		54		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		15		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	814,702	19%	62%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	744,190		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	176,638	21%	60%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	176,632		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	796,315	20%	60%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	570,849		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	807,283	40%	20%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	9,670		
<b>Health</b>				
Health centres supported	Structures	8		
Average catchment population		123,017		
Consultations	Patients	69,309		
	<i>of which curative</i>		15,601	36,102
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		3,917	
Immunizations	Doses	223,273		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	220,260		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	3,013		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	348		
Health education	Sessions	205		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	53		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	22		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	8		
Patients whose hospital treatment has been paid for by the ICRC	Patients	50		
Admissions	Patients	842	67	55
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	721	49	25
	<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	2		
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	121		
Operations performed		554		

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>First aid</b>				
First-aid posts supported	Structures	15		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	Structures	2	
Wounded patients treated	Patients	263		
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Centres supported	Structures	9		
Patients receiving services	Patients	4,878	1,086	657
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	925	164	46
Prostheses delivered	Units	1,926	397	66
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	195	
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	475	102	221
Orthoses delivered	Units	1,209	334	514
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	1	
Crutches delivered	Units	1326		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	98		

Sudanese Red Crescent Society and the new “South Sudan Red Cross Society” – pursuing its formal recognition process – national and local authorities and local communities. In South Sudan, where the ICRC established a delegation, it offered technical advice to the “South Sudan Red Cross” as it worked towards gaining legal recognition as a National Society.

In both States, the ICRC provided emergency supplies of food, shelter and household items to people displaced or otherwise affected by fighting and helped struggling farmers rebuild their livelihoods by providing them with seed, tools, and where necessary additional food rations to tide them over until harvest. Civilians returning to their villages in Darfur undertook community projects such as land ploughing and the rehabilitation of irrigation systems. Nomadic communities benefited from enhanced veterinary services, including the vaccination of more than a million livestock against disease.

More than 807,000 people gained access to clean water supplies, thus reducing health risks, through ICRC-supported projects to rehabilitate and maintain facilities. In Akobo, South Sudan, for example, the construction of three water yards benefited some 55,000 people. Communities and authorities received training to maintain facilities.

Civilians in Darfur, mainly mothers and children, accessed seven ICRC-supported primary health care units, receiving routine immunization and using the services of midwives trained with ICRC assistance. Malnourished children in Darfur’s Gereida IDP camp continued to receive therapeutic feeding provided by the Australian/British Red Cross Societies and the ICRC until November, when services were handed over as planned to the health charity Merlin.

Family members separated by conflict or other situations of violence re-established or maintained contact with relatives through the family-links service run by the ICRC, the “South Sudan Red Cross” and the Sudanese Red Crescent. Several children were reunited with their families, some in cross-border operations.

The ICRC maintained its dialogue with the government of Sudan, and began talks with the authorities in South Sudan, on obtaining permission to visit all detainees within its purview. In its role as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC facilitated the release and handover to the authorities of 53 Sudanese soldiers held by armed groups in Darfur. In South Sudan, the ICRC visited, on an ad hoc basis, some detainees held by the SPLA.

An ICRC mobile surgical team in South Sudan operated on weapon-wounded patients. Hospitals and first-aid posts in both States received materials as required. To ensure longer-term care for people suffering from conflict-related disabilities, the ICRC provided nine physical rehabilitation centres with funding, materials, components, equipment, and training of local technicians. In Sudan, it renewed an agreement with the authorities to support these services for five more years.

Weapon bearers, including members of the armed forces and peacekeeping personnel, plus civil society representatives including journalists and academics, enhanced their knowledge of IHL and Movement activities through National Society/ICRC-supported briefings. The ICRC provided legal expertise to the South Sudan authorities regarding succession to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and promulgation of the Red Cross Act.

The ICRC provided the “South Sudan Red Cross” and the Sudanese Red Crescent with material, technical and financial assistance. To coordinate activities, contacts were maintained with Movement partners and other organizations.

## CIVILIANS

### Civilian welfare monitored

Security and access constraints in some areas of Darfur, as well as in Abyei, Blue Nile and South Kordofan, continued to limit the ICRC’s first-hand monitoring of the situation of civilians. In South Sudan, the ICRC followed and documented the situation of people affected by clashes involving the SPLA and armed groups, and of refugees gathered at Yida camp in Unity State after fleeing fighting in the Nuba Mountains, Sudan, and at sites in Maban county in Upper Nile State after fleeing fighting in Blue Nile State, Sudan.

Where possible, throughout South Sudan and Sudan, ICRC delegates raised concerns over alleged IHL violations with the relevant parties, recommending measures to stop such incidents recurring. During briefings, the ICRC reminded authorities, weapon bearers and community leaders of their responsibilities under IHL to protect civilians and medical staff and to improve security and access for aid workers so that they might safely reach people in need.

### Communities affected by fighting receive emergency aid

In South Sudan and Sudan, more than 371,000 people – including IDPs and refugees fleeing violence, returnees and host communities – coped with periods of emergency with the aid of ICRC-supplied food rations. Over 176,000 people also received tarpaulins to shelter from the elements, plus items essential to daily living,

including blankets and utensils for carrying water or cooking food. Those receiving assistance included conflict-affected communities in Darfur, and people in South Sudan displaced or otherwise affected by a combination of internal clashes between the SPLA and rebel groups, the activities of a Ugandan armed group, intercommunal clashes and fighting in border areas. Some 35,000 people affected by the clashes along the border with South Sudan received emergency relief from the Sudan Red Crescent supported by the ICRC. The improvement or installation of water facilities meant that some 3,000 IDPs and refugees in areas including Blue Nile State, Sudan, and Unity State, South Sudan, could access clean supplies.

To improve the chances of weapon-wounded people surviving their injuries, several hundred people, including weapon bearers, health staff and civilians in remote communities, received first-aid training from National Society and ICRC staff, together with first-aid kits and IHL briefings. Staff and volunteers from both National Societies were trained to teach first aid to others and to deliver assistance in emergencies.

### **Farmers increase economic security**

More than 570,400 conflict- and violence-affected people (including some 494,000 in Darfur, as well as communities in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Western Equatoria in South Sudan) worked to rebuild their livelihoods with the help of ICRC-supplied seed and tools; over 429,000 also received one-month food rations as a nutritional buffer. A post-harvest assessment in Western Equatoria in South Sudan revealed that families receiving such assistance had increased production by 127% over 2010 and that 65% of them were able to generate an income from the surplus.

With growing numbers of people returning to their villages in Darfur, some 8,743 households (52,450 people) participated in ICRC-supported community projects to strengthen livelihoods, including installing oil presses, digging irrigation systems and ploughing land.

Also in Darfur, and in Western Equatoria, South Sudan, agricultural authorities produced locally adapted seed through ICRC-supported projects to enhance farmers' prospects of a successful harvest. Authorities' staff received training in seed certification.

### **Herders strengthen livestock**

Livestock-dependent herding communities in South Sudan (Jonglei, Warrap State) and Sudan (Darfur, South Kordofan) faced a less precarious future after camels, sheep, goats and cattle were vaccinated against disease in ICRC-supported projects run by the relevant authorities. In Warrap State, livestock belonging to communities dispersed south by clashes in Abyei were among those vaccinated. In total, more than 1.4 million animals were vaccinated (254,000 in South Sudan), benefiting 172,658 people (28,777 households), including 30,489 in South Sudan. To ensure that nomadic communities, often living far from populated centres, could immediately access assistance for weakened livestock, some 358 herders (35 in South Sudan) trained as community animal health workers/animal health auxiliaries. Livestock keepers also received ICRC advice on protecting herds against disease.

### **Rural communities access clean water**

More than 807,000 people, including IDPs, gained access to clean and reliable water supplies, thus reducing health risks, through projects conducted by local authorities in cooperation with the ICRC.

In Darfur, where disputes over access to natural resources sometimes increased intercommunal tensions, communities and their livestock drank from newly rehabilitated or upgraded water yards and traditional rainwater catchments. Patients and staff at health clinics, a hospital and the Zalinji midwifery school in Sudan also benefited from improvements to water supply systems. During training sessions, 429 representatives of local communities learnt to repair and maintain their water sources using ICRC-supplied tools and spare parts.

In South Sudan, work on three solar-powered water yards in the town of Akobo ensured that some 55,000 people could access clean water. Forty representatives of water authorities learnt to maintain the facilities.

### **Civilians in Darfur maintain access to health care**

Civilians in Darfur, primarily women and children, had access to adequate levels of health care thanks to the ICRC's continued support to seven primary health care units. These facilities, which provided curative, mother and child and preventive care and referred patients to secondary care when necessary, received medical supplies and equipment, along with training and economic incentives for staff. In Gereida IDP camp, some 14,300 malnourished children received treatment at the therapeutic feeding centre supported by the Australian/British Red Cross Societies and the ICRC, until services were handed over, as planned, to the health charity Merlin in November.

Thousands of children were immunized against polio and measles during campaigns conducted by Darfur's provincial health authorities, partially supported by the ICRC. The organization referred 50 women and children in Nyala and Khartoum to specialized surgical care. Some 27 women from rural communities began midwifery training following the one-year renewal of a training initiative organized by the Sudanese Health Ministry and the ICRC.

### **Conflict-affected families stay in touch**

Relatives separated by conflict or other situations of violence were able to restore and maintain contact with each other through the family-links service run by the "South Sudan Red Cross", the Sudanese Red Crescent and the ICRC. Security constraints in Darfur continued to limit ICRC activities there.

In eastern Sudan, where the ICRC received permission to resume its family-links activities after a three-year hiatus, 316 unaccompanied/separated minors in a refugee camp in Kassala, were registered with a view to enabling those with tracing needs to restore contact with their families. In total, 31 children, including 21 formerly associated with weapon bearers, were reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society. For example, in cross-border operations, 7 unaccompanied/separated children who had been living in South Sudan joined their families in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), 1 South Sudanese child in the DRC made the reverse journey and 6 adolescents repatriated from Chad joined their families in Sudan.

The families of Sudanese detainees held in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay and in Afghanistan maintained contact with them through ICRC-organized phone or video links.

In South Sudan, special attention was paid to meeting the family-links needs of refugees.

To enhance family-links services and the management of human remains during conflict or other situations of violence, “South Sudan Red Cross” and Sudanese Red Crescent staff participated in specialist training sessions, and an assessment of family-links needs was undertaken in Sudan.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The ICRC maintained its dialogue with the government of Sudan on gaining access to all detainees within its purview. In parallel, the ICRC pursued its efforts to resume visits to a number of people held by armed groups in Darfur.

At the request of the parties concerned, the ICRC acted as a neutral intermediary in the release and handover to the authorities of 53 Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) personnel held by armed groups in Darfur. The ICRC also assisted in the repatriation of one Chadian detainee released by the Sudanese authorities and of one Sudanese detainee who had been held in Iraq. Sudanese people who had returned home after incarceration in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay continued to attend weekly group and individual therapy sessions to help them cope with the psychological effects of their internment.

In South Sudan, the ICRC engaged in dialogue with the authorities on detention issues with a view to signing a general memorandum of understanding on detention visits. It also visited, on an ad hoc basis, some detainees held by the SPLA. Visits took place according to standard ICRC procedures. The ICRC pursued efforts to visit detainees allegedly held by other weapon bearers.

Detainees could exchange messages with their families via the RCM service.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Weapon-wounded undergo treatment

More than 980 people wounded during clashes in South Sudan and Sudan received medical attention thanks to materials and drugs donated by the ICRC to 22 hospitals and 15 first-aid posts, including to some health facilities supported through the “South Sudan Red Cross” and the Sudanese Red Crescent. Following fighting in Blue Nile State, weapon-wounded patients at Kurmuk Hospital and over the Ethiopian border in Assosa (see *Ethiopia*) received treatment with ICRC-supplied medical materials.

In South Sudan, 350 patients underwent emergency surgery carried out by the four-person ICRC surgical team. Based permanently at Malakal Teaching Hospital from June (having been working in southern Sudan since late 2010), the team provided treatment on site or in the field, as required. Following an assessment of needs and facilities, the hospital’s water treatment plant was rehabilitated and an agreement signed with the authorities to extend ICRC support there. Seventeen staff members from hospitals in Upper Nile State enhanced their war-surgery and other skills during a three-day course run by the ICRC surgical team.

### Patients with conflict-related disabilities receive rehabilitative care

In all, 3,429 patients received treatment at eight ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres in Sudan run by the National Authority for Prosthetics and Orthotics (NAPO), and 1,449 received treatment at the ICRC-supported Physical Rehabilitation Referral Centre in Juba, South Sudan. Support ranged from technical expertise to funding, materials, components and equipment.

In Sudan, ICRC expatriate staff were based permanently at the centres in Khartoum and Nyala, while other centres received support on an ad hoc basis.

In March, the ICRC extended its support to Sudan’s physical rehabilitation services for another five years by signing a new agreement with NAPO and the Ministry of Welfare and Social Services. Forty technicians enhanced their skills with ICRC training and 23 were enrolled in the ICRC’s three-year prosthetic/orthotic diploma course in Khartoum. In January, a second batch of 10 students passed the final exam under the supervision of external examiners and were officially incorporated into the NAPO staff team. Two students attended training abroad with ICRC sponsorship.

## AUTHORITIES

Sudan’s national IHL committee and the ICRC continued to discuss ways to advance the incorporation of IHL into Sudanese law and to enhance knowledge of its rules among the judiciary. The committee received documents from the ICRC relating to the Hague Convention on Cultural Property, the Convention on Enforced Disappearance and the African Union Convention on IDPs.

Meanwhile, representatives of both governments and of local authorities participated in dialogue with the ICRC on operational matters. The ICRC emphasized the need for humanitarian access to victims of armed clashes, respect for IHL and improved security for civilians and aid workers.

Senior officials from the government of South Sudan, including the vice president and the minister of justice, also met ICRC representatives, who offered technical advice on the procedures necessary for the new State to succeed to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and promulgate the Red Cross Act. At a session in Juba during November, 35 parliamentarians learnt more about ICRC activities and the importance of accession to IHL treaties. In November, South Sudan became party to the Mine Ban Convention.

The ICRC maintained contact with the UN and other international/regional decision-makers to boost support for IHL and the Movement.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

In Sudan, the SAF extended for another three years its agreement for the ICRC to help it systematically integrate IHL into doctrine, training and operations. To that end, more than 100 officers/non-commissioned officers learnt to teach IHL to others, while four senior SAF officers were sponsored to attend an IHL course abroad.

In South Sudan, discussions took place with SPLA representatives on how the ICRC could best support them in their efforts to enhance knowledge of IHL among personnel. Following the establishment of an SPLA IHL committee, the SPLA chief of staff approved a plan of action for 2012, with the aim of developing a pool of IHL instructors and working towards systematic integration of IHL into training and operations.

Meanwhile, members of the armed forces of both countries continued to learn more about IHL and the work of the Movement through ICRC briefings, sometimes combined with first-aid training. Some 430 personnel from the SAF and 60 members of the Joint Integrated Units, as well as 500 weapon bearers in South Sudan, attended such courses.

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Thirteen officers from Sudan's Central Reserve Police (CRP) gained the skills to teach international human rights law to their colleagues, while the CRP also received IHL-related materials. Some 290 police personnel, almost 540 members of peacekeeping forces and more than 280 other weapon bearers attended briefings on IHL/international human rights law.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

Almost 2,700 community representatives, including traditional and religious leaders (300 of them in South Sudan), enhanced their understanding of IHL and Movement activities during dissemination sessions.

With funds, training and materials from the Swedish Red Cross and the ICRC, 430 National Society staff in Sudan also strengthened their capacities to disseminate knowledge of IHL among volunteers and opinion-makers. In South Sudan, National Society staff and volunteers attended an IHL workshop in August, followed by a course in December, during which staff were trained to teach IHL to others.

Print, television and radio journalists worldwide kept abreast of the ICRC's humanitarian work in Sudan with the aid of regular press releases and newsletters. During national television and radio broadcasts, the public learnt about ICRC activities in the region.

With ICRC sponsorship, two lecturers from Sudan deepened their awareness of IHL during courses in Lebanon and South Africa, while 25 others attended a two-day round-table on teaching IHL, organized by the ICRC in Khartoum. More than 100 law and social studies students participated in ICRC briefings.

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

With ICRC support, the "South Sudan Red Cross" and the Sudanese Red Crescent strengthened their capacities to deliver emergency assistance and livelihood support, restore family links (see *Civilians*) and promote IHL and the Fundamental Principles (see *Civil society*). Movement partners held more than 30 meetings to coordinate activities, and the ICRC provided a forum to exchange information on security.

During the referendum, the Sudanese National Society mobilized 31 Emergency Action Teams (620 volunteers), who drew on ICRC-supplied first-aid training and equipment to help people in need. More than 60 key National Society staff had their salaries covered by the ICRC, which also subsidized the running costs of 16 branches. In April, the Sudanese Red Crescent and the ICRC signed their 2011 Partnership Framework Agreement.

The ICRC extended technical, advisory and financial support to the "South Sudan Red Cross" in establishing itself as a new National Society, fulfilling its statutory responsibilities, developing its legal base and taking the necessary steps to achieve legal recognition. To build the Society's capacities, the ICRC paid the salaries of 22 staff members and partially contributed to the running and equipment costs of the headquarters and 10 branches, in addition to funding the construction costs of three new branch-office buildings. It also supported 14 Emergency Action Teams in South Sudan.

# UGANDA



ICRC delegation (red cross) ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre (red triangle)

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	945
Assistance	2,180
Prevention	659
Cooperation with National Societies	1,314
General	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,098</b>
	<i>of which: Overheads 311</i>

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	68%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	12
National staff (daily workers not included)	50

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ with the National Society, helped thousands of rural returnees reduce health risks by providing them with clean and sustainable water supplies, improved sanitation facilities and advice on safer hygiene practices
- ▶ after a six-month interruption, resumed visits to detainees of ICRC concern at a facility in Kireka run by the police's Rapid Response Unit
- ▶ trained National Society staff in emergency preparedness, including first-aid skills, enabling them to treat and assist people injured during public demonstrations
- ▶ shared its expertise with Uganda's newly revived national IHL committee, supporting the committee's work to advance the implementation of IHL-related treaties
- ▶ through training, funding, materials and expertise, enhanced the Uganda Prisons Service's capacity to provide preventive and curative health care for inmates
- ▶ held a seminar for Islamic scholars exploring common themes in sharia law and IHL

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 and State institutions, have been adapted 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

February's presidential and parliamentary elections – won by the incumbent president, Yoweri Museveni, and his National Resistance Movement – passed off without major incident. However, subsequent public demonstrations against rising food and fuel prices resulted in violent clashes between demonstrators and police. Hundreds of people were injured and many arrested, according to media reports. Internal security tightened following the Kampala bomb attacks of 2010.

Karamoja remained calmer than in recent years, and in December the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) announced the official ending of disarmament operations in the region. However, tensions persisted in an area prone to drought and food shortages.

In Acholiland and surroundings, returnees continued rebuilding livelihoods formerly disrupted by non-international armed conflict between the Ugandan government and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). While Uganda was no longer directly affected by LRA activity, the UPDF remained engaged in military operations against the LRA in neighbouring countries, while also increasing support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

The number of rural refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Burundi, Rwanda and South Sudan remained stable. Urban refugees and migrants, many of Somali or Sudanese origin, increased in number.

Across the country, dozens of people died as natural disasters ravaged the Kaabong district, northern Karamoja, and Mont Elgon in eastern Uganda.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC continued to adapt as planned to changing needs in Uganda, a country no longer directly affected by armed conflict but prone to other situations of violence. Having reduced its presence in some areas in 2010, the ICRC continued to help the Uganda Red Cross Society strengthen its skills and structures, focusing on assisting returnees to rebuild disrupted livelihoods, enhancing emergency preparedness, restoring family links and promoting the Movement's Fundamental Principles. A new partnership framework agreement between the National Society and the ICRC sought to strengthen cooperation over the next three years.

Thousands of civilians formerly affected by non-international armed conflict (Acholiland) and other situations of violence (Karamoja) faced fewer health risks after the National Society and the ICRC provided access to clean water supplies, sanitation facilities and advice

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected		2,378	UAMs/SCs*	50
RCMs distributed		1,368		57
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>				
People reunited with their families		13		
	<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	6		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		9	Women	2
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		36		2
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	27		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		9	2	2
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>				
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		17	Girls	2
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society		13		Demobilized children
	<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	6		
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011		28	3	
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		24		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited		5,242	Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually		222	5	3
Detainees newly registered		173	4	3
Number of visits carried out		132		
Number of places of detention visited		41		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		161		
RCMs distributed		78		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		10		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	15,333		100%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	72,346		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	2,998		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	18		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	3,500		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Centres supported	Structures	2		
Patients receiving services	Patients	955	231	325
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	120	25	7
Prostheses delivered	Units	188	51	9
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	53		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	311	81	147
Orthoses delivered	Units	398	95	210
Crutches delivered	Units	527		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	3		

on good hygiene practices. Civilian welfare in violence-prone areas continued to be monitored by the ICRC, which maintained dialogue with weapon bearers, reminding them to respect and protect civilians in accordance with relevant national and international law.

During violence linked to public protests in urban areas, including Kampala, hundreds of injured people were treated by ICRC-trained and -equipped National Society personnel. With ICRC support, the National Society continued to build its tracing and RCM services, enabling separated family members and refugees to stay in contact with relatives.

Detainees under the authority of the Ministry of Internal Affairs or the Ministry of Defence, including those held in connection with violence in Karamoja or allegedly associated with Congolese or Ugandan armed groups, received visits from ICRC delegates, who monitored their treatment and living conditions. They provided the authorities with confidential feedback on their findings and, where necessary, recommendations for improvements. In February, following dialogue with the authorities, the ICRC regained access to a police barracks in Kireka, near Kampala, where it visited detainees held in connection with "terrorism" or "treason".

An extended Uganda Prisons Service (UPS) and ICRC health project tackling HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria in three prisons improved the quality of services, according to an internal review. Health care for detainees was enhanced through mass screenings, infrastructure improvements and ICRC-provided materials, equipment and expertise. On-the-job training for prison health staff prepared the UPS to take increased responsibility for the project, which was extended until August 2012. Disabled people accessed physical rehabilitation services thanks to ICRC-provided technical, material and financial support to prosthetic/orthotic centres in Mbale and Fort Portal. Meanwhile, with ICRC encouragement, the Ugandan authorities allocated more resources to national rehabilitative care.

Among the authorities, armed forces, police and influential civil society members, the ICRC sought to heighten awareness of IHL and other relevant law. The recently revived national IHL committee received ICRC input as it worked to incorporate IHL into national legislation. The UPDF continued to work towards the systematic integration of IHL into military training, doctrine and operating procedures, and workshops on international human rights law were held for police personnel. The ICRC reinforced its contacts with Islamic scholars, most notably through the joint organization with the Islamic University in Uganda of a seminar on sharia law and IHL.

## CIVILIANS

### Civilian welfare monitored in violence-prone areas

In violence-prone Karamoja, promoting respect for civilians remained a focus of attention for the ICRC. Weapon bearers received reports from the Moroto-based ICRC delegate reminding them to respect and protect the civilian population in accordance with relevant national and international law.

Civilian welfare was closely monitored in urban areas affected by social unrest (see *Context*). People injured in clashes following the February elections received first aid and pre-hospital care thanks to the coordinated efforts of humanitarian organizations, the National Society and the ICRC.

In south-western Uganda, the steady influx of Congolese refugees was monitored, and wherever necessary, relevant authorities and humanitarian agencies were mobilized to respond adequately to their needs.

### Returnees gain access to fresh water and improved health

Some 31,500 residents in Acholiland enjoyed improved access to clean water through the construction of 4 new water points by the Ugandan Red Cross and the rehabilitation of 79 boreholes by community pump mechanics trained by the National Society and the ICRC. Consequently, communities no longer had to collect water from open ponds or other boreholes located some distance away.

In Karamoja, some 36,000 people in 36 villages in Kotido and Moroto districts benefited from a National Society/ICRC programme to address their water and sanitation needs. Villagers accessed safe water after 18 local pump mechanics, who had earlier undergone refresher training, repaired 26 broken boreholes and drilled 12 new ones. Water user committees were formed and trained to operate and maintain the facilities. Following a hepatitis outbreak in Kaabong district, 4,670 affected residents gained access to safe water through the rehabilitation of 11 boreholes.

To reduce the risk of future disease outbreaks, water user committees received materials to improve the management and cleanliness of these sources. With ICRC support, some villagers built energy-saving stoves, designed to reduce the use of firewood.

Residents in both districts received advice on minimizing the risks of water-borne diseases during hygiene-promotion sessions conducted in schools and surrounding communities. The construction of 569 household latrines and 4 latrine blocks, plus the distribution of handwashing kits, contributed to better hygiene and sanitation practices.

### Family links restored and maintained

Family members separated by past or ongoing violence in neighbouring countries restored and maintained contact with relatives in Uganda and elsewhere thanks to the family-links services provided by the National Society and supported by the ICRC. Among 13 children reunited with their families, 11 child refugees from Burundi and the DRC joined their families in cross-border operations, receiving clothing and hygiene materials for the journey, and 2 Congolese children were reunited with their mother in Ethiopia.

Following a two-year interruption, the ICRC resumed, with permission from the Ugandan authorities, the issuance of travel documents to refugees for family reunifications abroad. A total of 24 refugees, including 5 women and 13 children, received ICRC travel documents, thus enabling them to resettle in third countries, where they were united with their families.

To ensure that Kampala's refugees and migrants had access to adequate family-links services, the National Society and the ICRC launched a three-month assessment project in May. The assessment found that there was a need for re-establishing and maintaining family contact in these communities. National Society volunteers and staff in four regions were trained to respond adequately to the tracing needs of refugees and migrants, including those in Kampala.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

A total of 5,242 detainees were visited by the ICRC, which sought during dialogue with the relevant authorities to gain access to all those falling within its mandate. During visits, detainees' treatment and living conditions were assessed according to the organization's standard procedures. Delegates confidentially reported their findings to the authorities, making recommendations where necessary. Authorities were reminded of their obligations under national and international law to hold detainees in gazetted places of detention, ensure humane treatment and living conditions, and uphold respect for judicial guarantees, including the principle of *non-refoulement* of foreign detainees.

Throughout the year, detainees in 41 detention facilities under the authority of the Ministry of Internal Affairs or the Ministry of Defence received visits from the ICRC, with particular attention paid to those held in connection with violence in Karamoja and those allegedly associated with Congolese or Ugandan armed groups. After a six-month interruption, the ICRC regained access in February to detainees held in connection with alleged "terrorism" or "treason" at the police barracks in Kireka under the command of the Rapid Response Unit. The ICRC continued visiting alleged former LRA members held in a facility run by the Chieftaincy of Military Intelligence, while seeking to regain access to detainees held by the Joint Anti-Terrorism Task Force.

Vulnerable detainees, including minors and foreigners, stayed in touch with relatives via the RCM service. Inmates' families who had yet to learn of their relatives' whereabouts were notified by phone. At the request of 45 foreign detainees, the ICRC informed their respective embassies – and, in the case of refugees, UNHCR – of their detention. Some 18 detainees had their transport home paid by the ICRC upon release.

### **Detainees benefit from improved health care and facilities**

Inmates in three Ugandan prisons – Gulu, Fort Portal and Luzira Upper, including the referral hospital at Murchison Bay – continued to benefit from a project aimed at providing preventive and curative treatment for HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria. After a review confirmed marked progress in the quality of services provided, the project, which had been implemented since 2007 by the UPS with ICRC support, was extended in August for a final year, with a timetable set for a gradual ICRC withdrawal.

For the third time, inmates of the three above prisons underwent mass screening for TB. It was detected in 25 inmates, who were subsequently isolated and treated. Follow-up care for released detainees with TB was arranged with district health offices. With support from another organization, the UPS extended TB screenings to various prisons across the country in the second half of 2011. Some 4,500 detainees in the three pilot prisons learnt their HIV status after testing and received counselling with the support of the AIDS Information Centre. Those who tested HIV-positive obtained treatment from the country's available services.

Improvements to prison infrastructure, such as the establishment and expansion of TB isolation sections in Gulu and Fort Portal, helped minimize the risk of disease outbreaks among inmates. In Gulu and Murchison Bay, laboratory staff handling potentially contagious specimens benefited from improvements to the ventilation system. Gulu Prison gained access to a permanent power supply via solar panel installations, and detainees obtained better access to health services with the newly constructed Health Centre-3, which opened in September. Meanwhile, in Luzira, inmates enjoyed cleaner and safer water thanks to the creation of a better water distribution network.

Local health workers and UPS staff benefited from advice on HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria during regular supervision visits, on-the-job training and two residential training courses. They also received training in laboratory and database management. Shortages of certain drugs and consumables in the prisons were covered with ICRC support. Almost 3,000 vulnerable detainees received basic hygiene and leisure items.

### **WOUNDED AND SICK**

More than 950 patients with disabilities, some resulting from war wounds and mine-related injuries, received treatment at two ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres – Mbale in the east and Fort Portal in the west.

In Mbale, patients from the Karamoja region were referred to newly opened dormitories from March. A total of 23 Karamojong patients were treated at the centre, where the installation of a new pre-paid telephone line allowed patients needing prosthetic/orthotic care to contact the centre more easily. Meanwhile, in Fort Portal, services improved with the construction of a training path for patients undergoing rehabilitative care and the renovation of the training room. In addition to receiving ICRC-provided materials,

staff benefited from on-the-job supervision and training from an ICRC physiotherapist, improving the quality of services and establishing a more flexible, multidisciplinary approach to patient care.

After pursuing dialogue with representatives of the Ministry of Health (MoH) to persuade them to increase investment in the country's physical rehabilitation services, the ICRC received in early December confirmation that the MoH at central level had given the green light for a national medical store in Kampala to purchase imported materials. This would ensure the provision of raw prosthetic and orthotic materials and components to MoH hospitals, thereby increasing their capacities to assist more people with disabilities.

### **AUTHORITIES**

Having been revived with encouragement from the ICRC in 2010, the national IHL committee held meetings to identify its members' responsibilities and discuss organizational, administrative and financial matters relating to the drafting of IHL legislation. During these meetings, the committee received technical support from the ICRC, including a draft terms of reference to guide its operations.

Sponsored by the ICRC, the chairman of the national IHL committee (Office of the Prime Minister) and the National Society's legal adviser enhanced their knowledge of IHL implementation at the 3rd Commonwealth Red Cross and Red Crescent IHL Conference in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. In August, one member of parliament and one prosecutor from the International Crimes Division also took part in a regional IHL seminar (see *Pretoria*), with ICRC sponsorship.

### **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

With ICRC support, the UPDF continued working towards the systematic integration of IHL into military training, doctrine and operating procedures. During meetings and briefings, senior commanders engaged in dialogue with the ICRC on IHL and its applicability to operations at home and abroad, receiving related publications as required. Nearly 60 officers gained the skills necessary to teach IHL to other military personnel during a two-week train-the-trainer course, while ICRC-trained officers conducted courses for more than 100 senior military personnel. By year-end, each of the 10 UPDF training schools had five or more IHL instructors. The UPDF also started showing a UPDF/ICRC-produced IHL training film to personnel. In October, a mid-term review of the three-year memorandum of understanding signed in 2010 between the UPDF and the ICRC found that substantial progress had been made and that the UPDF was ready to work towards autonomy in IHL integration.

Nearly 4,300 Ugandan troops bound for peacekeeping operations in Somalia as part of the AMISOM force attended ICRC-run IHL sessions (now included in the standard UPDF predeployment training package). Meanwhile, more than 320 police officers and nearly 550 security personnel, mainly operating in Karamoja, participated in international human rights law briefings during ICRC-run sessions.

Dialogue with other weapon bearers also bolstered awareness of, and support for, IHL and related humanitarian issues.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

Over 30 Islamic scholars from across East Africa gathered at the Islamic University in Uganda, located in Mbale, for a two-day ICRC-run seminar exploring common themes in sharia law and

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IHL. In coordination with the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council, the ICRC held an information session for seven regional imams to further strengthen contacts.

During the elections, journalists received updates on Movement activities and humanitarian developments from the National Society and the ICRC. The general public learnt about IHL and the Movement's work through radio and TV spots, printed materials and a video documentary on the National Society's activities.

Ugandan university students participated in a national moot court competition co-organized by the ICRC and the Uganda Law Students Society. With ICRC sponsorship, the winning team represented the country at a regional competition.

Over 70 law students from the Uganda Christian University boosted their understanding of IHL through dissemination sessions, while university lecturers enhanced their skills at an ICRC-organized workshop on teaching IHL.

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

With ICRC technical, financial, material and logistical support, the Ugandan Red Cross continued building its capacities to respond effectively to emergencies, provide localized assistance to returnees, strengthen tracing and RCM services (see *Civilians*), promote the Movement and IHL (see *Civil society*) and bolster its management structure.

During post-election protests (see *Civilians*), National Society volunteers – more than 600 of whom had developed their skills at 33 emergency-response training sessions taught by ICRC-trained National Society staff – treated over 945 people using ICRC-supplied first-aid kits and provided pre-hospital care to almost 200 seriously injured. In high-risk areas, police commanders who had been briefed on IHL in 2010 helped facilitate National Society access to people in need. With ICRC support, the National Society boosted its capacity to respond to victims of natural disasters, providing more than 15,300 people with essential household items.

The signing of a new partnership framework agreement between the National Society and the ICRC clarified cooperation activities until 2014. Key National Society personnel received salaries and incentives from the ICRC, which also supplied some regional offices with computers and office furniture to enhance efficiency.

With Movement partners, the National Society attended regular meetings to coordinate activities.

# ABIDJAN (regional)

COVERING: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo



ICRC / AR, 2011  
 (ICRC regional delegation) (ICRC sub-delegation) (ICRC office/presence)  
 (ICRC regional logistics centre)

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 also 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 and the election-related conflict in 2011.

## CONTEXT

Côte d'Ivoire entered 2011 in political crisis after disputed elections in 2010 left it with two presidential claimants, Laurent Gbagbo and Alassane Ouattara, and two governments. Reinforcing existing social divisions, the conflict opposed armed forces loyal to the respective candidates, with both sides helped by volunteers and, allegedly, Liberian fighters. Western regions also experienced intercommunal violence. Multiple arrests, casualties and summary executions were reported. The UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) struggled to fulfil its mandate.

Four months of fighting and lawlessness, reaching the level of armed conflict by March and culminating in a fierce battle for control of Abidjan, devastated public infrastructure, homes and livelihoods. Penitentiary facilities were decommissioned and their inmates released. Internationally imposed restrictions triggered shortages of cash, fuel and medical/chemical supplies, further hampering essential services. Many thousands of people fled to safer areas within the country or abroad, mainly Liberia.

High-intensity confrontations subsided in April with the arrest of the former president, assisted by UN/French peacekeepers in accordance with UN Security Council resolution 1775. President Ouattara's government, installed in May, embarked on efforts to restore security and public services, revive the economy, restructure the armed/security forces and foster national reconciliation. Despite isolated clashes, security improved progressively, enabling the displaced to begin returning home. Conditions remained challenging, however, particularly in conflict-razed western regions. Legislative elections took place in December without major incident.

In Burkina Faso, violent protests erupted in February linked to high unemployment and shrinking purchasing power, causing casualties and arrests. The president appointed a new government, tightened military command structures and took measures to appease socio-economic grievances, restoring calm. Benin's president was re-elected in March. In Togo, the long-awaited trial arising from an attempted coup in 2009 saw 11 people handed substantial sentences. Intercommunal violence resurfaced in northern Ghana in December.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

As conditions in Côte d'Ivoire deteriorated, the Abidjan delegation adapted its operational priorities and scaled up its activities to address the corresponding surge in humanitarian needs. The ICRC led the Movement's response to the crisis, with the Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire as its primary partner and in

EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)	
Protection	2,959
Assistance	15,699
Prevention	2,485
Cooperation with National Societies	2,304
General	1

▶ **23,447**  
 of which: Overheads 1,424

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	86%

PERSONNEL	
Expatriates	42
National staff (daily workers not included)	247

## KEY POINTS

- In 2011, the ICRC:**
- ▶ coordinated an effective Movement response to the armed conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, strengthening support to the National Society as the ICRC's primary partner
  - ▶ with the National Society, provided 111,254 people in Côte d'Ivoire with food, 125,477 with household necessities, and 7,364,910 with adequate water, sanitation and/or housing, including 247 families whose homes were rebuilt
  - ▶ with the National Society, addressed the health/medical needs of conflict-affected people in Côte d'Ivoire, donating supplies to 78 health facilities and carrying out 77,092 consultations via 9 mobile clinics
  - ▶ despite disruption to penitentiary services in Côte d'Ivoire, registered 551 people newly detained in connection with the post-election crisis, while working to ensure detainees' access to adequate food, hygiene and medical care
  - ▶ mobilized weapon-clearance operations in Abidjan, while alerting local residents to the dangers of explosive remnants of war
  - ▶ as conditions in Côte d'Ivoire normalized, helped returnees re-establish themselves, notably by helping rebuild/renovate conflict-damaged housing and rehabilitate neglected plantations

Main figures and indicators		PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>					
RCMs collected			842	UAMs/SCs*	242
RCMs distributed			915		211
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>					
People reunited with their families			43		
		<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	40		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>					
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered			201	Women	23
People located (tracing cases closed positively)			98		Minors
		<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	40		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)			132		38
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>					
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society			47	Girls	
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society			42		Demobilized children
		<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	39		
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011			31		18
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>1</sup></b>					
<b>ICRC visits</b>					
Detainees visited			10,946	Women	
Detainees visited and monitored individually			921		23
Detainees newly registered			857		22
Number of visits carried out			247		
Number of places of detention visited			115		
<b>Restoring family links</b>					
RCMs collected			106		
RCMs distributed			106		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative			411		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued			31		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children I. Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo

Main figures and indicators		ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Food <sup>2</sup>		Beneficiaries	111,254	60%	26%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
Essential household items <sup>3</sup>		Beneficiaries	125,692	60%	26%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives <sup>2</sup>		Beneficiaries	74,712	40%	
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
Water and habitat activities <sup>2</sup>		Beneficiaries	7,364,910	40%	30%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
<b>Health <sup>2</sup></b>					
Health centres supported		Structures	9		
Average catchment population			1,503,706		
Consultations		Patients	77,092		
		<i>of which curative</i>		17,889	41,035
		<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		1,307	
Immunizations		Doses	284,870		
		<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	970		
Health education		Sessions	428		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>2</sup></b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Food		Beneficiaries	1,227		
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries	5,000		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK <sup>2</sup></b>					
<b>Hospitals</b>					
Hospitals supported		Structures	78		
<b>Water and habitat</b>					
Water and habitat activities		Number of beds	270		

2. Côte d'Ivoire only 3. Côte d'Ivoire, Togo

coordination with the International Federation. In March, it increased the delegation's budget and appealed for additional funds. It maintained flexibility, enabling it to meet the emergency

needs of the worst affected and, as conditions normalized, to support early recovery. Increased support to the National Society strengthened its response capacities.

With abuses commonly reported, the ICRC boosted its efforts to promote respect for civilians. Continuous dialogue with and representations to relevant authorities, weapon bearers and civil society members on both sides of the political divide served to remind them of their responsibilities under applicable law. Humanitarian messages were reiterated via the media. Although heavy fighting occasionally impeded access to victims, wide acceptance of the Movement's humanitarian role facilitated National Society/ICRC operations countrywide. Several times, the ICRC acted as a neutral intermediary to help transport medical/chemical supplies across front lines.

Initially, ICRC/National Society teams set about alleviating precarious living conditions faced by IDPs and host communities in conflict-torn parts of Abidjan and western regions. Besides distributing food and household essentials, they installed tents and water/sanitation facilities in areas lacking appropriate infrastructure. ICRC-equipped National Society-run mobile clinics made community health services available. As security improved, efforts turned to supporting reconstruction and livelihood recovery, for example by helping repair/rebuild housing and water/health infrastructure unusable owing to damage/neglect or by distributing agricultural inputs to farmers. Cash-for-work programmes employing local labour to rebuild homes/rehabilitate plantations contributed to household incomes and community infrastructure.

To ensure the care of the weapon-wounded, the ICRC donated essential medical supplies to health facilities, bolstered National Society first-aid services and trained Ivorian medical professionals in war surgery. To prevent injury by explosive remnants of war (ERW) in Abidjan, ICRC weapon-contamination experts mobilized ordnance-clearance operations, backed by a public risk-awareness campaign.

ICRC/National Society personnel in Côte d'Ivoire and abroad (mainly Liberia) cooperated to reconnect relatives dispersed by the post-election crisis, including separated/unaccompanied children. To help families receive timely information regarding missing relatives, they provided practical support to the authorities in managing human remains.

ICRC delegates visited detainees in Côte d'Ivoire whenever feasible, pursuing efforts to improve food, health care and hygiene provision in functioning facilities. When regular penitentiary facilities closed, they redirected their attention to people newly detained in improvised facilities. Later, as the new administration prepared to resume penitentiary services, delegates worked with them to tackle longstanding systemic shortcomings, focusing on avoiding previous patterns of malnutrition and morbidity. Elsewhere, detainees in Benin, Burkina Faso and Togo also received ICRC visits.

While prioritizing its response to the Ivorian crisis, the ICRC continued to strengthen National Society capacities regionwide, providing training/materials to facilitate emergency response, communication and public health activities.

Coordination with other humanitarian actors ensured needs were met while avoiding duplication.

## CIVILIANS

During the Ivorian post-election crisis, civilians made over 1,500 calls on an ICRC telephone hotline to request help or register allegations of arrests/abuses. Such allegations formed the

basis of representations to the relevant authorities and community members to encourage them to take appropriate preventive/corrective measures.

As the crisis worsened, both nominated administrations and their respective armed components were reminded by the ICRC of their obligations under applicable law (see *Authorities and Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*). These covered, particularly, the respect due to medical/humanitarian missions, proper conduct during law enforcement operations/arrests, and best practice when handling human remains.

The delegation continuously monitored civilians' welfare, paying attention to intercommunal relations, activity by weapon bearers and population movements, and documenting allegations of new abuses. Newly appointed military commanders and other weapon bearers remained receptive to ICRC representations.

### Dispersed relatives seek family news

In Côte d'Ivoire and worldwide, people sought help from National Society/ICRC personnel to reconnect with relatives with whom they had lost contact owing to the Ivorian post-election crisis. Such services were particularly valuable to IDPs and Ivorians seeking refuge abroad, including separated/unaccompanied children. By year-end, 42 such children had rejoined relatives thanks to cooperation between Movement components and other humanitarian actors.

During the crisis, people reported difficulties in clarifying the whereabouts of relatives unaccounted for and in recovering the remains of family members. Facing security constraints and overwhelming demand, the authorities responsible for managing human remains received ICRC guidance/practical support in ensuring the safe and timely transfer of the dead to mortuaries. National Society personnel helped collect, identify and bury the dead using ICRC-supplied body bags and vehicles.

### IDPs, vulnerable residents and returnees regain access to adequate water, sanitation and shelter

In 2011, 7,364,910 people benefited from water, sanitation or shelter initiatives implemented jointly by the National Society/ICRC. National Society personnel underwent tailored training, and four branches acquired new ICRC-constructed offices, better equipping them to undertake such work.

Prior to the intensification of the crisis, a new drinking fountain afforded 1,500 urban dwellers easier access to clean water. In western areas, 14,600 rural residents enjoyed a healthier living environment after upgrading local water/sanitation infrastructure and promoting good hygiene practices alongside National Society personnel. Further such initiatives were put aside, allowing National Society/ICRC teams to address the urgent needs of crisis-affected communities.

At the height of the conflict, with insecurity impeding travel and restrictions paralysing chemical imports, the water authorities sought support in ensuring service delivery. Residents of Bouaké and Korhogo (some 3 million people) avoided interruptions to water supply when the ICRC helped deliver required products to treatment plants, acting as a neutral intermediary to transport them across front lines. An arrangement between the European Union (EU, see *Authorities*) and the ICRC permitted the import of 4,000 metric tonnes of chemicals, sufficient to purify water for Abidjan's 5-million-strong population for six months.

In Abidjan and western towns, including Duékoué and Guiglo, some 43,000 IDPs gathered in public/religious buildings had access to ICRC-constructed shelters, latrines, showers and water points, easing precarious conditions. To ensure facilities remained functional, they received maintenance materials and training. Those in the busiest sites could draw continuous clean water from high-capacity storage tanks installed and refilled regularly with trucked-in water. Such infrastructure was gradually dismantled as IDPs began returning home.

In central/western areas, damage to water infrastructure left communities reliant on open sources prone to contamination, while deterring IDPs/refugees from returning home. Here, 228,800 people benefited from the chlorination of around 11,400 wells, and 77,000 from hand-pump repairs, assuring them of a safe supply. Among them, 247 returning families (some 1,500 people) had help to rebuild/renovate damaged homes as part of reconstruction efforts. Some 320 local artisans conducted the work with ICRC-supplied materials/supervision, revitalizing the labour market and providing workers with household income.

### IDPs, residents and returnees obtain essential health care

To combat disruption to health services, in addition to first aid (see *Wounded and sick*), IDPs, residents and returnees had access to primary health care at ICRC-supported National Society mobile clinics. Touring Abidjan and western regions lacking functioning health infrastructure, nine such clinics carried out 77,092 consultations. From September, clinic patients could also obtain routine immunizations (284,870 doses administered). Moreover, National Society health posts at IDP sites, and 17 health facilities in Abidjan, received basic medicines/medical materials. Two health centres forced to close during the fighting later reopened following ICRC renovations.

### IDPs, residents and returnees receive relief and support to recover self-sufficiency

Across Abidjan and the west, 125,477 people (20,550 households), including IDPs taking refuge from the fighting and returnees seeking to re-establish themselves, received items such as blankets and utensils to help cover immediate household needs. Some 111,254 people (18,566 households) experiencing food shortages received a two-week food ration and/or high-calorie biscuits.

As security improved, efforts turned to supporting livelihood recovery in hard-hit western regions. Thus, 6,862 IDP/host families (41,172 people) with access to farmland received seed and hoes, enabling them to produce and sell staple crops. Meanwhile, 33,540 returnees (5,590 households) helped reclaim neglected

coffee/cocoa plantations through cash-for-work programmes. With ICRC training/supervision, they restored 10,700 hectares to working order and were remunerated accordingly, boosting their income and rendering the plantations profitable again.

### Abidjan residents supported in surviving the residual effects of conflict

ERW left from high-intensity hostilities in Abidjan posed a localized threat to civilians. Encouraged by ICRC weapon-contamination experts, mine-action actors present cooperated to clear hazardous devices. To reduce accidents and permit the safe return of IDPs/refugees, local residents learnt how to behave safely through an extensive publicity campaign run in parallel by ICRC-trained National Society/NGO volunteers.

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees in Benin, 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 them were 551 newly detained, by either party, in connection with the Ivorian post-election crisis (including the former president arrested in April), and 304 held in connection with Burkinan disturbances. Detainees in Benin serving sentences under the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda also received visits (see *Nairobi*).

During visits, detainees used ICRC family-links services to communicate with relatives/consular representatives. As needed, they received hygiene and/or leisure articles for their general comfort.

Feedback from ICRC visits was shared confidentially with the authorities concerned, including recommendations for improvements.

### Ivorian detainees' urgent needs addressed during and after the crisis

In Côte d'Ivoire, both during and after the crisis, the authorities received ICRC support in ensuring detainees' access to adequate food, health care and hygiene. As the situation evolved, the delegation adapted its activities, suspending any that had lost immediate relevance.

Malnutrition being a longstanding concern, vulnerable detainees had their nutritional health monitored and, where necessary, received ICRC-supplied high-calorie biscuits or food rations to supplement their meals until they recovered their health. This initiative, interrupted with the prison closures (see below) and reactivated on a limited scale as facilities reopened, benefited 1,227 inmates. Detainees also received required medical treatment

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	BENIN	BURKINA FASO	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	TOGO
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited	7	304	10,615	20
Detainees visited and monitored individually	7	304	590	20
		5	9	
			23	
Detainees newly registered		304	551	2
		5	9	
			22	
Number of visits carried out	1	3	101	12
Number of places of detention visited	1	3	35	5
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		3	81	22
RCMs distributed		3	84	19
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative			411	
People to whom a detention attestation was issued			23	8

thanks to donations of drugs/supplies to 16 operational facilities. They faced fewer general health risks following urgent repairs to malfunctioning water/sanitation infrastructure, as in Daloa where the sewage system was unblocked.

When penitentiary facilities closed in March, occasioning the release of the prison population (see *Context*), delegates turned to addressing the needs of people newly detained in improvised facilities. Where necessary, inmates received food and ICRC-administered medical attention. High-calorie biscuits originally intended to expand the nutritional initiative were redirected to IDPs facing food shortages (see *Civilians*).

From August, penitentiary facilities began reopening. This provided an opportunity to address systemic shortcomings that had long undermined detainees' well-being. Accordingly, the authorities benefited from ICRC advice and practical support in ensuring reopening facilities were adequately prepared, to help avoid previous patterns of malnutrition/morbidity. In particular, they received a one-off donation of drugs/consumables to cover the needs of 500 detainees for three months, and explored with nutritional experts means of establishing a reliable, sustainable food-supply chain. Five prisons had ovens repaired/installed, boosting meal-preparation capacities.

### WOUNDED AND SICK

During the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, besides providing community health services (see *Civilians*), National Society teams established first-aid posts countrywide backed by ICRC funds, fuel and equipment. Despite insecurity occasionally preventing access to victims, their efforts enabled thousands of wounded people to receive prompt treatment. Where insecurity/shortages of supplies threatened their services, health authorities called on ICRC support. Accordingly, 78 health facilities in Abidjan and the west received drugs and medical/surgical materials. Several times, the national pharmacy and the national centre for blood transfusion obtained logistical support in delivering urgent supplies to hospitals.

Communities in far western regions regained access to adequate medical/surgical services after the ICRC renovated three hospitals (270 beds) rendered unusable during the fighting. To enhance national surgical capacities, 20 health professionals honed their skills in treating weapon-wounded patients at a Health Ministry/ICRC seminar.

### AUTHORITIES

In Côte d'Ivoire, representatives of nominated governments, intergovernmental organizations and key embassies remained in continuous contact with the ICRC regarding the humanitarian consequences of the crisis and reconstruction/reconciliation efforts. Besides impressing upon all stakeholders the need to safeguard civilians' rights (see *Civilians*), such dialogue proved essential in gaining their support for the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian work. All authorities involved in hostilities received formal notification regarding their obligations under applicable law and, particularly, the rules to respect during non-international/international armed conflict, as appropriate. Alerted to the impact of import restrictions on public services, the EU granted the ICRC special authorization to ship water-treatment products from Europe to Abidjan (see *Civilians*).

The crisis and, subsequently, preparations for legislative elections, slowed progress on IHL implementation. Nevertheless, the

new Ivorian administration expressed interest in working with the ICRC to incorporate mechanisms for the repression of IHL violations into national legislation.

Governments elsewhere in the region also demonstrated willingness to pursue the ratification/implementation of IHL instruments, drawing on ICRC expertise, training support and reference materials. The Burkinan national IHL committee co-hosted with the ICRC briefings for officials on priority treaties and submitted a revised military justice code for National Assembly approval. In Benin and Togo, efforts to reinvigorate the national IHL committees garnered ministerial support and commitments to action. Ghana and Togo ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the African Union Convention on IDPs respectively. To encourage further advances, a Ghanaian official enhanced his knowledge at a Movement IHL event abroad.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

In Côte d'Ivoire, the need to build respect among all weapon bearers for IHL, international human rights law and humanitarian workers remained pressing. During the fighting, daily contact with combatants on both sides deepened their understanding of the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian approach. Their broad acceptance proved critical in securing National Society/ICRC access to victims despite prevailing suspicion towards international organizations. As violence escalated, military components of all parties involved were notified of their obligations to conduct hostilities according to applicable law.

As conditions stabilized, efforts commenced to promote humanitarian principles among all weapon bearers with an influence in restoring security. This included contributing to training the reconstructed armed forces, combining troops previously fighting on opposing sides. Thus, some 1,400 military, *gendarmierie* and police officers learnt about their respective responsibilities through ICRC courses at national training academies. A further 1,900 weapon bearers gained an insight into basic IHL principles at ICRC field presentations, accompanied by National Society-run first-aid training.

Regionwide, military authorities benefited from ICRC advice, sponsorship and materials to enhance IHL instruction standards. Some 40 Togolese IHL instructors refined their teaching techniques at an ICRC workshop, and 2 senior officers built on their IHL expertise at advanced workshops abroad. IHL units in Benin and Togo, having updated their officer handbooks with ICRC technical input, printed/circulated these widely. Peacekeeping schools similarly welcomed ICRC support in integrating IHL into training, with Beninese, Ghanaian and Togolese contingents attending predeployment briefings.

### CIVIL SOCIETY

Across the region, community/religious leaders, trade unions, NGOs and, particularly, politically active Ivorian youth/student groups gained a better grasp of humanitarian principles and the Movement's distinctive approach at ICRC briefings and roundtables. This widened acceptance of National Society/ICRC teams at community level, facilitating access to victims in Côte d'Ivoire.

Media representatives took advantage of ICRC field trips, seminars and information sessions, strengthening their capacities to report accurately on humanitarian topics. Many seeking credible information about developments in Côte d'Ivoire sought out National

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Society/ICRC press releases/interviews. The ensuing coverage increased public awareness of the Movement's response and the respect owed to those not, or no longer, participating in hostilities. Local radio stations helped ensure such messages reached remote communities.

Broadening IHL knowledge at university level, over 500 Beninese, Ivorian and Togolese students learnt about the ICRC's role as the guardian of IHL at presentations, backed by reference materials donated to their university libraries. The 4th West African Regional International Humanitarian Law Competition, organized in Abidjan by the Ivorian Justice Ministry/ICRC, saw students from nine countries practise applying IHL through a scenario inspired by the post-election crisis. To boost IHL teaching capacities, a Ghanaian lecturer attended a regional course with ICRC funding.

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

In line with contingency plans, the ICRC coordinated the Movement response to the Ivorian post-election crisis, with the National Society as its primary partner. To ensure effective action, the Ivorian Red Cross, the International Federation and the ICRC signed a joint declaration and established a coordination committee. With ICRC guidance and strengthened training, logistical and material support, the National Society assisted over 16,000 victims (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*). Similar support enabled 69 branches to mobilize first-aid cover surrounding December's legislative elections.

Ivorian volunteers were among some 900 regionwide to benefit from ICRC-financed courses, thereby improving their capacities to assess needs, manage projects, facilitate family contact and/or promote public health. Branches in volatile areas received first-aid equipment and/or relief goods. This enabled them to assist, for example, victims of violence in Burkina Faso, and 215 irregular migrants in Togo. Those in flood-prone districts helped prepare communities against water-borne diseases by running hygiene-awareness sessions.

To better prepare them to promote the Movement/humanitarian principles, volunteers enhanced their presentation skills at ICRC workshops. An Ivorian Red Cross campaign promoting correct use of the Movement's emblems resulted in several State health facilities adopting alternative symbols.

ICRC-sponsored National Society representatives participated in Movement meetings, facilitating information sharing and strengthening their governance and income-generation capacities.

# ANTANANARIVO (regional)

COVERING: Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles



 ICRC regional delegation

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	768
Assistance	989
Prevention	279
Cooperation with National Societies	801
General	-

► **2,837**

of which: Overheads 173

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	92%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	6
National staff (daily workers not included)	14

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- supported Madagascar's prison authorities in establishing technical committees and working groups aimed at improving detainees' living conditions, treatment and access to health care and at promoting respect for their judicial guarantees
- helped to enhance the well-being of more than 8,000 inmates in 14 detention facilities in the Comoros and Madagascar, including by supplying food, essential household items, cleaning products and insecticide
- enabled the National Societies of the Comoros and Madagascar to boost their emergency response capacities, including by conducting train-the-trainer courses in first aid and the Safer Access approach for their volunteers
- with the authorities, increased understanding of IHL and international human rights law among the region's armed and security forces, *gendarmerie* and police through the organization of training sessions and workshops

Having worked in Madagascar intermittently during the 1990s, the ICRC has been permanently present in the country since 2002. In 2011, it opened its regional delegation for the Indian Ocean in Antananarivo. The ICRC visits detainees in the Comoros and Madagascar, working closely with the latter's authorities to improve conditions in prisons. It also raises awareness of IHL, international human rights law and the ICRC's mandate among the authorities and armed and security forces. It supports the activities of the region's National Societies, while seeking to boost their capacities.

## CONTEXT

Madagascar's political crisis had yet to be resolved. Multilateral efforts to broker an agreement between the transitional government and the opposition – including during several summits held by the Southern African Development Community – resulted in the signature of a road map in September, paving the way towards general elections. In the meantime, the state of the economy continued to exacerbate the country's already chronic poverty, while the country's main international donors held back budgetary support.

The rest of the region was politically stable. In May 2011, the new president of the Comoros took office, following an election at the end of 2010, and Seychelles re-elected its leader for a second term. Mauritius continued to develop its economy against a peaceful social backdrop.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

On January 1, 2011, the ICRC upgraded its mission in Antananarivo to a regional delegation covering the Indian Ocean Islands and continued its work visiting detainees, promoting IHL and supporting the National Societies in the Indian Ocean region.

Delegates monitored the treatment and living conditions of people detained in Madagascar, and on a smaller scale in the Comoros, providing the authorities with confidential feedback and, where relevant, recommendations. In Madagascar, stepping in to respond to emergency needs, the ICRC provided high-energy food rations to malnourished inmates in six detention facilities. It also helped improve general health and hygiene by providing cleaning products, disinfecting facilities and rehabilitating infrastructure. To support the authorities' efforts to reform the penitentiary system and improve detention conditions, the ICRC organized round-table discussions with relevant officials and other stakeholders. Meanwhile, with ICRC support, the Malagasy authorities continued developing their technical capacities to improve inmates' living conditions over the longer term, with some encouraging results. Two new technical committees – devoted to health and to judicial guarantees respectively – proposed a number of general improvements to prison management and resolved several individual cases. The Justice Ministry and the ICRC also co-hosted meetings attended by a range of stakeholders working to improve Malagasy prison conditions, resulting in the creation of a new working group on judicial guarantees.

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited		8,345	Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually		29		
Detainees newly registered		4		
Number of visits carried out		37		
Number of places of detention visited		14		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		92		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children      1. Comoros, Madagascar

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	587		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	7,037		
Water and habitat activities <sup>1</sup>	Beneficiaries	6,511		

1. Comoros, Madagascar      2. Madagascar

The ICRC continued to provide material, financial and technical support to help the region's National Societies respond effectively to emergencies and promote IHL and the Movement to a wide audience. The Comoros Red Crescent and the Malagasy Red Cross Society both trained dozens of instructors in first aid and the Safer Access approach, and those in Madagascar went on to teach advanced techniques to hundreds of first-aiders in disaster-prone regions. The National Societies of the countries covered, other Movement partners and the ICRC met regularly to coordinate their activities.

Meanwhile, the delegation sought to strengthen ties with the region's political and military authorities, including by training and briefing Malagasy police and *gendarmerie* instructors and military cadets on basic humanitarian principles and the Movement's activities.

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees in the Comoros and Madagascar received visits, carried out according to the ICRC's standard procedures<sup>2</sup>, enabling delegates to monitor their treatment and living conditions, particularly respect for judicial guarantees. In Madagascar, special attention was paid to the situation of security detainees, who were followed individually, and particularly vulnerable inmates, such as women, children and foreigners. Following such visits, the authorities received confidential oral and written feedback, along with recommendations, where relevant.

#### Malagasy prison authorities work to improve conditions for inmates, both in the short and long term

The environment in Malagasy prisons remained difficult, *inter alia* because of overcrowding. As the penitentiary administration often lacked the necessary resources to remedy associated prob-

lems, the ICRC provided hands-on support in meeting emergency needs, while continuing to provide technical expertise to boost their capacities and help them mobilize greater national and international backing for their efforts.

More than 580 detainees being held in six detention facilities suffering from high rates of malnutrition supplemented their diets with high-energy food rations, with the more severely malnourished among them receiving medical attention administered using ICRC-supplied drugs and materials. As a result, malnutrition rates among inmates at Ampanihy prison fell from 44% to 0.5%. Elsewhere, following ICRC interventions, 10 detainees were authorized to seek necessary specialized medical care outside their detention facility. More than 7,000 detainees relied on ICRC-supplied hygiene items and cleaning products. In nine prisons, living conditions improved for some 5,500 inmates following disinfection campaigns to rid the premises of pest infestations. At five prisons, some 2,900 inmates felt the immediate benefit of projects to rehabilitate infrastructure, including 676 detainees at Tsiafahy prison, Madagascar's only high-security prison, where the ICRC refurbished and equipped the prison kitchen, infirmary, sewage disposal system and water supply, the last enabling inmates to each access 32, rather than 8, litres of water daily. Detainees, including minors, were better able to protect their health following hygiene seminars, conducted in cooperation with the authorities and other NGOs.

Meanwhile, the prison administration drew on ICRC expertise in its efforts to find longer-term solutions to the above problems. For example, in efforts to stabilize detainees' nutritional status, Malagasy medical personnel drafted a model menu for balanced meals and worked on a framework for when and how to run a nutritional intervention. With the aim of preventing future disease

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	COMOROS	MADAGASCAR
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited	212	8,133
Detainees visited and monitored individually		29
Detainees newly registered		4
Number of visits carried out	3	34
Number of places of detention visited	1	13
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	92	

outbreaks, the prison authorities set up an epidemiological monitoring system with ICRC support. They also created two technical committees – one dedicated to health issues and the other to respect for judicial guarantees – bringing together relevant personnel from the prison administration and from the Justice Ministry respectively.

By the end of the year, both committees had made progress. The health committee, for example, had outlined a contingency plan on prison pest control, developed a model medical form for prison staff to screen the physical condition of new inmates, and stationed a nurse in one detention facility. It also drafted a health charter, which outlined policies and guidelines. The committee on judicial guarantees, upon identifying a gap in the communication of new laws to those responsible for applying them, informed all regional legal directors of a new limitation on the validity of arrest warrants. This announcement, backed by ICRC written and oral representations, led to the release of eight detainees whose arrest warrants had expired. To avoid similar problems, the committee also reminded prison directors to regularly sift through their registers and case files in efforts to bring irregularities to light.

To enlist wider support and further expertise, the Justice Ministry and the ICRC organized a series of meetings to enable prison administration officials to exchange ideas on how to improve overall conditions for inmates, with members of NGOs working on penitentiary-related issues and representatives of the international community. With ICRC input, a new working group on judicial guarantees made a commitment to issue regular, practical recommendations to the prison administration and the judiciary.

### Hygiene improves among Comorian detainees

Some 170 detainees in Moroni prison saw an immediate improvement to their health and hygiene following a National Society/ICRC pest-control operation, the refurbishment of the cells' concrete floors, and an upgrade of the prison's water supply.

### AUTHORITIES

In Madagascar and Mauritius, parliamentarians, ambassadors, and representatives of regional and international organizations and UN agencies kept abreast of Movement activities, discussed IHL treaties, particularly the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and shared perspectives on the humanitarian situation in the country through meetings with the ICRC. With ICRC technical support, the national IHL committee focused on raising awareness of IHL in the country while waiting for the legislative branch to resume activities relating to its implementation (see also *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*). It notably continued, to work towards drafting a bill on the use and protection of the emblem.

In the Comoros, the newly elected president met ICRC officials, who presented the organization's activities for detainees and efforts to promote widespread understanding of IHL through support to the national IHL committee and the Comoros Red Crescent. Other figures in authority, including diplomats and the minister of defence, interior and information, were likewise informed during meetings.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

As part of efforts to ensure respect among the armed and security forces for civilians in the event of unrest and to garner support for Movement activities, police and *gendarmerie* instructors underwent training to better understand internationally recognized standards relating to maintaining law and order. Some 400 military cadets at the national academy, along with instructors, *gendarmes* and police officers, learnt more about IHL and the Movement during National Society/ICRC briefings held in cooperation with the authorities.

Other priorities prevented the achievement of other initially planned activities, notably those related to the Defence Ministry-affiliated IHL committee.

### 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 carry out their core activities effectively, particularly in terms of emergency response and the promotion of IHL and the Movement among the authorities and the general public.

Notably, the Comoros Red Crescent and the Malagasy Red Cross trained scores of instructors in first aid and the Safer Access approach, positioning them to teach these techniques to other volunteers located in disaster-prone areas across the two countries. The Malagasy instructors, for example, went on to teach advanced procedures to 882 first-aiders in 12 districts, helping ensure a quick and effective response to natural disasters or situations of violence.

In Mauritius, the National Society, in close cooperation with the prime minister's office, organized a one-day workshop on IHL and the Movement for 25 senior government officials, including several serving on the national IHL committee.

The region's National Societies, other Movement partners and the ICRC met regularly to coordinate their activities. Such meetings, along with training courses, enabled the National Societies to reinforce their own governance and management skills.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		COMOROS	MADAGASCAR
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>			
Food	Beneficiaries		587
Essential household items	Beneficiaries		7,037
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	140	6,371

# DAKAR (regional)

COVERING: Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal



ICRC regional delegation 
 ICRC sub-delegation 
 ICRC mission 
 ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,190
Assistance	4,297
Prevention	1,889
Cooperation with National Societies	1,404
General	-

► **8,779**

of which: Overheads 536

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	80%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	22
National staff (daily workers not included)	129

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- following clashes or natural disaster in Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal, provided 727 vulnerable people with emergency food rations and 1,226 with essential household items, in cooperation with the National Societies
- with the National Societies, helped 23,261 farmers, stockbreeders and IDPs in north-west Guinea-Bissau and Casamance (Senegal) regain economic security, while improving access to clean water/sanitation for 37,010 people
- through support to the Guinea-Bissau authorities, enabled Bissau's physical rehabilitation centre to reopen for the first time since 1999
- improved primary health-care services for communities in Senegal's Casamance region through the provision of training, supervisory and logistical support, medical supplies and renovations to infrastructure
- visited detainees in Guinea-Bissau and Senegal, including military personnel detained by the Mouvement des forces démocratiques de la Casamance
- welcomed the ratification of the Rome Statute by Cape Verde, the African Union Convention on IDPs by Gambia and the Convention on Cluster Munitions by 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, Senegal, and in Guinea-Bissau, and visits detainees of ICRC concern, providing them with material aid where necessary.

## CONTEXT

In Senegal's southern Casamance region (hereafter Casamance), there was no end in sight to the longstanding confrontation between government forces and factions of the Mouvement des forces démocratiques de la Casamance (MFDC). Sporadic fighting continued, escalating towards year-end, with reported mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) incidents on the increase. Clashes and banditry were concentrated in northern and south-eastern Casamance respectively, causing military and civilian casualties and displacement, including into Gambia. The MFDC captured, reportedly for the first time, several Senegalese soldiers. The insecurity restricted civilian/humanitarian movements and essential services, disrupted livelihoods and discouraged people previously displaced from returning to areas where fighting had abated.

Senegal's capital, Dakar, with a large international community, remained an important regional centre for humanitarian dialogue. Poverty and unemployment, combined with crippling power shortages, contributed to violent protests there in June as political circles began preparing for elections scheduled for 2012.

In Guinea-Bissau, the government initiated armed/security sector reform with support from Angolan forces, most international support having been withdrawn given national political/military instability. Little progress had been recorded by year-end. In December, an alleged coup attempt resulted in multiple arrests among the military. Northern regions continued to host refugees from Casamance, adding strain on communities struggling with poverty and limited State services and infrastructure.

In Gambia, the incumbent president was comfortably re-elected in November. Sessions of the Banjul-based African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) took place in May and November.

Illegal trafficking, cross-border activity by weapon bearers and natural disaster added to instability in the region, which remained a common migratory route. Armed conflict in Libya caused hundreds of West African migrants employed there to return home.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The Dakar delegation consolidated its regional presence, opening a mission in Gambia and increasing its staff in Bissau. It reinforced its protection activities while pursuing its assistance to communities in conflict-affected areas, working wherever possible alongside

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected		22	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed		15		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		596		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>				
People reunited with their families		334		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		10	Women	Minors
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		16		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		20		
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>				
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		3	Girls	Demobilized children
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011		3		
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		4		
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>				
Detainees visited		2,768	Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually		95		
Detainees newly registered		76		
Number of visits carried out		24		
Number of places of detention visited		14		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		43		
RCMs distributed		4		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		128		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children 1. Guinea-Bissau, Senegal

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	727	36%	50%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	485		
Essential household items <sup>3</sup>	Beneficiaries	1,226	26%	49%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	465		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives <sup>3</sup>	Beneficiaries	24,115	71%	1%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	33		
Water and habitat activities <sup>1</sup>	Beneficiaries	37,010	47%	38%
<b>Health<sup>4</sup></b>				
Health centres supported	Structures	10		
Average catchment population		13,625		
Consultations	Patients	10,599		
	<i>of which curative</i>		3,048	3,929
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		783	
Immunizations	Doses	17,133		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	16,964		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	169		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	74		
Health education	Sessions	126		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items <sup>1</sup>	Beneficiaries	1,204		
Water and habitat activities <sup>4</sup>	Beneficiaries	357		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals<sup>4</sup></b>				
Patients whose hospital treatment has been paid for by the ICRC	Patients	20		
<b>Physical rehabilitation<sup>5</sup></b>				
Centres supported	Structures	1		
Patients receiving services	Patients	150	36	32
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	16	5	1
Prostheses delivered	Units	25	8	1
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	17		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	10	1	9
Orthoses delivered	Units	14	1	13
Crutches delivered	Units	44		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	1		

1. Guinea-Bissau, Senegal 2. Gambia, Senegal 3. Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal 4. Senegal only 5. Guinea-Bissau only

the National Societies. Together they endeavoured to gain the support of authorities, weapon bearers and other influential actors for humanitarian principles and Movement operations.

Delegates documented abuses against civilians and, where necessary, made representations to the alleged perpetrators. Given the intensification of fighting in Casamance, delegates notified all parties involved of their obligations under IHL, particularly the respect due to civilians and others not/no longer participating in the fighting. Regular contact with local authorities and military and MFDC field commanders, particularly, helped ensure that IDPs, refugees and others affected by fighting/natural disaster in Casamance, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau received timely relief from the relevant National Societies/ICRC.

In Casamance and north-west Guinea-Bissau, ICRC/National Society teams assisted rural communities, including IDPs, refugees and returnees, in recovering/preserving their livelihoods and reducing their exposure to water-borne diseases. They helped stockbreeders to maintain healthy herds, crop farmers (particularly women) to enhance productivity and, in Ziguinchor town, struggling IDPs to launch small businesses. Alongside relevant water authorities and/or community members, they improved local water/sanitation facilities and hygiene awareness.

Efforts to improve access to quality health/medical care in Casamance and north-west Guinea-Bissau continued. To support primary health-care services, the ICRC renovated infrastructure and provided health workers with training, supervisory, logistical and material support, particularly to facilitate disease-prevention campaigns and improve conditions for child birth. It strengthened Senegalese Red Cross Society first-aid capacities, helping ensure people wounded during civil unrest received prompt treatment. In Guinea-Bissau, it embarked on comprehensive renovations to the main referral facility in São Domingos. With ICRC management, training and material support, Bissau's physical rehabilitation centre reopened to provide services to the disabled for the first time since 1999.

Relatives dispersed by conflict or other circumstances, particularly migrants and children, restored and/or maintained contact through the Movement family-links network.

The ICRC visited detainees in Guinea-Bissau and Senegal, stepping in to support the authorities in addressing urgent health risks posed by dysfunctional water/sanitation infrastructure. By year-end the organization had not succeeded in regaining access to detainees in Gambia, despite dialogue with the authorities to that end.

The delegation maintained close contact with journalists, diplomats, community/religious leaders and other civil society actors in fields of common interest to stimulate humanitarian dialogue, coordinate activities and build support for IHL and Movement operations, hosting numerous events at its Dakar documentation

centre. To stimulate academic interest in IHL, it supported related research, conducted presentations and developed contacts among university circles. It contributed legal expertise, training support, briefings and documentation to advance the ratification/implementation of IHL treaties and to better integrate IHL/international human rights law into the training, doctrine and operations of armed/security forces in Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal.

In parallel, the ICRC helped strengthen the National Societies' governance and management, while enhancing their capacities to respond to national and cross-border emergencies, deliver family-links services, conduct health initiatives and promote humanitarian principles. Regular meetings of Movement partners encouraged effective coordination.

## CIVILIANS

Activity by weapon bearers in Casamance and on its borders restricted civilian/humanitarian movements. Where possible, ICRC delegates visited affected areas, talked to victims and documented allegations of security threats/abuses. These formed the basis of representations to the alleged perpetrators aimed at preventing further such incidents.

Given the intensification of armed confrontations, all parties involved were briefed on their obligation to comply with IHL (see *Authorities and Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*), highlighting the respect due to those not/no longer participating in the fighting. On ICRC request, relevant parties agreed to suspend fighting on certain days to allow besieged villagers to receive aid (see below).

### Refugees, IDPs and vulnerable residents receive relief

People uprooted or otherwise affected by fighting, flooding or fire in Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal received relief from their National Society working with the ICRC. Thirty-five National Society personnel underwent needs assessment training in preparation for such emergencies.

In total, 727 people (87 households) received food, and 1,226 (167 households) essential household items, to help cover immediate needs. Among them were 232 Senegalese villagers (26 households) trapped with scarce access to fields/markets owing to fighting on all sides. A temporary ceasefire on distribution days, negotiated by the ICRC (see above), enabled these villagers to receive four one-month food/soap rations.

### Conflict-affected communities' economic security boosted

Where security permitted, conflict-affected communities in rural Casamance and north-west Guinea-Bissau, including long-term IDPs, refugees and returnees, had help to recover/preserve their livelihoods. In total, 24,115 people, including people repatriated from Libya (see below), benefited from National Society/ICRC agricultural, veterinary or micro-economic initiatives.

CIVILIANS		GAMBIA	GUINEA-BISSAU	SENEGAL
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	465		262
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	465		20
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	465	456	305
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	465	456	
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	845	16,672	6,598
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>			33
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries		19,163	17,847

Members of 51 women's associations (42 in Casamance and 9 in Guinea-Bissau) received cash-crop seed and equipment to launch or, for previously supported farmers, pursue market gardening activities, backed by ongoing training/supervision. Combined with improvements to irrigation (see below), this boosted their yields, diversified their sources of income and enhanced their nutritional intake, benefiting 3,980 people (585 households).

Farming communities in Casamance continued to benefit from ICRC-donated cereal mills and ox-carts, with eight village associations receiving new mills/carts to hire out at affordable rates. The mills reduced farmers' workload, while the carts facilitated access to markets/health facilities.

Through initiatives developed together with local agricultural/veterinary authorities, animal health workers made veterinary services available to stockbreeders in remote areas, backed by training, vehicles and/or veterinary products. This allowed 3,110 herding families (19,269 people) to vaccinate/treat their animals against disease, preserving their health and market value.

Efforts to help unemployed IDPs in Ziguinchor recover economic security continued, although identifying suitable candidates remained difficult. With financial/material input, one individual launched a chair-rental service, and one women's association a suburban market garden. Businesses started in 2010 benefited from ongoing supervision.

### Rural communities gain healthier living conditions

In rural Casamance and north-west Guinea-Bissau, community members, cooperatives and water authorities worked alongside the National Societies/ICRC to improve access to clean water for some 6,000 people and to sanitation/hygiene for nearly 23,000. Together they constructed/repaired water points and/or latrines in villages, schools and market gardens (see above), improving public health, boosting crop production and encouraging IDPs/refugees to return home. To maximize impact, ICRC-trained National Society volunteers promoted good hygiene among community members. Residents in cholera-prone areas learnt ways of minimizing contagion, including when handling human remains.

Both countries' water authorities, helped by relevant NGOs and the ICRC, established management mechanisms through which to share/address maintenance concerns. ICRC-trained National Society technicians were appointed to support community-based facility maintenance.

Although insecurity impeded work in places, these activities, combined with renovations to health infrastructure (see below), assured some 37,000 people of healthier living conditions.

### Conflict-affected communities get improved primary health care

Security/resource constraints hampered the delivery of quality services by health authorities in Casamance and Guinea-Bissau. Ten primary health-care facilities in Senegal thus benefited from ICRC support in providing government-approved standards of preventive, curative and ante/post-natal care, including vaccinations and family-planning guidance. Discussions began with a view to extending such support to similar facilities in northern Guinea-Bissau.

Staff received medicines, equipment and training while undergoing supervision, helping ensure they adhered to recommended care/administrative procedures. In particular, nurses/midwives consolidated their skills in preventing/treating hygiene-related health risks and birthing complications and in observing prescription and record-keeping guidelines. Women gained easier access to safe treatment with the construction/renovation of six maternity/health facilities.

Efforts continued to reinforce national disease-prevention campaigns in Casamance. Where insecurity restricted movement, the Health Ministry requested that the ICRC, as a neutral intermediary, escort health workers, enabling them to administer important immunizations (17,133 doses), mainly to children. ICRC-trained/equipped community health workers advised over 29,000 people on ways of reducing their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections during education sessions, promoting screenings and distributing condoms. A national forum allowed health practitioners, along with the ICRC, to explore improvements to medical supervision of HIV/AIDS patients.

Through a pilot ICRC-supported Senegalese Red Cross initiative to combat HIV/AIDS among Dakar's migrants (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*), 200 women attended screenings and, as necessary, obtained nutritional/psychological support.

In north-west Guinea-Bissau, where hospital infrastructure was lacking, the Health Ministry and the ICRC embarked on comprehensive renovations to the regional health centre in São Domingos together with various NGOs. Preliminary works, such as site preparation and the transfer of patient services to

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		GUINEA-BISSAU	SENEGAL
<b>ICRC visits</b>			
Detainees visited		223	2545
Detainees visited and monitored individually		40	55
	<i>of whom women</i>		3
Detainees newly registered		40	36
	<i>of whom women</i>		1
Number of visits carried out		15	9
Number of places of detention visited		7	7
<b>Restoring family links</b>			
RCMs collected			43
RCMs distributed			4
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative			128

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		GUINEA-BISSAU	SENEGAL
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>			
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	259	945
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries		357

temporary accommodation, absorbed much of the year. Major construction work began in December, while stakeholders met regularly to develop procedures on patient/pharmacy management and hygiene control.

### **Dispersed relatives brought together**

Regionwide, relatives dispersed by conflict, migration or other circumstances received help from the National Societies/ICRC to restore/maintain contact, reunite or obtain identity papers. Some 330 children rejoined family after becoming separated during crowded religious/festive events. Following the onset of armed conflict in Libya (see *Libya*), over 850 people repatriated to Gambia/Guinea-Bissau received welcome packs on arrival, with 560 Gambian returnees using National Society services to telephone family.

Meanwhile, National Society personnel benefited from ICRC training/equipment to enhance such services. A workshop in Banjul improved coordination among Movement components from across North/West Africa.

In Senegal, efforts were made to gather information from families seeking news of relatives missing from the 1990s Casamance conflict, with a view to encouraging the authorities to clarify the fate of such people. An association of families of the missing received computer equipment to facilitate their research.

### **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. They included 40 individuals arrested following an alleged coup attempt in Bissau and 5 Senegalese officers held by an MFDC faction (see *Context*). Feedback was shared with the authorities confidentially.

During visits, detainees contacted their families/consular representatives using Movement family-links services. As necessary, they received hygiene items, blankets and/or mattresses for their general health and comfort. In Guinea-Bissau, several detainees requiring urgent medical attention were referred for ICRC-funded treatment. Others faced fewer health risks after the ICRC chlorinated contaminated water tanks while advising the authorities on long-term solutions. In Senegal, 357 inmates benefited similarly following upgrades to water/waste-disposal infrastructure in three facilities. Meanwhile, the Health Ministry, the ICRC and other health practitioners discussed ways of extending national initiatives to combat HIV/AIDS (see *Civilians*) to inmates. With priority given to these issues, it was agreed to postpone a planned roundtable in Senegal on improving respect for judicial guarantees.

In Gambia, the ICRC pursued dialogue with the authorities aimed at resuming visits to detainees, suspended since 2006. These efforts had met with no success at year-end.

### **WOUNDED AND SICK**

People injured by fighting/mines sometimes lacked the means to obtain timely medical/surgical care. In Casamance, 20 weapon-wounded civilians had hospital treatment paid for by the ICRC, which also donated medical/surgical materials as needed. Weapon bearers in conflict zones received similar supplies to facilitate first-level care. War-surgery training in Bissau was postponed as the available staff did not have the appropriate knowledge level for the planned course.

To better prepare the region's National Societies to respond to violence, 245 volunteers in volatile areas upgraded their first-aid skills/equipment during ICRC courses. When violent demonstrations erupted in Dakar, around 180 people received prompt attention from Senegalese Red Cross first-aiders.

In March, with construction completed by the Guinea-Bissau Health Ministry and ICRC equipment installed, Bissau's physical rehabilitation centre reopened, having been closed since the 1998–99 conflict. Operating with ICRC technical, management and financial back-up, the centre/workshop produced prostheses/orthoses and offered quality limb-fitting and physiotherapy services. ICRC radio spots raised awareness of the new services. By year-end, 150 disabled persons had benefited. To enhance national prosthetic/orthotic capacities, two ICRC-sponsored technicians began a three-year course in Togo.

### **AUTHORITIES**

During briefings and in various fora, ICRC delegates, national/local authorities and international community members, including diplomats and representatives of UN and regional bodies, discussed humanitarian/security concerns, particularly in relation to fighting in Casamance and socio-political tensions affecting Senegal more generally. Such contacts helped increase support for IHL and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent approach, facilitating its access to conflict-affected people.

With the establishment of an ICRC office in Banjul, delegates intensified their dialogue with the Gambian authorities, seeking particularly to resume visits to detainees (see *People deprived of their freedom*). Meetings of the ACHPR there provided an opportunity to promote the Movement more widely.

The region's governments all made advances in the ratification/implementation of IHL treaties, benefiting from ICRC presentations and legal expertise to support their efforts. Cape Verde ratified the Rome Statute, Senegal the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and Gambia the African Union (AU) Convention on IDPs. Guinea-Bissau, meanwhile, acceded to the AU Convention on IDPs and prepared to deposit the instrument of ratification. The country's human rights committee requested that the ICRC train its members. Plans to sponsor officials to attend an IHL seminar in Abuja, Nigeria, fell through following the event's cancellation (see *Nigeria*).

### **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

Familiarizing all weapon bearers with IHL, international human rights law and the Movement's distinctive humanitarian role remained an ICRC priority, particularly given the intensification of fighting in Casamance.

Senegal's military command and representatives of MFDC factions were informed of their obligations under IHL (see *Civilians*). In the field, military and MFDC commanders strengthened their dialogue with the ICRC, acknowledging the impact of the fighting on local communities. Their cooperation resulted in several ICRC briefings for field units and a more reliable system for notifying such units of National Society/ICRC field presence, facilitating safe Movement access to vulnerable communities.

More widely, briefings at training institutions, backed by ICRC publications, helped broaden respect for applicable humanitarian law among police officers (including some working in

custody facilities) and trainee *gendarmes* in Senegal, Gambian and Senegalese peacekeepers scheduled for deployment and, in the framework of security sector reform, military troops in Guinea-Bissau.

Acting on a new directive on integrating IHL into curricula, Senegal's military training command appointed an IHL liaison officer and welcomed ICRC input in reviewing/revising the soldiers' handbook, tactical instruction and field exercises to that end. The country's *gendarmerie* schools benefited from similar support in reviewing teaching standards.

In Gambia, support to the military IHL committee was postponed until its coordinator returned from sabbatical. However, police officers improved their international human rights law/first-aid skills during National Society training sessions incorporating ICRC presentations.

Senior officers from both Senegal and Gambia enhanced their IHL expertise at courses abroad.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

National and international media in Dakar, a hub for humanitarian diplomacy, contributed to awareness of humanitarian concerns and the Movement by reporting on National Society/ICRC activities locally and in the wider region. ICRC field trips, workshops, press conferences and online/printed materials gave journalists the tools to produce accurate coverage. Local radio stations, especially, played a valuable role in promoting Movement messages among remote communities in Casamance, in cooperation with community leaders.

The ICRC documentation centre in Dakar attracted an increasing number of organizations and academic/military institutions seeking to organize fora or launch publications on humanitarian themes. Researchers/students preparing IHL-related theses visited its library to support their research. Complementing bilateral meetings with community/religious leaders and NGOs working in fields of common interest, the centre served to stimulate dialogue on, for example, weapon control and the challenges faced by IDPs, children and women in war, while strengthening support for Movement activities and humanitarian values.

In addition, law faculties in Dakar and Ziguinchor continued to work alongside the ICRC to foster student interest in IHL and the Movement by conducting discussion groups/presentations. Contact initiated with universities in Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and northern Senegal aimed to extend such cooperation outside Dakar. The University of the Gambia invited the ICRC to help judge its first moot court competition, at which students practised applying IHL drawing on ICRC-donated resources.

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

The region's National Societies benefited from a combination of ICRC financial, logistical, material and training support to strengthen their organizational development and communication and humanitarian response capacities.

After mobilizing first-aid cover during protests in Dakar (see *Wounded and sick*), the Senegalese Red Cross developed a contingency plan with ICRC delegates, in discussion with authorities/political parties, in case of further disturbances in the run-up to elections in 2012. To enhance coordination during cross-border

emergencies, branches in neighbouring regions of Casamance, Gambia and north-west Guinea-Bissau practised tackling a cholera epidemic within a conflict scenario during a simulation exercise. Applying specialist training, personnel in these regions also contributed to ICRC assistance initiatives (see *Civilians*).

All four National Societies received funds, materials and advice to assist them in conducting public health initiatives, restoring family links and enhancing materials with which to promote the Movement, its emblems and IHL among a cross-section of society. With ICRC-funded training from Dakar health professionals, 20 volunteers launched a health initiative for migrant women (see *Civilians*).

With International Federation/ICRC guidance and funds, relevant personnel attended various meetings/workshops, locally and abroad, to strengthen their governance, financial management and IHL expertise and reinforce Movement cooperation. The Red Cross Society of Guinea-Bissau adopted a new four-year strategy, with personnel in Bissau and São Domingos acquiring better working conditions thanks to office renovations. Renovations to National Society premises in Banjul (funded by Movement partners) progressed slowly, delaying the establishment of an IHL documentation centre there.

# HARARE (regional)

COVERING: Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe



ICRC regional delegation ICRC sub-delegation

EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)	
Protection	1,498
Assistance	6,189
Prevention	1,153
Cooperation with National Societies	1,058
General	-
	<b>9,898</b>
	<i>of which: Overheads 604</i>

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	91%

PERSONNEL	
Expatriates	16
National staff (daily workers not included)	89

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ progressed towards handing over full responsibility for the prison food supply to the Zimbabwe Prison Service (ZPS), while supporting it in boosting the quantity and variety of food grown on 26 prison farms
- ▶ worked in close collaboration with the ZPS to improve detainees' access to health care
- ▶ regularly stocked 12 polyclinics in Harare with drugs, medical supplies and vital equipment, while helping the City Health Services gradually assume full responsibility for running the facilities autonomously
- ▶ provided emergency assistance kits to Zimbabweans affected by sporadic incidents of politically motivated violence, an initiative well accepted by all stakeholders, including the authorities
- ▶ helped strengthen the capacities of the region's National Societies to respond to emergencies
- ▶ welcomed Mozambique's ratification of the Biological Weapons Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions

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

Political uncertainty persisted in Zimbabwe, fuelled by animosity between the three parties in the inclusive government. Sporadic incidents of politically motivated violence and intimidation, mainly associated with political gatherings, were reported throughout the country. At year-end, a date for elections had yet to be set.

Malawi and Zambia experienced sporadic periods of unrest. Civil society organizations in Malawi organized protests against the government during July in response to fuel and foreign currency shortages, allegations of misuse of public funds and a general increase in the cost of living. In Zambia, there were isolated cases of politically motivated violence in some parts of the country during the September elections. A new president, Michael Sata, was elected. Namibia and Mozambique were generally stable.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC kept up regular visits to detainees, held in prisons run by Zimbabwe's Ministry of Justice including, for the first time since 2009, those sentenced to the death penalty, monitoring their treatment and living conditions. With a view to obtaining access to all detainees in the country, the delegation pursued dialogue with the relevant authorities, including the Ministry of Home Affairs, in large part based on a 2011 offer of services to visit police stations.

The ICRC worked closely with the Zimbabwe Prison Service (ZPS) to improve detainees' living conditions. To help the ZPS maintain a stable nutritional status in prisons and boost and diversify inmates' food supply, the ICRC provided 26 prison farms and gardens with seed, tools and fertilizer to grow vegetables, in 5 cases also rehabilitating vital irrigation infrastructure. ICRC support also contributed to a more productive second harvest (May/June) than the first (January). For the year-end planting season, the ICRC trebled its assistance to cover 185 hectares of crops.

Meanwhile, the ICRC progressively reduced the supply of nutritious rations to supplement detainees' diets, as the ZPS took back responsibility for the prison food supply over the course of the year (a process scheduled for completion in early 2012). Prison cooks prepared meals for detainees using kitchens and electrical systems upgraded jointly by the ZPS and the ICRC.

ZPS regional health coordinators and the delegation also took steps to improve inmates' access to health care through regular monitoring and strengthened coordination with national and local prison health

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected		548	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed		362		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		18	Women	Minors
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		14		
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>		6		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		16	5	3
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>				
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011		1	Girls	Demobilized children
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		9		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited		15,385	Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually		123		
Number of visits carried out		164		
Number of places of detention visited		52		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		122		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children I. Namibia and Zimbabwe

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	140	20%	50%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	3,960	52%	41%
<b>Health</b>				
Health centres supported	Structures	12		
Average catchment population		1,173,211		
Consultations	Patients	1,372,239		
	<i>of which curative</i>		637,526	520,794
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		70,253	
Immunizations	Doses	373,462		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	344,215		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	29,247		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	47,271		
Health education	Sessions	10,965		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat<sup>2</sup></b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	9,520		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	10,934		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	10,636		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	10,000		

2. Zimbabwe only

authorities. During a series of three-day workshops, a set of new drug management tools was presented to prison health personnel. In addition, the ICRC supplemented dispensaries' supplies of drugs and medical items. Inmates also benefited from several preventive health measures, including donations of soap and hygiene kits, and from the rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure.

In Namibia, delegates visited people arrested in connection with the 1999 uprising in the Caprivi Strip. With ICRC support, the Namibia Red Cross organized visits to the detainees by their relatives living in the Caprivi Strip.

People living in Harare's suburbs had improved access to quality curative and ante/post-natal care thanks in part to regular ICRC donations of drugs, medical, cleaning and office supplies, and vital medical equipment to polyclinics. Within the framework of a new formal agreement with the City Health Services (CHS), the delegation organized training sessions and workshops for health staff and technical personnel to help the CHS work towards

assuming responsibility for running the polyclinics autonomously. To improve conditions in polyclinics, the ICRC provided medical waste incinerators and back-up generators.

Regionwide, the ICRC continued to support the promotion and integration of IHL among national and international authorities, armed and security forces, the media and academia. With ICRC technical support, Mozambique ratified the Biological Weapons Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

The ICRC and National Societies continued to provide tracing and RCM services to help separated family members re-establish and maintain contact. The delegation provided financial, material and technical support to the National Societies in promoting the Movement and responding to humanitarian needs arising from emergencies. Notably, the National Societies of Mozambique and Namibia, using the Safer Access approach, provided emergency relief to vulnerable migrants and people displaced by heavy floods respectively.

The ICRC coordinated its activities with Movement partners and other humanitarian actors to ensure humanitarian needs were met without duplicating efforts.

## CIVILIANS

### Zimbabwean civilians' protection concerns shared with the authorities

In Zimbabwe, civilians suffered the consequences of sporadic politically motivated intimidation and violence, including at times assault, destruction of property and temporary displacement. People who lost their homes and belongings during such incidents received ICRC emergency assistance kits. In parallel, discussions with the relevant authorities and influential figures in the victims' communities focused on building a security environment conducive to their return home.

### Civilians in Zimbabwe have improved access to health care

Residents of Harare had improved access to quality curative care, immunizations and family planning services in 12 polyclinics, thanks in part to ongoing ICRC deliveries of drugs, medical and cleaning materials and office supplies, along with one-off donations of vital medical equipment, such as delivery beds and infant resuscitators. During the year, the polyclinics conducted more than 1.37 million consultations, mainly for children and women, within a catchment population of some 1.2 million.

With a view to helping the CHS gradually assume full responsibility for running these services, in line with a new working agreement to reduce its support, the ICRC, (in agreement with the CHS), embarked on a study of the current health system financing mechanism. Meanwhile, 50 health personnel planned their future work during a day-long ICRC workshop and more than 100 senior and newly recruited midwives participated in two meetings on managing obstetric emergencies.

To ensure that the polyclinics had adequate sanitary conditions and power supply, CHS management personnel received ongoing ICRC technical support, including the establishment of a centralized maintenance team. Members of this team benefited from on-the-job training in the installation and operation of eight ICRC-provided incinerators to ensure the safe disposal of medical waste. Regular monitoring and follow-up meetings confirmed that the maintenance team was supervising waste management in all 12 polyclinics. In response to recurrent electrical blackouts in the capital, the CHS received the necessary equipment for back-up generators in each polyclinic. These were installed and functioning from July.

In line with its 2010–15 strategic plan of action to strengthen health care across Harare, the CHS launched a decentralization process by setting up eight district health boards, whose 48 members underwent initial training during a three-day workshop and two subsequent review and planning meetings.

### Separated families exchange news

Refugees in the region restored and/or maintained contact with relatives through tracing and RCM services provided directly by the ICRC in Zimbabwe and by the respective National Societies in Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe with ICRC support (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees in Zimbabwe's Ministry of Justice-run prisons, including, for the first time since 2009, those sentenced to the death penalty, and people in Namibia arrested in connection with the 1999 uprising in the Caprivi Strip received visits conducted according to the ICRC's standard procedures, enabling delegates to monitor their treatment and living conditions and respect for their judicial guarantees. Particular attention was paid to vulnerable inmates, such as minors and the mentally ill. Following ICRC visits, the detaining authorities in both countries received confidential feedback and, where relevant, recommendations for improvements. Efforts were ongoing to gain access to detainees in all places of detention in Zimbabwe, including police stations.

In Zimbabwe, with the agreement of the authorities, the cases of over 50 minors with no legal representation were referred to the appropriate organizations for follow-up. During a Justice Ministry workshop on legal aid for minors in detention, some organizations committed themselves to following this group more systematically and welcomed the ICRC's ongoing referral of relevant cases.

Zimbabwean detainees stayed in touch with their families using ICRC-provided letter-writing materials, while those in Namibia received visits from relatives living in the Caprivi Strip, organized by the Namibia Red Cross with ICRC support.

### Zimbabwe's authorities continue improving detainees' living conditions

In 2011, the ZPS was equipped with a larger budget and additional staff. Nonetheless, it continued drawing on ICRC technical and material support in maintaining detainees' nutritional status and improving their food supply, health care and hygiene.

### Inmates' nutritional status remains stable

Using tools developed with the ICRC, ZPS health authorities in 80% of the country's prisons visited by the ICRC checked inmates' weight on a monthly basis and systematically screened the nutritional status of incoming detainees. Such monitoring confirmed an overall stable nutritional status among the prison population.

To maintain and build on this progress, the ZPS and the ICRC continued monitoring and diversifying the food supply chain to prisons. To boost the quality and variety of inmates' food supply, and within the framework of a 2010 ICRC/ZPS plan of action, 26 prison (over 10,600 inmates) farms and gardens continued growing sugar beans, cowpeas, groundnuts and vegetables with ICRC-provided seed, tools and fertilizer. Lessons learnt from

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	NAMIBIA	ZIMBABWE
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited	123	15,262
Detainees visited and monitored individually	123	
Number of visits carried out	5	159
Number of places of detention visited	4	48
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	122	

a relatively unsuccessful first harvest in January 2011 laid the groundwork for more targeted support, including intensive on-the-job training and coaching for production teams. The farms also increased their chances of higher yields after the ICRC rehabilitated and helped maintain irrigation systems on five prison farms. These initiatives led to an improved second harvest in May/June, and the ZPS and the ICRC jointly extended the project from 55 to 185 hectares for the December 2011 planting season.

This new source of food, coupled with the increased prison budget, enabled the ZPS to start taking back charge of inmates' rations in the 17 prisons supported by the ICRC since 2009. The Justice Ministry and the ICRC formalized the handover of responsibility for the prison food supply in an agreement signed in February, providing for the ICRC's gradual withdrawal of food support. Detainees supplemented their diets with sugar beans, oil and groundnuts supplied by the ICRC in March. The numbers receiving such assistance were steadily reduced over the year, with a view to the authorities assuming full responsibility in early 2012. Following a meeting with the delegation, the Health Ministry took steps to ensure that any malnourished detainees would have access to high-energy dietary supplements.

Inmates in eight prisons benefited from the construction of backup kitchens, improvements to the kitchens' electrical distribution systems and the provision of energy-efficient stoves. Late in the year, the ZPS and the ICRC conducted a national assessment of prison kitchens, aimed at identifying infrastructural needs. This resulted in a plan of action to rehabilitate/upgrade facilities nationwide.

#### **Detainees have improved health care and hygiene**

Inmates had access to better health care in prison dispensaries regularly supplied with drugs through a European Union/UNICEF partnership with the National Pharmaceutical Company. This support was garnered with the help of the ICRC, which delivered drugs and medical items to dispensaries still lacking such supplies. Through regular visits to prisons and during meetings and round-tables, ZPS regional health coordinators and the ICRC strengthened coordination with national and local prison health authorities. These contacts aimed to ensure proper training for health staff and access for inmates to mental health services, HIV/AIDS and TB treatment, and therapeutic feeding. Some 200 regional prison health personnel and management staff explored ways to further improve the quality of health services, including the use of ICRC-devised tools for early detection of malnutrition and drug management during four three-day ZPS/ICRC-organized workshops. To enable health coordinators to collect and manage data, the ICRC equipped all ZPS HQ and regional health offices with computers. With ICRC sponsorship, 22 health personnel attended short courses organized by the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare.

Detainees also benefited from several preventive health measures supported by the ICRC, including regular supplies of soap and hygiene kits. The pilot delousing campaign carried out in one prison could not be extended to others as the chemical selected by the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare in line with WHO guidelines proved to be ineffective. Over the course of the year, some 10,000 inmates in 11 prisons benefited from work to construct/rehabilitate water supply and sanitation facilities, undertaken jointly with the ZPS Construction Unit. No major outbreaks of disease were reported in Zimbabwe's main prisons in 2011.

More than 10,900 detainees received blankets and other non-food items (plates, brooms, food bins, etc.), enabling the authorities to focus their resources in the country's other prisons. Fabric was provided by the delegation to enable the ZPS to double the number of new uniforms produced in 2011, ensuring that each inmate received at least one new uniform.

#### **AUTHORITIES**

Politicians and decision-makers in the region, including diplomats and government officials from Zambia and Zimbabwe, deepened their knowledge of humanitarian issues, IHL and the Movement's activities during bilateral meetings with and briefings by ICRC delegates.

National IHL committee members in Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe (plus staff of the Ministries of Justice and Defence in the latter two) discussed IHL integration and implementation and received technical support in ratifying and implementing IHL instruments, such as the African Union Convention on IDPs. Drawing on such assistance, Mozambique ratified the Biological Weapons Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

#### **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

Regionwide, members of the armed and security forces, including more than 1,200 officers and troops in Malawi, Namibia and Zimbabwe, participated in briefings and presentations familiarizing them with IHL and humanitarian principles and garnering support for the Movement's mandate and work. Among those briefed were participants in military exercises in Malawi and Zimbabwe and 60 officers taking part in the Combined Joint African Exercise at the Zambia Defence Services Command and Staff College. As part of an ongoing partnership with the SADC to improve awareness of and respect for IHL among members of its standby brigade, senior government officials and military and police officers attending seminars at the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre in Harare reinforced their understanding of the application of IHL/international human rights law during peace-support operations. With ICRC sponsorship, a high-ranking official of the Zimbabwe Defence Forces (ZDF) attended the Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations in Pretoria, South Africa (see *International law and cooperation*).

The ICRC shared with the ZDF a draft of a proposed memorandum of understanding to support the process of integrating IHL into the forces' doctrine, training and operations.

#### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

To improve IHL teaching, two Zimbabwean universities drew on ICRC legal expertise, delivered via lectures, briefings and materials. An additional university and the ICRC established contacts with a view to incorporating humanitarian issues into its course work. With the High Court of Zimbabwe, the ICRC co-hosted the annual national IHL moot court competition, to foster knowledge of and respect for IHL among future leaders in Zimbabwe. The winning team, the University of Zimbabwe, went on to win the regional competition.

Regionwide, civil society actors, including journalists, received printed materials to generate support for IHL and the work of the Movement. In Zimbabwe, local and international media organizations took part in bilateral meetings with the ICRC, while print and freelance journalists attended an IHL sensitization workshop organized by the Humanitarian Information Facilitation Centre and the ICRC.

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## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

With ICRC training, technical, material and financial support, the region's National Societies worked to develop their emergency response capacities and family-links services and to raise awareness of the Movement and its Fundamental Principles. Regular meetings and new cooperation strategies, including a memorandum of understanding between the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, the International Federation and the ICRC, helped ensure coordination of Movement activities, thereby strengthening operations.

Notably, the Namibia Red Cross provided emergency relief to thousands of people displaced by heavy floods and affected by subsequent disease and food shortages, and strengthened its early warning system in disaster-prone areas. Similarly, the Mozambique Red Cross Society provided food, shelter and sanitation facilities to vulnerable migrants in one refugee camp, and trained volunteers in the region to deliver such assistance using the Safer Access approach. Meanwhile, the Zambian and Zimbabwean National Societies bolstered their capacities to respond to emergencies, including in the event of election-related violence, through training and refresher courses in first aid for volunteers. All five National Societies attended a regional disaster management workshop, with a particular focus on ensuring that family-links services were integrated into any response. National Society tracing officers also attended a regional workshop in South Africa (see *Pretoria*), where they studied migration trends in the region and exchanged ideas on cross-border coordination.

Building on media coverage of their activities, the National Societies in Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe expanded their networks of communication contacts, boosting their ability to promote humanitarian principles and the Movement's work. The Namibia Red Cross also held a workshop for senior managers to help develop its communication policy and strategy.

# NAIROBI (regional)

COVERING: Djibouti, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania



ICRC regional delegation + ICRC office △ ICRC regional logistics centre

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 implementation of the new constitution progressed, albeit slowly owing to delays in the passage of some bills through parliament. The International Criminal Court pursued charges against six high-profile suspects relating to the post-election violence of 2007/2008, and the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission held public hearings to investigate former violence in the Mt Elgon district.

With drought and food shortages heightening intercommunal tensions within Kenya, land disputes, incidents of cattle theft and cross-border raids increased. Amid conflict and food shortages in neighbouring Somalia, tens of thousands more Somalis sought refuge in Kenya, exacerbating an already difficult situation inside refugee camps in Dadaab. Furthermore, fighting briefly spilled across the Kenyan border, causing some Kenyans to become temporary IDPs near Mandera.

In October, Kenyan armed forces launched an offensive inside Somalia against the al-Shabaab armed group, believed by the Kenyan government to be responsible for attacks and abductions on Kenyan soil. In December, Kenya's parliament approved the integration of its troops into the African Union Mission in Somalia.

In the United Republic of Tanzania, a review committee began the process of redrafting the constitution, aiming among other things to strengthen the union between the mainland and the islands.

In Djibouti, where anti-government protests led to some violence in February, the April election passed off peacefully, despite being boycotted by most opposition candidates. The incumbent president, Ismael Omar Guelleh, was re-elected.

Refugees fleeing violence elsewhere in Africa continued to arrive in the region, while growing numbers of migrants passed through Djibouti and the United Republic of Tanzania en route to other destinations.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Most often working with the National Society, the ICRC's Nairobi regional delegation provided emergency and longer-term assistance to people affected by armed conflict or other situations of violence, sometimes aggravated by drought. It also maintained its focus on a range of protection activities and the promotion of IHL and the Fundamental Principles.

### EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,267
Assistance	1,905
Prevention	2,115
Cooperation with National Societies	1,699
General	-

► **6,987**

of which: Overheads 425

### IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	78%
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### PERSONNEL

Expatriates	29
National staff (daily workers not included)	301

### KEY POINTS

#### In 2011, the ICRC:

- provided water, food and mobile phone services to refugees fleeing conflict and food shortages in Somalia
- helped drought-hit Kenyan pastoralists preserve their livelihoods by buying and culling animals and distributing the meat
- improved access to fresh water for communities in northern Kenya and on Pemba Island, Zanzibar
- briefed more than 5,600 police and military personnel on IHL and international human rights law
- shared findings and recommendations with the authorities after visiting detainees in Djibouti and ICTR-sentenced detainees in the United Republic of Tanzania and elsewhere
- provided National Societies with funds, training and technical back-up to assist communities in need

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION		Total	
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected	23,149	UAMs/SCs*	14	
RCMs distributed	11,294		2	
Phone calls facilitated between family members	37,943			
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	128	Women	23	Minors 59
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	118			
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	14			
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)	226		38	83
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>				
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society	10	Girls	6	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society	1			
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011	44		16	
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued	83			
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>				
Detainees visited	916	Women		Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually	39		1	
Detainees newly registered	4			
Number of visits carried out	5			
Number of places of detention visited	3			
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected	757			
RCMs distributed	456			

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

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

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat<sup>2</sup></b>					
Food <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	6,096	30%	40%	
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	6,096		
Essential household items <sup>3</sup>	Beneficiaries	220	44%		
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	220	44%	
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	54,600	30%	40%	
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	27,300		
Water and habitat activities <sup>4</sup>	Beneficiaries	34,331	60%	40%	
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat<sup>3</sup></b>					
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	1,169			
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	630			

2. Kenya

3. Djibouti

4. Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania

With the Kenya Red Cross Society, and in agreement with other humanitarian organizations, the ICRC coordinated the provision of water supplies and food to people displaced to Mandera. The National Society and the ICRC also helped northern pastoralists survive the effects of drought by buying weakened livestock, culling them and giving the meat to vulnerable families. To reduce community tensions over access to clean water, intensified by drought, new water points were constructed and dilapidated ones made usable again, sometimes through cash-for-work projects, which were adapted to meet emerging needs.

In the United Republic of Tanzania, the ICRC concluded as planned its involvement in projects to improve water sources and sanitation facilities for impoverished communities on Pemba Island, Zanzibar. It provided National Society staff and local communities with the machinery, materials and technical skills to continue such projects.

Refugees and detainees throughout the region contacted relatives using the RCM and tracing network (Somali refugees in Dadaab also used a mobile phone service). Through training,

the ICRC boosted the capacities of National Societies as required to deliver these services. It also helped the Tanzania Red Cross Society expand its family-links services for refugees by funding the newly created position of tracing specialist working from its Dar es Salaam headquarters. In Djibouti and the United Republic of Tanzania, an assessment took place of the family-links needs of migrants, including any held in detention.

ICRC delegates visited POWs of Eritrean origin and other detainees held in Djibouti, and the authorities were reminded of their IHL obligation to repatriate POWs should they be released, but only if the POWs so wished. During all ICRC visits, detainees' treatment and living conditions were monitored according to ICRC standard procedures, with the findings reported confidentially to the relevant authorities. Representatives of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the ICRC discussed the findings and recommendations included in confidential reports that followed ICRC visits to the detention centre in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in June, and previous visits to ICTR-sentenced detainees abroad.

Reinforcing support for IHL in police, military, political and academic circles remained a key ICRC objective. More than 5,600 police and military personnel in the region attended briefings on IHL and international human rights law, while students from the region participated in IHL-themed events organized by the ICRC. Following Kenya's military intervention in Somalia, the ICRC began a dialogue with the Kenya Defence Forces on civilian protection issues.

National Societies in the region received ICRC funds, goods, expertise and logistics back-up to help develop, as appropriate, their drought relief, assistance, family-links and communication programmes.

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. Delegations also benefited from courses, advice and field support provided by the regional training and assistance units.

## CIVILIANS

In Kenya, local communities, authorities and weapon bearers participated in discussions on humanitarian principles during field trips conducted by National Society and ICRC personnel to violence-prone regions. Such dialogue aimed to increase respect for IHL and deepen understanding of the work and mandate of the Movement.

Following Kenya's military intervention in Somalia (see *Context*), the ICRC began a dialogue with the Kenya Defence Forces on protection-related issues, such as the conduct of hostilities, respect of civilians and detention.

### Civilians affected by fighting or natural disasters receive assistance

More than 6,000 Somalis sheltering in a temporary refugee camp near Mandera (see *Context*) survived on emergency food rations supplied by the WFP and distributed by the National Society in a project coordinated by the ICRC, in agreement with other humanitarian partners. On a daily basis, some 14,000 refugees relied on a National Society team to manage the camp and ensure the provision of clean water. Refugees were spared the task of trekking hours to collect water in a dangerous environment after an ICRC engineer rehabilitated a nearby borehole.

National Societies received ICRC funds, materials, training and logistical and technical back-up to help them, as appropriate, provide assistance to vulnerable communities. For example, the ICRC provided the Kenyan Red Cross with high-calorie biscuits to distribute in areas affected by drought and food shortages and with trucks for transporting supplies. To assist with the coordination of drought relief efforts in the region, the ICRC monitored the situation and maintained contact with a range of organizations.

### Drought-hit rural communities benefit from animal destocking and clean water provision

With drought decimating livestock in Kenya's Upper Eastern region, 6,400 pastoralist households (38,400 people) coped with their predicament after the National Society and the ICRC conducted an emergency destocking operation. This involved buying and culling some 1,600 sheep and goats, which otherwise could not have been sold due to their weakened condition, and distributing the meat to families identified as most in need by local communities. The project thus enabled struggling pastoralists to survive economically, boosted the dietary intake of drought-affected families and increased the chances of survival of smaller herds. To improve the quality of support to pastoralist communities, National Society staff and volunteers, along with personnel from the Ministry of Livestock Development, attended ICRC training sessions on livestock intervention projects.

Cash-for-work projects were tailored to meet the needs of drought-affected communities in the Upper Eastern region. Some 2,700 pastoralist households (16,200 people) improved their access to clean water via projects to de-silt water pans organized jointly by the National Society and the ICRC. The projects also brought much-needed cash income to those carrying out the work. Meanwhile, some 32,000 people benefited from the Kenyan Red Cross/ICRC's rehabilitation or installation of 3 boreholes, 19 rainwater-harvesting systems in schools, 6 shallow wells and 3 spring and rock catchments. Such projects, accompanied by maintenance training for local people, helped ease community tensions over access to an increasingly scarce resource. Local communities in areas prone to water-borne diseases also worked with the ICRC to install 120 household filters, ensuring a pure water supply.

On Pemba Island, Zanzibar, some 2,300 people gained access to a clean water supply following the rehabilitation and construction of four wells by the National Society and the ICRC. Ten new communal latrines reduced health risks. To ensure the sustainability of water systems, 50 local people were trained to manage them and pass on hygiene advice to their communities. Before completing handover of the project to the National Society at the end of March, the ICRC purchased and presented the local branch with a mould for producing concrete rings and with a machine for producing soil blocks, ensuring the continuation of projects.

### Welfare of missing persons' families monitored

The 44 wives of Djiboutian soldiers missing as a result of the 2008 conflict with Eritrea were contacted regularly to monitor progress made since 2010, when they received sewing machines from the ICRC to boost meagre incomes. The affected families (220 people) further received 22 water tanks (each containing 1,000 litres) to boost the scarce water supply. In Djibouti and Kenya (the latter in relation to past violence in Mt Elgon),

CIVILIANS		DJIBOUTI	KENYA	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries		6,096	
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>		6,096	
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	220		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries		54,600	
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>		27,300	
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries		32,031	2,300

the ICRC pursued efforts to ensure that the families of people missing were informed of the fate or whereabouts of their relatives. Dialogue with the authorities over these files made limited progress, leading to the cancellation of a planned workshop on the management of human remains.

### Refugees keep contact with families

Refugees exchanged news with their families through family-links services run jointly by the National Societies and the ICRC, which also trained National Society personnel in the relevant skills. The family-links needs of unaccompanied or separated children remained a priority. The Tanzania Red Cross Society expanded the scope of its family-links services with the creation of a new tracing position, funded by the ICRC, at its Dar es Salaam headquarters. Among others, refugees in two camps – Chogo and Bagamoyo – stood to benefit from the expansion and promotion of these services.

Refugees returned home or resettled in a third country with ICRC travel documents issued in coordination with relevant embassies and UNHCR.

With the influx of Somali refugees into Dadaab, the Kenyan Red Cross and the ICRC introduced a mobile phone service, allowing thousands of vulnerable refugees to renew contact with relatives promptly (37,943 phone calls made, including 4,749 calls by minors).

Given the increased number of international migrants living in, or passing through, Djibouti and the United Republic of Tanzania, the National Societies and the ICRC conducted a joint assessment of the family-links needs of migrants, including any held in detention.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In Djibouti, detainees received visits from ICRC delegates, conducted according to standard procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions. They included 19 POWs of Eritrean origin, and some 850 others falling within the ICRC's purview, mainly held at Gabode civilian prison. The authorities were informed of the findings and provided where necessary with recommendations through confidential reports and face-to-face meetings. They were similarly reminded of their IHL obligation to repatriate the POWs upon their release, but only if the POWs so wished.

Representatives of the Ministry of Justice and Penitentiary Administration also met regularly with the ICRC to discuss the organization's ongoing support for prison reforms and to strengthen delivery of services. With ICRC support, the authorities rehabilitated the kitchen in Gabode prison, with the aim of improving hygiene standards and averting possible epidemics. More than 1,100 detainees also received, according to needs, monthly packs of hygiene materials and other essential items to contribute to their well-being.

ICTR-sentenced detainees held in the UN detention centre in Arusha received ICRC visits in June. Visits were also conducted to ICTR-sentenced detainees in Benin (see *Abidjan*) and Mali (see *Niamey*). The ICRC submitted confidential reports (in the case of Benin and Mali, based on visits to these facilities in late 2010) and discussed findings and recommendations with the relevant authorities. Meetings were also conducted with the outgoing and incoming presidents of the ICTR, during which issues linked to the ICTR's completion strategy were discussed.

The ICRC pursued efforts to collect and follow up with the relevant authorities information regarding allegations of capture, detention or extradition of people held in relation to "terrorism".

CIVILIANS	DJIBOUTI	KENYA <sup>1</sup>	TANZANIA
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>			
RCMs collected	983	18,612	3,554
			<i>including from UAMs/SCs*</i> 14
RCMs distributed	689	7,452	3,153
			<i>including from UAMs/SCs*</i> 2
Phone calls facilitated between family members		37,943	
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>			
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		115	13
		<i>of whom women</i> 23	
		<i>of whom minors at the time of disappearance</i> 52	7
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	2	113	3
		<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i> 14	
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	18	201	7
		<i>of whom women</i> 38	
		<i>of whom minors at the time of disappearance</i> 80	3
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>			
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society			10
			<i>of whom girls</i> 6
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society		1	
UAM/SC cases still being handled at 31 December 2010		5	39
			<i>of whom girls</i> 16
<b>Documents</b>			
People to whom travel documents were issued		83	
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		1	

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Kenya and other countries covered by the regional delegation

Following notification by the US government, the ICRC conducted visits to two Kenyan detainees held by the US authorities on a ship in the Gulf of Aden (see *Washington*).

Detainees used the family-links service to correspond with relatives.

### WOUNDED AND SICK

To improve their skills in weapon-wounded and trauma patient management, 20 health professionals from the Kenyan Health Ministry and the National Society participated in an emergency room trauma course organized by the ICRC.

Seventy people injured during an oil pipeline explosion in Nairobi and a fuel tanker fire in Busia received medical care using materials distributed by the National Society and supplied by the ICRC.

Plans to establish first-aid posts in violence-prone districts of Nairobi were cancelled amid uncertainty over the long-term sustainability of the project.

### AUTHORITIES

Dialogue with local, national and regional authorities, the diplomatic community, international organizations – including the UN – and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, East Africa’s regional development organization, contributed to ongoing efforts to generate support for IHL and the work of the Movement.

The steering committee of Kenya’s national IHL committee, which received input from the ICRC, held a meeting to discuss progress on various pending bills. Talks centred on the ratification of legal instruments such as the Cluster Munitions Convention and Additional Protocol III. In the United Republic of Tanzania, an official from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Legal Division met the ICRC to discuss issues surrounding IHL implementation at national level, particularly the setting up of a national IHL committee. Officials from both Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania attended international and regional events to enhance their knowledge of IHL. In April, Djibouti ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

At regional level, contact was established by the ICRC with the East African Court of Justice and the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights, both based in Arusha.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

More than 1,800 police officers, including senior officials from the Kenyan, Djiboutian and Tanzanian police forces, participated in ICRC-run sessions on international human rights law and internationally recognized standards relating to policing. These took place either in training institutions or in the field. Some 2,800 new recruits in Kenya also participated in IHL field training

exercises. Thirty-four instructors from Kenya’s Administration Police (a unit dealing with security matters) learnt techniques for teaching international human rights law to their peers.

During meetings with representatives of the Kenyan military, the ICRC reiterated its offer to support IHL training. As a result, legal officers from the Kenya Defence Forces participated in a one-day IHL training session. Some 800 officers from the Tanzania People’s Defence Force (TPDF) and 35 from Djibouti’s armed forces received briefings on IHL and the work of the Movement before their deployment on peacekeeping missions. Sixteen TPDF instructors were trained to teach IHL.

More than 100 police, military and civilian staff from across the region associated with the International Peace and Support Training Center, based in Nairobi, also enhanced their knowledge of IHL/international human rights law during three ICRC-organized briefings.

### CIVIL SOCIETY

In Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, media representatives received briefings and newsletters on Movement activities, including the new mobile phone service for refugees in Dadaab, from National Society/ICRC representatives. Through two ICRC-run workshops, journalists from both countries deepened their understanding of Movement activities. In Mombasa and Nairobi, more than 50 community radio journalists attended seminars on conflict reporting.

Community leaders in violence-prone areas of Kenya engaged in discussions on IHL and humanitarian issues with visiting ICRC representatives (see *Civilians*).

Academics, including lecturers and students, learnt more about IHL and the value of teaching and researching this subject through ICRC-run briefings, an IHL essay competition, a lecturers’ round-table discussion, a moot court competition (staged in cooperation with the ICTR in Arusha) and participation in a regional IHL course. Researchers interested in learning more about IHL could access detailed information at the ICRC’s IHL documentation centre in Nairobi, where a new system of cataloguing aided research.

In April, Islamic scholars from Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania took part in a seminar exploring common themes between sharia law and IHL, held in Mbale, Uganda (see *Uganda*).

Representatives of human rights organizations engaged in dialogue with the ICRC on a range of humanitarian issues relating to the region. In Kenya, representatives of humanitarian organizations participated in a one-day seminar on IHL and – together with policy-makers – in a week-long IHL training workshop.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	DJIBOUTI	ICTY	TANZANIA
<b>ICRC visits</b>			
Detainees visited	877	39	
Detainees visited and monitored individually	24	15	
		<i>of whom women</i>	
		1	
Detainees newly registered	2	2	
Number of visits carried out	4	1	
Number of places of detention visited	2	1	
<b>Restoring family links</b>			
RCMs collected	287		470
RCMs distributed	136		320

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## 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 (see *Civilians* and *Civil society*).

Some 30 Kenyan Red Cross branch staff enhanced their knowledge of IHL, the Movement and related issues, including emblem protection, in training sessions, while more than 20 representatives of humanitarian organizations attended a second National Society/ICRC course on Health Emergencies in Large Populations, run by the National Society and the ICRC. During a first-aid workshop, 27 National Society personnel learnt to provide life-saving care during situations of violence, while 30 branch coordinators improved their expertise in offering family-links services through a training session. An emblem campaign, launched by the National Society in August with ICRC support, aimed to inform the public about the protected emblem and increase their understanding of its use.

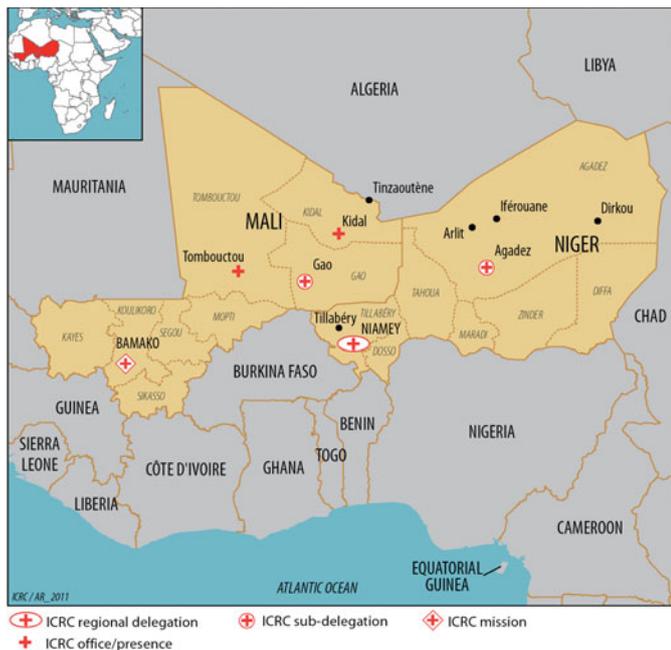
In the United Republic of Tanzania, 15 National Society staff learnt to teach colleagues techniques for responding to humanitarian needs in conflict-prone areas. Thirty middle managers attended an induction course, the first of its kind in the country, and discussed the Fundamental Principles, emblem protection and the Safer Access approach. More than 20 regional disaster managers also attended ICRC briefings on the Safer Access approach.

In Djibouti, some 60 National Society personnel developed their emergency-response skills during ICRC-supported courses. This helped to enhance the National Society's drought response.

Movement partners strengthened coordination through a workshop for financial officers representing five National Societies from countries in the region, including Djibouti, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, organized jointly by the International Federation, the Norwegian Red Cross and the ICRC. National Society representatives also attended regional and international Movement meetings to strengthen management skills.

# NIAMEY (regional)

COVERING: Mali, Niger



EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)	
Protection	1,081
Assistance	15,031
Prevention	2,423
Cooperation with National Societies	1,964
General	-

**► 20,498**  
of which: Overheads 1,251

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	70%

PERSONNEL	
Expatriates	28
National staff (daily workers not included)	162

## KEY POINTS

In 2011, the ICRC:

- strengthened dialogue with authorities and weapon bearers in volatile areas, facilitating safe National Society/ICRC access to people in need
- with the National Societies and agricultural/veterinary authorities, boosted the food/economic security of 46,000 pastoralist and 752 crop-farming households (total: 281,840 people) through livelihood-support initiatives
- with the National Societies, provided food to sustain 41,975 families (272,591 people) affected by violence, security operations and/or natural disaster
- supported the National Societies in providing some 6,000 vulnerable migrants fleeing armed conflict in Libya, or stranded at the Mali-Algeria border, with shelter, food, medical care, transport and/or family-links services
- provided 20,915 people with easier access to clean water, helping meet domestic, irrigation and livestock needs
- through logistic/supervisory support, enabled health services to run vital immunization campaigns in remote areas

Continually present in the region since 1982, the ICRC opened its Niamey regional delegation in 2010 in response to the consequences of fighting between government forces and armed groups or of other situations of violence in northern Mali and Niger. It seeks to protect and assist people affected by violence and adverse climatic conditions and visits detainees, providing them with aid where necessary. It also promotes IHL among armed and security forces and armed groups and encourages 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

Following the 2010 food-security crisis which devastated stock-breeding and crop production in northern Mali and in Niger, communities began reconstructing their livelihoods. However, conditions remained challenging in an environment prone to natural disaster and weakened by over-exploitation, poverty, poor infrastructure and insecurity. Indications that the 2011–12 harvest would be disappointing raised concerns of an imminent deterioration in food security.

Tensions and sporadic intercommunal violence persisted, fuelled partly by competition for scarce resources. Banditry and looting were commonly reported and mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW) remained present in some areas. A network of armed Islamist groups claiming to belong to Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, reportedly based in northern Mali, remained active regionwide, claiming responsibility for several expatriate kidnappings. Associated security operations and general insecurity caused displacement and hindered humanitarian access and basic services.

Remote frontier regions remained a thoroughfare for migrants and traffickers. Both Mali and Niger felt the impact of the armed conflict in Libya, as people streamed across northern borders towards their countries of origin, exacerbating social/economic pressures. Reports of prolific weapon trading and the presence of former combatants made many uneasy.

In Niger, the transitional chapter that began with a coup d'état in February 2010 ended, with peaceful elections returning the country to civilian rule. International cooperation resumed as the new government embarked on efforts to restore stability and investor confidence.

In Mali, political circles geared up for elections in 2012. Although fighting between government forces and armed opposition groups in the north ceased in 2009–10, the emergence of new groups/alliances seeking greater independence put past peace agreements into question.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

In the aftermath of the food-security crisis, the Niamey delegation initially shifted its focus away from emergency aid, developing a diversified approach intended to consolidate livelihood recovery. It concentrated on assisting communities in northern Mali

Main figures and indicators		PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>					
RCMs collected			21	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed			14		
Phone calls facilitated between family members			1,319		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>					
People reunited with their families			19		
People transferred/repatriated			1,146		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>					
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered			2	Women	Minors
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)			2		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>1</sup></b>					
<b>ICRC visits</b>					
Detainees visited			6,165	Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually			32		
Detainees newly registered			12		
Number of visits carried out			23		
Number of places of detention visited			12		
<b>Restoring family links</b>					
RCMs collected			2		
RCMs distributed			2		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative			24		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators		ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)<sup>1</sup></b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Food		Beneficiaries	278,624	35%	43%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	73,334		
Essential household items		Beneficiaries	11,611	30%	40%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	10,450		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives		Beneficiaries	294,542	34%	1%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	29,455		
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries	20,915	30%	50%
<b>Health</b>					
Health centres supported		Structures	9		
Average catchment population			56,249		
Consultations		Patients	4,972		
		<i>of which curative</i>		1,410	1,706
		<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		459	
Immunizations		Doses	153,132		
		<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	122,285		
		<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	30,847		
Referrals to a second level of care		Patients	22		
Health education		Sessions	100		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Essential household items <sup>1</sup>		Beneficiaries	7,011		
Water and habitat activities <sup>2</sup>		Beneficiaries	1,385		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK<sup>1</sup></b>					
<b>Water and habitat</b>					
Water and habitat activities		Number of beds	149		

1. Mali, Niger      2. Niger only

and in Agadez and Tillabéry (Niger), weakened by longstanding insecurity and poor services/infrastructure, where few other humanitarian actors were present. Towards year-end, however, the delegation prepared to resume urgent interventions as food security looked, again, to be threatened.

As in 2010, the ICRC sought to overcome logistic and staffing challenges caused by regional security risks using creative working/monitoring procedures to pursue its activities, occasionally via remote management. Many were conducted by ICRC national staff and National Society personnel alongside local partners. Despite persistent insecurity, especially in northern Mali, this approach allowed the ICRC to initiate activities in hitherto inaccessible areas.

The ICRC embarked on diverse initiatives designed to bolster the fragile economic/food security of those hardest hit in 2010. Implemented with the National Societies and local agricultural/veterinary authorities, these initiatives facilitated the establishment of sustainable livelihood-support mechanisms. Pastoralists were provided with free veterinary services and the opportunity to sell off their weakest animals, boosting livestock health and productivity, while crop farmers were supplied with seed to diversify and increase their sources of income. Affordable, community-managed fodder and/or cereal banks were set up as additional support.

ICRC/National Society teams responded swiftly to new emergencies, providing food and/or household essentials to struggling farmers, IDPs and victims of natural disaster. To better prepare

communities against future threats, the ICRC improved water infrastructure for urban dwellers in northern Mali and for pastoralists in Niger and launched cash-for-work projects to enhance agricultural infrastructure while boosting household economies.

The ICRC strengthened support to health authorities in northern Mali and Niger's Agadez region, renovating infrastructure, donating medical supplies and equipment, and facilitating immunization campaigns and health-worker training.

With the influx of arrivals from Libya, the delegation increased its support to the National Societies, particularly by constructing a transit centre in Niger. Accordingly, they stepped up existing activities for migrants, providing valuable assistance and family-links services to new arrivals.

The ICRC developed dialogue with the new leadership in Niger and with the Malian authorities, deepening their understanding of the Movement's work, particularly regarding IHL- and detention-related matters. Both governments took tangible steps to advance national IHL implementation, while their armed/security forces pursued the integration of IHL/international human rights law into training, doctrine and operations with ICRC input. Briefings for peacekeepers and, particularly, military/police troops and other weapon bearers in volatile areas helped gain their support for ICRC/National Society activities. These, combined with high-profile media coverage and extensive contact with religious/community leaders, contributed to broad acceptance of the Movement, facilitating its operations.

Delegates visited detainees, obtaining wider access to those in Mali. Discussions with authorities in both countries aimed at further broadening ICRC detention-related activities progressed. Inmates in seven facilities benefited from improved water/sanitation infrastructure.

By partnering the National Societies in the field and providing financial, material, logistic and training support, the ICRC strengthened their operational capacities. Besides expanding their activities for migrants, they reinforced their emergency response and communication capacities.

Coordination with other humanitarian actors, including Movement partners, ensured needs were met without duplicating efforts.

## CIVILIANS

Given persistent insecurity, the ICRC reminded authorities and weapon bearers in volatile areas of their responsibilities to respect civilians, including migrants, and humanitarian workers in conformity with relevant international/national law.

### Vulnerable migrants and children receive relief and family-links services

With fighting escalating in Libya, thousands of migrants arrived in Mali and especially Niger. In coordination with relevant authorities and humanitarian organizations, the National Societies stepped up existing activities for migrants to respond to the influx, backed by ICRC logistic, material and financial support.

On reaching Agadez from the Libya-Niger border crossing, some 5,000 people broke their journey at a purpose-built National Society-run transit centre. As needed, they obtained help to travel onward. Meanwhile, at the Algeria-Mali border, people, including stranded migrants turned away from Algeria and people fleeing Libya, received accommodation and medical attention. The most vulnerable were transferred to a safe location to recuperate. In both countries, migrants contacted relatives using Movement telephone/RCM services, and some 6,000 received food.

Elsewhere in Mali, 200 children who had become isolated after leaving home for their education received help from the National Society to reconnect with their families through an initiative expanded since its launch in 2010. Nineteen rejoined their families.

### Violence- and disaster-affected civilians receive emergency aid

In northern Mali and Niger's Agadez and Tillabéry regions, people affected by intercommunal violence, security operations, flooding or fire, mainly IDPs, received food from National Society/ICRC teams, helping sustain them in precarious conditions. Farmers weakened by the 2010 food crisis and beset by fresh challenges, such as erratic rainfall, received similar assistance, as in Niger, where 30,286 farmers expecting a disappointing yield received food to help support their families (195,800 people). In total, 272,591 people (41,975 households) received food aid. In both countries, 5,611 residents and IDPs (860 households) struggling without belongings were given blankets, cooking equipment and other essentials. ICRC-donated stocks facilitated a swift response to emergencies, enabling the National Societies to distribute essential household items to 1,000 households (6,000 people).

CIVILIANS			MALI	NIGER
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food		Beneficiaries	77,937	200,687
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	53,754	19,580
Essential household items		Beneficiaries	9,162	2,449
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	8,246	2,204
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives		Beneficiaries	14,343	151,115
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	14,443	15,112
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries	11,750	9,165
<b>Health</b>				
Health centres supported		Structures	4	5
Average catchment population			17,933	38,316
Consultations		Patients	4,972	
	<i>of which curative</i>	Patients	3,116	
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>	Patients	459	
Immunizations		Doses	42,803	110,329
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	Doses	42,502	79,783
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	Doses	301	30,546
Referrals to a second level of care		Patients	22	
Health education		Sessions	100	

Where livelihoods had been undermined by insecurity and creeping desertification, 12,702 people (2,117 households) received cash assistance in return for deepening reservoirs or rehabilitating pasture. These activities benefited the whole community while rewarding workers with a welcome cash injection.

### **Crisis-affected people work to reconstruct and protect their livelihoods**

Nomadic crop farmers and herders struggling to overcome the 2010 food crisis in northern Mali and Niger's Agadez and Tillabéry regions benefited from various National Society/ICRC initiatives to consolidate livelihood recovery and strengthen local capacities to withstand future challenges. Many were implemented in partnership with local agricultural authorities, associations and communities, encouraging ownership and durability. Their input ensured the relevance of National Society/ICRC activities in light of environmental/security developments.

#### *Farmers' food and economic security boosted*

In both countries, 752 families (5,114 people) received ICRC-supplied seed, tools and fertilizer, helping boost production. While some grew staples, others began to diversify their sources of revenue by growing cash crops, mainly vegetables, thereby enhancing their diet and generating additional income. Market gardeners were similarly provided with vegetable seed, tools, fertilizer, training and upgraded irrigation infrastructure (see below) to maximize yield.

In Agadez, farming families took the opportunity to buy their staple, millet, at subsidized prices from cereal banks after the ICRC renovated and donated initial stocks to six such banks. Nearly 700 community members, grouped in committees, received training in cereal-stock management to ensure a reliable service year-round.

#### *Pastoralists reconstruct their livelihoods*

To boost animal health and productivity, regional veterinary services and livestock authorities, a specialist consultancy and the National Societies/ICRC cooperated to provide free outreach services and training in animal husbandry to pastoralists reliant on stockbreeding. In total, 46,014 herders and their families (276,726 people) benefited from such initiatives.

Between January and June, through a campaign launched in December 2010 with ICRC logistic and financial support and veterinary drugs/equipment, the herders vaccinated and/or treated their animals against common parasites/diseases, boosting the health and market value of over 2.25 million animals. Around 14,600 chose to sell weaker animals to the ICRC at competitive prices, leaving them with smaller, healthy herds and funds to buy food and other essentials. The weak animals were slaughtered and any edible meat cured and donated to schools and health and detention facilities to feed people under their care.

In parallel, 34,470 herders underwent training in livestock and natural resource management, learning to identify animal diseases among other skills. Some formed committees to run fodder banks, which allowed pastoralists to buy fodder at affordable rates just as cereal banks served crop farmers (see above). Once trained in stock management, 61 such committees were supplied with fodder and salt licks to kick-start their services, sufficient to cater for 30,000 herders for up to three months.

Towards year-end, given indications of an imminent deterioration in food security regionwide, preparations to mitigate the threat began with additional, large-scale cereal distributions and veterinary campaigns. In support, 12 veterinary assistants in Agadez were selected for ICRC-funded training.

### **Vulnerable communities gain easier access to quality water and health care**

In Mali's violence-prone north, 11,750 urban residents gained improved access to clean water after the ICRC repaired/constructed 17 water points in Gao, extending the network to areas populated by IDPs, and rehabilitated a sub-surface dam in Kidal. Similarly, in Niger, pastoralists and market gardeners (see above) were better able to meet domestic, farming and livestock needs thanks to well-repair/irrigation initiatives in rural Agadez and Tillabéry.

In both countries, health authorities in northern regions received assistance in delivering services to government-recommended standards. Several communities gained easier access to health care with the construction/renovation of eight health centres (149 beds) equipped with water/sanitation facilities. Of these, three in Agadez reopened for the first time since 2007 with six months' worth of essential drugs/equipment.

Health workers benefited from supplies, training and supervision, notably to reduce health risks surrounding pregnancy and, in Mali, to improve medical stock management and the handling of HIV/AIDS. Eight Malians qualified as skilled traditional midwives on a nine-month, ICRC-funded course. With malaria and food insecurity commonplace, health workers offered malaria treatment and nutritional guidance during community-based education sessions prepared in consultation with ICRC delegates.

With ICRC vehicle, financial and supervisory support, including advice on storing/transporting vaccines in optimum conditions, health workers made vital immunizations (e.g. against poliomyelitis or meningitis) available to remote, nomadic communities that had missed out during years of insecurity. In Niger, for example, teams administered 110,329 vaccine doses, including 79,783 for children aged five or under. Children at risk of malnutrition received vitamins.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	MALI	NIGER
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited	2,371	3,794
Detainees visited and monitored individually	25	7
Detainees newly registered	10	2
Number of visits carried out	14	9
Number of places of detention visited	6	6
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
RCMs collected		2
RCMs distributed	1	1
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	3	21

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees in Mali and Niger 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*). Some chose to send news to relatives using the Movement family-links network. Following visits, delegates shared feedback with the authorities confidentially.

Changes within the penitentiary administration in Mali resulted in the ICRC obtaining wider access to detainees there. Delegates pursued efforts to ensure such access was full and systematic. Around 160 prison personnel improved their grasp of the organization's activities at Justice Ministry/ICRC workshops, helping gain their support. A round-table with relevant ministry officials served to review the progress made by the authorities towards ensuring detainees' access to adequate food, health care and outdoor recreational spaces.

In Niger, too, the authorities and delegates had constructive dialogue about the shortcomings in the judicial/penitentiary system, and agreed, for example, to work together on reducing lengthy pre-trial detention. The Justice Ministry was invited to formalize the agreement governing ICRC visits to detainees on the strength of its work to date. A seminar intended for prison directors had to be postponed owing to ICRC staffing constraints.

To reduce their exposure to health risks aggravated by dilapidated penitentiary infrastructure, 1,385 inmates in Niger benefited from ICRC repair/construction work on sanitation, water and waste-disposal facilities in four prisons. Similar work had begun in other facilities in both countries. To facilitate safe hygiene practices, detainees also received hygiene/cleaning materials, and under a new agreement with the Red Cross Society of Niger hygiene teams were to be trained and equipped in 15 prisons.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

In Niger, where no physical rehabilitation centre existed to provide quality care to victims of mines/ERW, the ICRC undertook to support Niamey national hospital in reactivating its orthopaedic department from 2012.

As no medical emergencies arose, hospitals had no need for ICRC material support.

## AUTHORITIES

Senior ministers, diplomats, representatives of international bodies (including the UN, the IOM and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation) and the ICRC met regularly to discuss regional humanitarian/security concerns. Such contacts facilitated humanitarian coordination in responding to, for example, the needs of arrivals from Libya and recurring threats to food security. Niger's incoming civilian government readily engaged in dialogue with delegates on IHL- and detention-related matters, progressively consolidating their cooperation.

In areas where National Society/ICRC assistance operations were under way (see *Civilians*), interactive presentations for local

authorities contributed to wider acceptance of the Movement, its emblems, and humanitarian principles, thereby facilitating access to needy communities.

Both Mali and Niger took tangible steps to advance IHL implementation. At round-tables in each country gathering relevant decision-makers, the authorities committed to ratifying outstanding treaties and establishing national IHL committees. In particular, Mali worked towards ratifying the African Union Convention on IDPs, and both countries sought ICRC legal expertise in revising their penal codes and developing legislation on weapon use and the repression of war crimes. Additionally, Malian parliamentarians and magistrates learnt about their role in facilitating IHL implementation at workshops organized with the National Society and the Institute of Judicial Training respectively. Plans to sponsor other officials to attend an IHL seminar in Abuja fell through following the event's cancellation for security reasons (see *Nigeria*).

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The fragile humanitarian and security situation affecting northern Mali and Niger's Agadez and Tillabéry regions underscored the importance of obtaining the support of all weapon bearers for Movement activities. In these parts, military/police field commanders maintained contact with the ICRC regarding prevailing conditions, including potential threats to civilians/humanitarian workers. Over 300 troops stationed locally learnt about National Society/ICRC operations and their responsibilities under IHL/international human rights law, as applicable, at presentations facilitated by delegates/National Society personnel. In Agadez, many such sessions were conducted by officers drawing on previous ICRC training. A greater ICRC field presence in volatile areas allowed delegates to strengthen their dialogue with other weapon bearers.

Military authorities in both countries welcomed ICRC support as they pursued the integration of IHL into their forces' doctrine, training and operations. Three senior officers deepened their IHL knowledge at international training events with ICRC funding, and Mali's army training unit worked with delegates to revise train-the-trainer course content. Major training facilities were provided with up-to-date manuals to help instructors teach IHL and troops to better adhere to humanitarian principles.

Upon request from Niger's chief of army staff, several hundred peacekeepers bound for Côte d'Ivoire learnt about Movement operations there. Trainees at Bamako Peacekeeping School, meanwhile, examined the relevance of IHL to peace-support operations through ICRC-devised exercises/courses.

To better integrate international human rights law into Niger's police curriculum, 20 police instructors reinforced their understanding of international standards of law enforcement at a national police school/ICRC seminar.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Through fora and/or bilateral contacts, NGOs, women's associations, academic circles, and community and religious leaders, including Mali's High Islamic Council, exchanged views on topical

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		MALI	NIGER
Economic security, water and habitat			
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	2,145	4,866
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries		1,385

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humanitarian and security concerns; some learnt first aid from National Society instructors. The region's foremost religious university, in Niamey, and the ICRC organized a conference on the protection of vulnerable communities, prompting animated discussions on universal humanitarian principles. Students in both countries enjoyed access to ICRC reference materials and advice to prepare IHL-related dissertations, and teams from 11 institutions tackled IHL-related scenarios at moot court competitions organized by key universities with National Society/ICRC input. Lawyers and trainee magistrates examined means of repressing IHL violations at ICRC presentations.

National/international media helped broaden awareness of IHL, humanitarian issues and the Movement, taking up National Society/ICRC footage, press releases and interviews to report on their operations. An ICRC film highlighting its assistance to violence-affected people in Tillabéry, for instance, generated prime-time television coverage. More locally, community radio stations contributed to the success of human/livestock vaccination campaigns (see *Civilians*) by ensuring that this news reached the nomadic populations. In Niger, 25 journalists specializing in human rights gained greater insight into ICRC-related activities at a discussion session, encouraging accurate humanitarian reporting.

This interaction, alongside National Society/ICRC assistance (see *Civilians*), helped build strong support for the Movement, even in violence-prone regions where few international actors are present.

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

The region's National Societies benefited from ICRC funds, guidance, materials and logistic back-up to strengthen their emergency response, family-links, communication and management capacities. Branches in Kidal (Mali) and Tillabéry (Niger) moved into ICRC-renovated premises designed to facilitate efficient humanitarian action. Regular meetings of Movement components working locally ensured coordination, reinforcing cross-border cooperation.

Both National Societies played an integral role in the successful implementation of ICRC assistance and communication activities (see above), reinforcing their visibility and operational experience. To support them in this, nearly 500 volunteers benefited from tailored ICRC courses, for example to enhance their needs-assessment skills. Given widespread insecurity, branch managers in Niger devised standard security procedures reflecting the Safer Access approach and trained personnel to apply them systematically. The Mali Red Cross established additional first-aid teams in six high-risk areas.

With financial and material support, both National Societies expanded family-links activities for children and vulnerable migrants, providing valuable support to people fleeing Libya (see *Civilians*). Family-links personnel enhanced their skills at a regional workshop (see *Dakar*).

After honing presentation techniques and information materials with ICRC training and funds, communication officers were better equipped to promote the Movement and humanitarian principles. Besides campaigning for respect for the Movement's emblems, the National Societies focused on stimulating youth interest. The Niger Red Cross, for example, trained 120 teachers running Red Cross school clubs to administer first aid, and created 20 new clubs.

# PRETORIA (regional)

COVERING: Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa, Swaziland



ICRC regional delegation

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 to restore contact with family members. It promotes ratification of IHL treaties and their national implementation and encourages the incorporation of IHL into military training and university curricula. The ICRC supports the region's National Societies, in cooperation with the International Federation. It also visits detainees in Lesotho.

## CONTEXT

South Africa remained an important political and economic actor exerting influence within Africa. It engaged regularly in diplomacy, notably in relation to the armed conflicts in Côte d'Ivoire and Libya. South Africa also provided troops for peacekeeping operations abroad. In April, it joined the group of emerging economies comprising Brazil, China, India and the Russian Federation.

On the domestic front, the government concluded a process to regularize undocumented immigrants, mostly from Zimbabwe, living in the country and, in tandem, resumed deportations. Protests and strikes over low wages, rising unemployment, income inequality and poor delivery of public services sometimes turned violent, including during the run-up to local elections in May. Foreign workers and business owners occasionally came under attack during the unrest or were separately targeted.

In Swaziland, a growing financial crisis led to the closure of the University of Swaziland in August and threats of non-payment of civil servant salaries. Civil society groups in Botswana and Swaziland organized a series of social and political demonstrations and strikes calling for economic reform in Botswana and both political and economic reform in Swaziland.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The Pretoria delegation concentrated on promoting widespread understanding of humanitarian principles and on reinforcing the ICRC's standing as a reference on IHL for political and military authorities and other influential actors in the region.

Thus, the ICRC strengthened contacts with national and international political authorities, particularly those in South Africa, regularly updating them on the humanitarian situation in African countries experiencing armed conflict and other situations of violence.

The delegation offered technical support to national IHL committee members and other government officials in the ratification and domestic implementation of IHL instruments, for example during a series of training sessions for representatives from Botswana and Lesotho. A regional IHL seminar, hosted in August by South Africa's Department of International Relations and Cooperation and the ICRC, provided a forum for representatives from the region to exchange IHL-related information. During 2011, Botswana and Swaziland ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and South African parliamentarians discussed IHL-related issues with the ICRC during public hearings on the implementation of the Geneva Conventions Bill.

### EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	73
Assistance	-
Prevention	1,438
Cooperation with National Societies	958
General	-

► **2,469**

of which: Overheads 151

### IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	72%
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### PERSONNEL

Expatriates	8
National staff (daily workers not included)	27

### KEY POINTS

#### In 2011, the ICRC:

- increased IHL training for South African National Defence Force (SANDF) personnel, including those deployed on peacekeeping missions
- with the SANDF, hosted the Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations
- visited detainees arrested in relation to an alleged assassination attempt in 2009 on Lesotho's prime minister
- developed a partnership with an NGO running a sport-based project aimed at reducing youth violence
- reinforced the National Societies' capacities to respond to needs created by elections and political demonstrations and to restore family links

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected		397	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed		382		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>				
Human remains transferred/repatriated		1		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		11	Women	Minors
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		94	15	40
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		180		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited		9	Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually		9		
Detainees newly registered		7		
Number of visits carried out		2		
Number of places of detention visited		1		
<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		3		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	9		

1. Lesotho only

With ICRC support, IHL training increased in military education and training centres and for South African National Defence Force (SANDF) troops deployed on peacekeeping missions. Senior officers from across the region participated in the SANDF- and ICRC-supported Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations, held in Pretoria.

Meanwhile, the ICRC reached out to a wide range of civil society actors in the region, including journalists and members of think-tanks, NGOs and private companies. It continued to foster IHL teaching and research in universities, by providing technical expertise and education materials, hosting the annual meeting of IHL teachers and the All Africa Course on IHL, contributing to the *African Yearbook on International Humanitarian Law* and sponsoring the participation of students in IHL competitions. In South Africa, the ICRC developed a partnership with an NGO running a sport-based project aimed at reducing youth violence.

The ICRC provided material, financial and technical support and training in first-aid and the Safer Access approach to help the region's National Societies respond effectively to emergencies, for example by providing first aid during strikes and demonstrations in Botswana and Swaziland, and reconnect refugees and asylum seekers with their families.

The ICRC and other Movement partners worked to strengthen coordination mechanisms during regular and larger-scale regional meetings.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Following the extradition to Lesotho of seven people previously detained in South Africa in relation to an alleged assassination attempt in 2009 on Lesotho's prime minister, the ICRC carried out two visits to the group, as well as to the two individuals already

detained in Lesotho on the same charges. Visits were conducted in accordance with the ICRC's standard procedures. The authorities received confidential feedback and a written report, including recommendations for improving detention conditions. Inmates kept in touch with their families abroad through the RCM network and received hygiene items and other essentials as needed. When one of the detainees died in hospital after a serious illness, the ICRC facilitated the repatriation of the remains to the deceased's country of origin.

## AUTHORITIES

During meetings organized and/or attended by the ICRC, members of the diplomatic community, government officials and representatives of regional/international organizations, including UN and African Union bodies based in South Africa, kept abreast of the Movement's activities.

Meetings between South Africa's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the ICRC focused on the humanitarian situation in Côte d'Ivoire, Libya and Somalia. At regional level, dialogue was pursued with the Pan-African Parliament and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) with a view to identifying areas of mutual interest and possible cooperation.

Nearly 30 government representatives from 14 countries enhanced their IHL awareness during the regional IHL seminar organized by South Africa's Department of International Relations and the ICRC in Pretoria in August. The national IHL committees in Lesotho and South Africa met regularly, receiving ICRC input, and representatives of Lesotho's IHL committee and of Botswana's government participated in training sessions on national IHL implementation and the ICRC's related services. Botswana ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions in June, as did Swaziland in September.

In the run-up to public hearings on the implementation of the Geneva Conventions Bill, the South African Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Defence and Military Veterans was briefed by the ICRC. The committee subsequently adopted the bill, which at year-end had yet to go before the National Assembly.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

In South Africa, an increased number of SANDF training institutions, including the Peace Mission Training Centre in Pretoria and the School for Military Justice, requested and received ICRC briefings on a more frequent basis. Some 230 staff, including captains, majors and officers, benefited from such briefings. The SANDF also sought ICRC technical advice on the development of its IHL-related training curriculum. More than 2,000 SANDF troops attended IHL briefings prior to their deployment on peacekeeping missions, while dialogue with the army explored ways of conducting such presentations at command level.

Regionwide, members of the armed and security forces participated in briefings and presentations designed to enhance their understanding of humanitarian principles and garner their support for the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

More than 60 senior officers participated in the Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations, hosted in Pretoria by the SANDF and the ICRC (see *International law and cooperation*). Regional participants, in this workshop and others, received ICRC sponsorship. Some 170 officers from staff colleges in Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe learnt more about IHL during a Combined Joint African Exercise (designed to plan multinational peace-support operations), in which the ICRC participated. Representatives of the SADC met with the ICRC, which offered to provide technical support in integrating IHL into its standby brigade's doctrine, training and operations.

### CIVIL SOCIETY

Drawing on press releases, interviews and, increasingly, the ICRC's website, South African media with pan-African reach reported regularly on the Movement's initiatives and humanitarian concerns in Africa. For example, one of South Africa's premier news sources launched an online multimedia gallery to raise awareness of the ICRC's support to a hospital in Somalia treating weapon-wounded patients. Ahead of local elections in South Africa, some 14 journalists participated in a workshop, organized jointly with a media training institute, on safe humanitarian reporting techniques. During the workshop, they also learnt basic first-aid procedures from National Society volunteers.

Staff of influential think-tanks, private companies and NGOs exchanged expertise with the ICRC during various events. These contacts, backed by an internal review, strengthened the delegation's understanding of potential triggers of sporadic violence in South Africa.

Universities teaching IHL to undergraduates (15 institutions) and postgraduates (8 institutions) received ICRC technical input and education materials. A network of African IHL experts, including academics, was further strengthened during the ICRC-supported annual meeting of teachers of IHL and the All Africa Course on IHL, both held in Pretoria. The ICRC also contributed expertise to the *African Yearbook on International Humanitarian Law* and sponsored the participation of student teams in IHL-related competitions.

Given the lack of progress in integrating the ICRC's Exploring Humanitarian Law programme into secondary school curricula in South Africa, the delegation shelved this initiative. Meanwhile, the ICRC developed a partnership with an NGO running a sport-based project aimed at reducing youth violence. The ICRC was to provide funding and research expertise.

### RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Backed by ICRC training, materials, financing and technical support, the region's National Societies continued to develop their core activities. Movement components met regularly, and in wider regional gatherings, to coordinate their work.

To reinforce emergency-response capacities, National Society personnel from 10 countries, including all four of the region's National Societies, worked to harmonize their planning and response tools and training during a disaster-management workshop in Johannesburg, organized by the International Federation and the ICRC.

National Society staff and volunteers received training in first aid and the Safer Access approach, subsequently drawing on these skills in the field. With ICRC financial and technical support, the National Societies of Botswana and Swaziland administered first aid during public demonstrations and strikes. Following strikes by medical staff, the Botswana National Society deployed more than 300 volunteers to provide hospital care. In South Africa, 38 first-aid teams, comprising some 500 volunteers, assisted people taken ill while queuing to vote in local elections.

Personnel from the National Societies continued helping refugees and asylum seekers to reconnect with their families by collecting and distributing RCMs. To further develop these services, regional personnel attended a meeting in South Africa, where they studied migration trends and exchanged ideas on how to strengthen the family-links network and cross-border coordination.

To further raise awareness of IHL and the Movement, the National Societies marked World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day (8 May) with ICRC-supported public communication campaigns. Red Cross volunteers, particularly in Botswana and Swaziland, bolstered their capacities to increase public understanding of humanitarian principles and the Movement.

In Swaziland, the National Society, with ICRC support, discussed IHL and humanitarian values with head teachers with a view to expanding its youth recruitment and outreach programme.

# TUNIS (regional)

COVERING: Libya (see separate chapter), Mauritania, Morocco/Western Sahara, Tunisia



ICRC regional delegation ICRC delegation ICRC mission  
 ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre ICRC office/presence  
 \* Map shows structures supporting ICRC operations in Libya

EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)	
Protection	12,605
Assistance	33,518
Prevention	4,222
Cooperation with National Societies	2,969
General	-

► **53,314**  
 of which: Overheads 3,224

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	70%

PERSONNEL	
Expatriates	77
National staff (daily workers not included)	71

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- stepped up activities and increased its support to the Tunisian Red Crescent to enable an effective response to needs arising from armed conflict in Libya
- with the Tunisian Red Crescent and the International Federation, provided meals, essential household/hygiene items and family-links services to people fleeing Libya and also facilitated 96,783 phone calls
- with Tunisia's water authorities, constructed a water distribution system in Choucha transit camp and 2 pipelines in the wider border area, making adequate quantities of clean water available to Tunisians and people fleeing Libya
- following riots in Tunisian prisons, helped the authorities restore the penitentiary system to full capacity, notably by renovating damaged accommodation and clinics and enhancing health and safety
- in Mauritania, strengthened its support to the penitentiary authorities, launching various initiatives to improve detainees' access to adequate food, health care and hygiene conditions
- welcomed the ratification of the 1977 Additional Protocols by Morocco and of the Rome Statute by Tunisia

The regional delegation based in Tunis, 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 in the region are essential partners in this process.

## CONTEXT

In Tunisia, street protests that began in December 2010 on socio-economic grounds swiftly gathered momentum, transforming into a popular challenge to the long-ruling regime. Widespread violence ensued, alongside prison riots, and the armed forces were deployed to maintain order. On 14 January, the president departed, giving way to a first transitional administration. In October, constituent assembly elections, widely respected for their credibility, took place. A coalition government, led by the Ennahda party, took office in December to draw up a new constitution. In the absence of tangible economic improvements, public protests continued throughout the year.

From February, the outbreak of armed conflict in Libya caused several hundred thousand foreigners and Libyans to flee to neighbouring countries, mainly Tunisia and Egypt (see *Egypt*), exacerbating socio-political pressures. The Tunisian authorities and humanitarian organizations developed operations to provide shelter, relief and/or repatriation/resettlement assistance to refugees and people in transit until the situation stabilized.

Tunisia's uprising found echoes across the region. Protests in Morocco and Mauritania prompted the authorities to act to alleviate socio-economic and, in some cases, political or ethnic tensions. In Morocco, a vote for constitutional reform resulted in parliamentary elections and a new government. The country's Consultative Council for Human Rights (CCDH) was replaced by the National Council for Human Rights (CNDH).

The status of Western Sahara remained a contentious issue between Morocco and the Polisario Front. Families on both sides continued to seek news of relatives missing from the 1975–91 Western Sahara conflict. Mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW) remained from this period.

Violence persisted around the Mauritania-Mali frontier, involving, according to some sources, the self-styled Al-Qaeda Organization in the Islamic Maghreb. Security operations targeting armed groups suspected of endangering State security reportedly led to arrests. Reports of prolific cross-border weapon trading linked to the Libyan conflict generated unease regionwide.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Given regional developments, the Tunis delegation adapted its priorities, scaling up its activities to meet humanitarian needs arising from unrest in Tunisia (also affecting prisons) and,

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>			UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected		171	36	
RCMs distributed		88	16	
Phone calls facilitated between family members		96,787		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons<sup>1</sup></b>			Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		487	77	63
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		111		
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	11		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		421	75	39
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>			Girls	Demobilized children
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011		30	7	
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		230		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		9		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>			Women	Minors
Detainees visited		24,510		
Detainees visited and monitored individually		234	12	1
Detainees newly registered		92	11	1
Number of visits carried out		119		
Number of places of detention visited		40		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		81		
RCMs distributed		37		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		79		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		16		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Not including people missing as a consequence of the Western Sahara armed conflict

2. Mauritania, Morocco/Western Sahara, Tunisia

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)<sup>3</sup></b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	1,626	40%	20%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	126,140	16%	4%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	145,000	28%	45%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food <sup>4</sup>	Beneficiaries	257		
Essential household items <sup>4</sup>	Beneficiaries	1,444		
Water and habitat activities <sup>5</sup>	Beneficiaries	3,305		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals<sup>3</sup></b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	9		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	Structures		
Admissions	Patients	1,265		
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	Patients		
Operations performed		1,150		
Outpatient consultations	Patients	8,850		
	<i>of which medical</i>	Patients		
<b>First aid<sup>3</sup></b>				
First-aid posts supported	Structures	1		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	Structures		
Wounded patients treated	Patients	691		
<b>Physical rehabilitation<sup>6</sup></b>				
Centres supported	Structures	1		
Patients receiving services	Patients	531	176	106
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	17	5	
Prostheses delivered	Units	20	4	
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	56	30	1
Orthoses delivered	Units	64	32	4
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units		
Crutches delivered	Units	89		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	11		

3. Tunisia

4. Mauritania

5. Mauritania, Tunisia

6. Physical rehabilitation centre in Rabouni (south-western Algeria) for disabled Saharawis

subsequently, armed conflict in Libya. (For a description of ICRC operations conducted by the Tunis delegation in Libya, see the separate chapter: *Libya*.) In March, the ICRC increased the operation's budget and appealed for additional funds. Regionwide, it pursued planned protection activities for detainees and dispersed relatives, while working to broaden support for humanitarian principles and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

To guide an effective Movement response at the Tunisia-Libya border, the ICRC and the International Federation strengthened their support to the Tunisian Red Crescent to facilitate emergency operations. In coordination with the Tunisian authorities and other actors present, including Movement components, the ICRC worked alongside the National Society to meet the basic needs of new arrivals, mainly in Choucha transit camp. As necessary, they provided meals, household/hygiene essentials and family-links services. With the Tunisian water board, the ICRC installed a water supply system and sanitation facilities in Choucha, contributing to adequate living conditions there. Outside the camps, to reduce strain on local resources, it delivered aid to Libyan refugees and struggling Tunisians and substantially upgraded the water network. Hospitals admitting people wounded in Libya but seeking treatment in Tunisia received medical/surgical materials and, in one case, war-surgery training. As the situation normalized, the ICRC scaled down emergency assistance, subsequently focusing on helping the National Society prepare for the October elections.

ICRC delegates continued to visit detainees in Mauritania and Tunisia. In Mauritania, they stepped up support to the authorities, combining direct assistance with advice and training to encourage sustainable improvements to penitentiary health care and living conditions. They launched initiatives to combat malnutrition and poor hygiene, provided on-the-job training to health workers and renovated unsound water/sanitation infrastructure. In Tunisia, the authorities readily accepted ICRC help to restore the penitentiary system to full capacity, improve health and safety, and better prepare prison workers to handle unrest. This included rehabilitating damaged clinics and accommodation.

Besides establishing contact with the transitional Tunisian administration, the ICRC maintained dialogue with authorities in Mauritania and Morocco to strengthen their support for IHL and ICRC activities. It provided training for government officials and IHL implementation bodies to advance treaty ratification/implementation and for military/security personnel in Mauritania and Morocco to enhance their understanding of IHL/international human rights law. Closer cooperation with media circles and the organization of IHL events for civil society members widened awareness of Movement activities and humanitarian principles.

The ICRC prosthetic/orthotic workshop and physical rehabilitation centre in south-west Algeria continued to provide limb-fitting and physiotherapy services to disabled Saharawi refugees, including mine/ERW victims.

Operational priorities delayed planned mine-risk education activities in Western Sahara. With ICRC guidance, however, the Moroccan Red Crescent prepared to resume these, while redesigning its family-links and communication strategies. The Mauritanian Red Crescent benefited from similar support in revising its statutes, policies and operational strategy.

## CIVILIANS

With the onset of hostilities in Libya, Libyans and foreign residents of Libya streamed into south-east Tunisia. While most Libyans sought refuge in local communities, foreigners gathered in transit facilities established by the authorities and humanitarian organizations to await repatriation/resettlement in third countries.

Mandated by the authorities to coordinate the relief effort, the Tunisian Red Crescent received increased support from the ICRC and other Movement components to enable an effective response to emergency needs (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). Together they worked with all actors present to handle the flow of arrivals. ICRC efforts focused mainly on providing family-links services, improving living conditions in the largest camp, Choucha, and strengthening the National Society's capacities in terms of camp management. Frequent meetings served to identify unmet needs, allocate responsibilities and establish referral systems.

### **People in transit contact relatives and obtain required paperwork**

Throughout the year, people in transit received assistance from National Society/ICRC teams in locating/contacting families in Libya or elsewhere, making 96,783 calls via a free telephone service. To facilitate UNHCR/IOM evacuation efforts, 230 people obtained ICRC travel documents.

Many people met delegates privately to discuss their circumstances, enabling the ICRC to learn about conditions in Libya and to collect allegations of arrests and abuses. The latter were collected with a view to approaching the alleged perpetrators and urging them to take the necessary corrective measures.

### **People in transit, refugees and vulnerable Tunisians receive water, food and other essentials**

Upon arrival, over 125,000 people in transit camps and Libyans staying with Tunisian families were given ICRC kits containing essential household/hygiene items, including some from the International Federation. Tunisian families struggling under increased socio-economic pressures similarly received household necessities.

In regions affected by influx, 145,000 people benefited from ICRC water/sanitation initiatives undertaken alongside the national water board and local authorities. Installing a water distribution system in Choucha ensured that camp residents had continuous access to clean water. New showers and latrines and regular waste collection contributed to a healthy environment. After securing the camp water supply, ICRC engineers turned to upgrading the wider water network, while UNHCR assumed responsibility for managing/maintaining camp infrastructure. Tunisians and refugees in border areas saw their water supply increase substantially with the construction of two pipelines (5-km and 10-km long), thereby alleviating strain on local wells.

Meal provision in Choucha was a joint effort. Of four on-site kitchens, one was operated by the National Society with help from the ICRC, which installed the facilities, and from WFP and local communities, which donated ingredients. Between March and 17 April, when WFP partners took over, National Society volunteers served over 373,000 meals. Outside Choucha, 1,626 Libyan refugees were similarly assured of a nutritious meal thanks to ICRC food donations.

In May, tensions among frustrated groups awaiting transfer, and among Tunisians affected by their presence, resulted in the destruction of Choucha. ICRC activities there, briefly suspended, resumed on a smaller scale following its reconstruction. As the situation in Libya stabilized, the influx tailed off, refugees began returning and needs at the border diminished. Movement partners scaled down their activities, continuing to offer family-links services (see above). By year-end, only Choucha camp remained open, under UNHCR management, hosting some 3,600 foreigners awaiting resettlement. Meanwhile, Tunisia having reinstated border controls in October, migrants awaiting administrative clearance received ad hoc food, water and/or blankets.

### Family-links services remain available regionwide

Family-links services remained available to dispersed relatives elsewhere in Tunisia and the wider region. In particular, families maintained contact with relatives detained/interned in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba or elsewhere abroad through RCMs and phone/video calls. One Tunisian who had resettled in Europe following his internment received a family visit there arranged by the ICRC, easing his reintegration.

The Libyan crisis, while delaying progress on promoting the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement among the region's National Societies, demonstrated the relevance of family-links services. The Moroccan Red Crescent requested ICRC training to better integrate family-links activities into disaster management.

### Efforts pursued to provide answers to the families of persons missing from the Western Sahara conflict

The ICRC remained ready, as a neutral intermediary, to assist the Moroccan authorities and the Polisario Front in clarifying the fate of people missing in connection with the Western Sahara conflict and in informing the families accordingly. Following the dissolution of the CCDH mandated to address the issue for Morocco, the CNDH that replaced it proposed resuming discussions once it had established itself.

## 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. Some used Movement family-links services to contact their families/consular representatives.

Following visits, observations and, where necessary, recommendations were shared with the authorities confidentially. They were encouraged to promote existing legislation designed to protect detainees and to penalize any proven abuses.

After the Tunisian uprising, the Defence and Interior Ministries granted the ICRC access to all detainees under their jurisdictions. People newly arrested for State security reasons, including individuals associated with the former regime, therefore benefited from ICRC visits.

### Tunisian interim authorities supported in restoring the penitentiary system to full capacity

The Tunisian uprising sparked riots among detainees feeling ill-informed and uncertain of their future. Fires and violent confrontations with prison personnel ensued. Damage to infrastructure rendered some quarters uninhabitable, including clinics, aggravating longstanding overcrowding and impeding medical care.

Drawing on a subsequent ICRC assessment of conditions in 28 prisons, and the resulting recommendations, Tunisia's interim authorities welcomed advice and practical support in addressing urgent needs, restoring the penitentiary system to full capacity and better preparing prison workers to manage tensions.

Inmates in one prison regained full use of their quarters after the ICRC renovated damaged accommodation. A fire-detection/ alarm system, part-installed by year-end, stood to improve their safety. Four damaged clinics had essential equipment refitted. Penitentiary officials discussed their experiences at ICRC-facilitated round-tables, bringing to light management/health care issues requiring attention.

Among other steps taken to improve detainees' well-being, around 100 health workers examined medical ethics at an ICRC seminar, focusing on confidentiality and the accurate documentation of physical/psychological symptoms. Inmates sentenced to death acquired the right to receive family visits.

Towards year-end, the authorities announced their intention to resume ICRC-supported projects to tackle overcrowding initiated in 2010 but sidelined during 2011. To help them better analyse/respond to prison population trends, an ICRC-commissioned statistics expert advised on improvements to data collection/sharing procedures.

### Detainees in Mauritania benefit from new nutritional and health care initiatives

Lacking the resources to address shortcomings in prison infrastructure and management, the Mauritanian authorities benefited from increased ICRC material, training and advisory support aimed primarily at establishing an effective penitentiary health

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	MAURITANIA	TUNISIA
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited	1,778	22,732
Detainees visited and monitored individually	66	168
		<i>of whom women</i>
		<i>of whom minors</i>
Detainees newly registered	23	69
		<i>of whom women</i>
		<i>of whom minors</i>
Number of visits carried out	48	71
Number of places of detention visited	7	33
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
RCMs collected	20	61
RCMs distributed	4	33
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	29	50

system and so securing detainees' well-being. With ICRC encouragement, the Health and Justice Ministries met more regularly to explore solutions and accepted help in appealing to the Finance Ministry for increased funding.

Through a therapeutic feeding initiative launched to combat life-threatening conditions in Nouakchott's Dar Naïm prison, 257 malnourished detainees received high-calorie supplements alongside their regular meals. Meanwhile, five prison clinics received donations of basic medicines/equipment, helping ensure that wounded/sick inmates obtained adequate treatment.

To mitigate general health risks, 1,444 detainees received soap and other items to facilitate good hygiene. On ICRC advice, some formed hygiene teams to conduct regular cleaning, while the Health Ministry appointed a hygienist to coordinate hygiene-control mechanisms. Inmates at risk from scabies had their quarters fumigated and, as needed, received treatment. These initiatives, alongside an overhaul of water/sanitation facilities in one prison, contributed to healthier conditions.

In parallel, prison health workers benefited from on-the-job training and supervision, backed by salary incentives, to kick-start sustainable improvements. They were encouraged to adhere to regular working hours, increase the frequency of consultations and improve medical stock management.

To promote adherence to judicial guarantees, relevant officials worked with delegates to produce a reference document outlining the guarantees to be respected at various stages in the judicial process.

### WOUNDED AND SICK

Having sustained injuries in Libya, wounded people sought treatment in southern Tunisia. To support them in handling the influx, nine hospitals received ICRC medical/surgical materials and 29 hospital personnel honed their techniques in treating weapon wounds on an ICRC course.

With resources focused on Libya-related needs, the ICRC temporarily suspended an initiative, begun in 2010, to raise awareness of the dangers of mines/ERW in Moroccan- and Polisario Front-controlled parts of Western Sahara. Nevertheless, volunteers from the Saharawi Campaign to Ban Landmines and the Moroccan Red Crescent (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*) prepared to resume activity, improving their communication skills at ICRC workshops.

Meanwhile, 531 disabled Saharawis, including victims of mines/ERW, benefited from limb-fitting/physiotherapy services provided by the ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic workshop and physical rehabilitation centre in Rabouni, near Tindouf, south-west Algeria. Serving nearby refugee camps, the centre prevented patients from having to travel long distances for treatment. Six local physiotherapists and prosthetic/orthotic technicians upgraded their skills with ICRC training, helping ensure sustainability.

### AUTHORITIES

Tunisia's transitional government developed a constructive dialogue with the ICRC, including by cooperating to improve detainees' conditions (see *People deprived of their freedom*). The government's support, and coordination with actors at field level, facilitated the Movement's contribution to humanitarian operations linked to the Libyan conflict (see *Civilians and Wounded and sick*).

In Mauritania and Morocco, dialogue focused on building support for the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and aimed at formalizing the ICRC's presence there. Following the dissolution of the CCDH in Morocco (see *Context*), contact was initiated with its successor, the CNDH.

Drawing on ICRC expertise, materials and sponsorship, the region's governments made advances in treaty ratification. Morocco and Tunisia ratified the 1977 Additional Protocols and the Rome Statute respectively, while Mauritania prepared to ratify the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Tunisia's IHL committee spearheaded progress on legislation protecting the Movement's emblems. Representatives of 18 Arab States adopted recommendations towards the creation of an Arab Model Law on IHL at a gathering in Rabat organized by Morocco's national IHL committee, the League of Arab States and the ICRC. Besides co-organizing with the ICRC round-tables for officials and parliamentarians, national IHL committee members joined IHL instructors and diplomats at regional ICRC seminars to enhance their expertise. In Mauritania, discussions began aimed at encouraging the authorities to bring national legislation in line with IHL.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Given the unrest in the region and security operations around the Mauritania-Mali border (see *Context*), building respect among weapon bearers for Movement operations, international human rights law and other rules governing the conduct of security operations was crucial. Military/security institutions regionwide cooperated with the ICRC to that end.

During briefings or seminars at national/regional training institutions, some 300 police officers and peacekeepers in Morocco and over 230 military/security personnel in Mauritania examined the application of these bodies of law in contemporary situations of violence/armed conflict and, where relevant, their command responsibilities.

Mauritania's chief military/security commanders and Tunisia's Interior Ministry accepted ICRC proposals to help them better integrate IHL/international human rights law into their forces' basic training. Tunisian officials particularly requested support in redesigning the police/National Guard curricula to incorporate rules applicable when maintaining public order. Tunisia's armed forces, meanwhile, were given IHL reference materials to support them in pursuing IHL instruction independently.

At the Tunisia-Libya border, military authorities maintained regular contact with delegates regarding security issues. They were reminded of their responsibility to respect the principle of

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		MAURITANIA	TUNISIA
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>			
Food	Beneficiaries	257	
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	1,444	
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,305	2,000

*non-refoulement* should combatants from Libya enter Tunisian territory. Representatives of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) and ICRC delegates similarly exchanged views on the humanitarian/security situation region-wide and in Saharawi refugee camps in particular. Planned seminars for MINURSO and African Union Standby Force personnel were postponed given new operational priorities.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Efforts to increase acceptance of humanitarian principles and the Movement continued, taking advantage of new media freedoms to expand contacts among journalists.

Media representatives in Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia strengthened cooperation with the ICRC. At a seminar organized with the Tunis-based African Centre for Training of Journalists and Communicators, for example, journalists enhanced their understanding of IHL. Access to such events, including regional media workshops, and to ICRC information materials/interviews contributed to wider, more accurate coverage of Movement activities, including at the Tunisia-Libya border (see *Civilians*).

Through bilateral meetings, seminars and round-tables, human rights and religious organizations, legal associations and ICRC delegates discussed issues of mutual interest, such as penitentiary health care in Mauritania. In Morocco, some 60 NGO representatives acquired a greater insight into the legal framework protecting civilians at a CNDH/national IHL committee seminar incorporating ICRC presentations.

Institutions and academics supported ICRC efforts to stimulate interest in IHL and the Movement in higher-education circles, co-organizing lectures/seminars or publishing IHL-related articles. Over 50 students debated common ground between IHL and Islamic law at a regional forum run by Mauritania's leading religious training institute and the ICRC. Dialogue developed with this institute aimed at introducing IHL in its curricula. At a lecture co-organized by Tunis University, UNHCR, the IOM and Movement partners, Tunisian students learnt about the humanitarian response to the Libyan conflict. ICRC-sponsored lecturers honed their expertise at regional IHL events.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Tunisian Red Crescent played a central role in assisting people fleeing Libya, building its visibility as a neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian actor. To help it do so, it received increased ICRC funds, materials, training and guidance to strengthen its management structure and relief, family-links and communication capacities, in coordination with the International Federation and partner National Societies. Ahead of elections in October, attention focused on training/equipping volunteers to provide effective first-aid cover.

Operational priorities in Tunisia/Libya delayed some planned activities in the wider region. Nevertheless, the Mauritanian and Moroccan National Societies continued to receive support in developing a full range of humanitarian services and to facilitate their participation in Movement meetings.

With International Federation/ICRC advisory back-up, the Mauritanian Red Crescent pursued the revision of its statutes, policies and operational strategy. The Moroccan Red Crescent, meanwhile, redesigned its communication and family-links

strategies. Volunteers in the Moroccan-controlled part of Western Sahara, preparing to pursue mine-risk education activities tested in 2010 (see *Wounded and sick*), sharpened their presentation skills and adapted supporting information materials.

Amid efforts to develop regional family-links services (see *Civilians*), including for migrants, Mauritanian and Tunisian personnel forged links with colleagues at a Movement workshop.

# YAOUNDÉ (regional)

COVERING: Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe



ICRC regional delegation ICRC mission ICRC office

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, migrants 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

The region's slow recovery from the 2008 global financial crisis was overshadowed by sharp increases in the prices of food and oil, occasionally triggering social discontent and demonstrations. Insecurity and tensions persisted in and around the oil-rich Gulf of Guinea.

The situation in Angola's Cabinda enclave remained volatile, with localized skirmishes between the Angolan armed forces and alleged members of the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda. Meanwhile, the government continued to deport a high number of migrants from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) who had reportedly come to the country in search of economic opportunities in the diamond industry.

Cameroon remained generally stable, despite some localized inter-communal clashes. The incumbent president was re-elected for a seven-year term. A sizeable number of people who had fled violence in the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad and Nigeria continued to seek refuge in the country's northern and eastern regions.

Some 110,000 refugees remained in Congo's north-eastern region of Likouala, having fled intercommunal violence in the DRC in 2009.

Amidst an opposition boycott and relatively low voter turnout, Gabon's ruling party won legislative elections held in December. Meanwhile, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon were preparing to co-host the 2012 Africa Cup of Nations football tournament.

Sao Tome and Principe elected a new president in August 2011.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	904
Assistance	786
Prevention	1,855
Cooperation with National Societies	1,358
General	-

► 4,904

of which: Overheads 299

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	88%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	9
National staff (daily workers not included)	47

## KEY POINTS

In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ with the Congolese Red Cross, gave farming and fishing equipment and manioc cuttings to 17,914 families (89,570 residents) in Likouala, north-east Congo, to ease the strain on resources due to the presence of refugees
- ▶ in coordination with the authorities, assessed Gabon's penitentiary system, passing on recommendations for improvements in 3 detention places
- ▶ undertook a field trip to assess the needs of economic migrants being deported from Angola to the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- ▶ supported the National Societies in Cameroon and Sao Tome and Principe in revising their emergency-response plans in preparation for elections
- ▶ signed a headquarters agreement with the government of Equatorial Guinea
- ▶ welcomed Gabon's ratification of the African Union Convention on IDPs

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The Yaoundé regional delegation focused on visiting and monitoring security detainees in Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon, on promoting widespread understanding of humanitarian principles and the Movement's work and on supporting the National Societies in assisting vulnerable communities.

With the relevant National Society, the ICRC provided immediate relief to victims of intercommunal clashes in Cameroon and, in Congo's Likouala region, distributed farming tools, fishing kits and disease-resistant manioc cuttings to resident families hosting refugees. The latter initiative boosted production of dietary staples in the area and alleviated some of the strain on local resources caused by the ongoing presence of refugees from the DRC. With a view to setting up appropriate programmes in 2012, the ICRC assessed the needs of economic migrants deported from Angola to the DRC.

With technical, material and financial support, the region's National Societies ran tracing and RCM services to enable

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected		349	UAMs/SCs*	4
RCMs distributed		628		9
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>				
People reunited with their families		25		
	<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	21		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		26	Women	5
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		40		7
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	20		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		33	5	10
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>				
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		7	Girls	4
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society		25		15
	<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	21		
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011		19	11	
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		1		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited		106	Women	
Detainees visited and monitored individually		98	6	6
Detainees newly registered		8	1	0
Number of visits carried out		18		
Number of places of detention visited		10		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		15		
RCMs distributed		32		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children 1. Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	37	0%	100%
Essential household items <sup>3</sup>	Beneficiaries	2,535	30%	40%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	2,498		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	89,570	34%	33%
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	6		
Essential household items <sup>4</sup>	Beneficiaries	26		

2. Congo 3. Cameroon, Congo 4. Congo, Equatorial Guinea

violence-affected family members to stay in touch. To improve all-round emergency preparedness, the National Societies in Cameroon and Sao Tome and Principe drew on ICRC technical guidance in revising their contingency plans, particularly surrounding the various elections. All elections in the region in 2011 (see *Context*) passed off relatively peacefully.

Following visits to security detainees in Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon, ICRC delegates provided the relevant authorities with confidential feedback. Inmates received food kits, hygiene items and cleaning products, where needed, and some vulnerable inmates in Congo, including pregnant women, had the costs of vital health care covered by the ICRC. To boost the efforts of the Gabonese authorities to improve the penitentiary system, the ICRC carried out a comprehensive assessment of places of detention and shared the findings, along with recommendations, with the officials concerned.

The ICRC, whenever possible with the relevant National Society, continued to raise awareness of and garner support for humanitarian

principles, IHL and the Movement's activities among the region's political/military authorities and civil society. Dialogue with the government of Equatorial Guinea resulted, for example, in the signing of a headquarters agreement. To increase understanding of IHL among the region's armed, security and police forces, the delegation briefed hundreds of cadets and officers on basic humanitarian principles. It worked with the Gabon-based Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) to identify ways of reinforcing the capacities of the ECCAS peacekeeping brigade to promote humanitarian norms. The region's media covered Movement initiatives with the help of press releases, radio spots, and field trips for journalists. Members of Cameroon Red Cross Society youth clubs attending a workshop drew up a plan to introduce more young people to humanitarian principles. The ICRC held bilateral talks with NGOs and traditional/religious leaders to exchange views on humanitarian concerns.

To ensure humanitarian needs were met without duplication, the ICRC coordinated its activities with other Movement partners and humanitarian actors.

## CIVILIANS

In north-west Cameroon, 2,498 people (293 households) who had lost their homes and belongings during localized armed clashes were better able to meet their immediate needs using essential household items provided by the Cameroonian Red Cross and the ICRC following an assessment mission. This operation enabled the two organizations to forge closer links with community leaders and influential members of society to promote humanitarian principles and raise their awareness of the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent action. The National Society received ICRC technical support in reinforcing its capacities to deal with future emergencies (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

Conflict, insecurity and poverty in neighbouring countries had driven a sizeable number of people to seek refuge, asylum or economic opportunities in countries covered by the Yaoundé delegation. In Congo's Likouala region, for example, the presence of refugees from the DRC continued to place additional economic pressure on the area's already impoverished host communities. To alleviate some of the strain on residents' resources and to enhance their self-sufficiency in line with the planned phase-out of ICRC support in 2012, 17,914 local families (89,570 people) received culturally tailored farming and fishing equipment, as well as disease-resistant manioc cuttings purchased from the Congolese Red Cross (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). This helped boost food production and generate income. Such assistance was carried out by ICRC/Congolese Red Cross teams, with the added benefit of enabling the National Society to further build its operational capacities.

A post-assistance review carried out by an expert agronomist showed that 99% of the households who received agricultural tools and 85% who received fishing kits had improved crop maintenance and increased fish yields respectively. Additionally, 76% of all households who received disease-resistant manioc cuttings had planted them and could look forward to propagating them for planting the following year, thus regaining self-sufficiency and rebuilding food reserves in the region.

An orphanage in the Likouala region benefited from an ad hoc donation of food and essential household items.

### Separated family members maintain contact

Economic migrants reported abuses during deportation from Angola to the DRC. They were able to raise their concerns with the ICRC during field visits to border provinces in Angola and the DRC conducted in the second half of the year in cooperation with the relevant authorities and National Society (see *Democratic Republic of the Congo*). Plans were drawn up with the aim of providing such migrants, and in particular children separated from their parents, with the means to re-establish and/or maintain contact with relatives left behind.

In both Cameroon and Congo, including in Likouala, refugees and asylum seekers restored and/or maintained contact with family members back home through the tracing and RCM services provided by the region's National Societies with ICRC support. As children separated from their parents were especially vulnerable,

their relatives were sought as a priority, often in coordination with delegations in neighbouring countries such as the DRC and Rwanda. During 2011, 25 such children were reunited with their families, with 19 other cases being followed by the relevant National Societies/ICRC at year-end.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People held for security reasons in Angola (enclave of Cabinda), Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon received visits from ICRC delegates, who assessed their treatment and living conditions. Where needed, detainees used the RCM service to contact their relatives living within or across borders. Following visits, the authorities received confidential oral and written feedback, including, where relevant, recommendations. The ICRC continued to seek access to all detainees covered by its mandate.

To support the Gabonese authorities in enhancing the administrative and medical capacities of the penitentiary system, the ICRC presented officials with the findings of an assessment carried out with government approval. The needs of inmates were assessed in three detention places, any shortcomings identified and solutions proposed.

Meanwhile, some inmates benefited from supplementary food rations in Congo and from personal hygiene items, water filters and cleaning products to improve their living conditions and health there and in Equatorial Guinea. Some of the more vulnerable Congolese detainees, including pregnant women, also had vital health care paid for by the ICRC.

## AUTHORITIES

While all seven countries had ratified many major IHL treaties, national implementation was slow. In a bid to help accelerate the process, the region's governments accessed ICRC legal expertise during briefing sessions, meetings and workshops. The humanitarian instruments discussed in particular included Additional Protocol III, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Union (AU) Convention on IDPs. Thus, for example, Gabon ratified the AU Convention on IDPs and Cameroon's National Assembly adopted a law authorizing the ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

National authorities, including at presidential level, discussed humanitarian issues and the Movement's activities during bilateral meetings with the ICRC and, whenever possible, the relevant National Society. Such dialogue resulted, for example, in the signing of a headquarters agreement by Equatorial Guinea's Foreign Affairs Ministry and the ICRC.

Several organizations promoting awareness of and coordinating responses to humanitarian issues had offices in the region, including ECCAS and the UN. Officials from these bodies and diplomats pursued dialogue with the ICRC on issues of mutual concern.

Through bilateral meetings, local officials in Yaoundé and Douala were sensitized to the role of the National Society before Cameroon's presidential elections.

CIVILIANS		CAMEROON	CONGO
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>			
Food	Beneficiaries		37
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	2,498	37
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries		89,570

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The region's armed and security forces were deployed to maintain or restore law and order during public demonstrations and unrest. Most military training institutions taught IHL and international human rights law, but the level of instruction varied. To help address this, hundreds of members of the armed, security and police forces from Cameroon, Congo, Gabon and/or Equatorial Guinea participated in ICRC briefings and workshops, and dialogue was fostered between the ICRC and the Angolan authorities, all aimed at improving respect for basic humanitarian principles and increasing knowledge of the Movement. Participants included military officers and instructors, elite military and police units (including Cameroon's Rapid Intervention Battalion (BIR)). National Society personnel worked alongside delegates during such events whenever possible. One senior officer from Gabon participated in the Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations, held in South Africa (see *Pretoria*).

The region's armed forces discussed with the ICRC how to integrate IHL into their doctrine, training and operations, receiving materials and model coursework for this purpose. For example, Congolese training committees drew on ICRC technical guidance to run their own sessions for military IHL instructors. In Cameroon, the BIR command met ICRC delegates to discuss future cooperation, particularly in integrating IHL into the training camp curriculum.

At regional level, ECCAS and the ICRC held bilateral talks on ways of reinforcing the capacities of the organization's peacekeeping brigade to respect and promote humanitarian norms, in line with their 2010 agreement. ECCAS drew on ICRC IHL expertise at the first meeting of training centres of the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa. The AU and ECCAS welcomed the ICRC's input during a workshop to further develop the African Standby Force (see *African Union*).

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The region's media, academic and religious circles and NGOs influenced political and public opinion and helped promote humanitarian principles. Media coverage, and therefore public understanding, of humanitarian issues in the region, including the situation in Likouala (see above), improved with the help of ICRC/National Society press releases, radio spots, information sessions and workshops. Two Cameroonian radio and TV

journalists shared observations made during field trips to the DRC and the CAR through broadcasts and with journalism students, thus generating further awareness.

The region's youth, particularly in Cameroon, learnt about IHL and the Movement during interactive discussion groups and presentations, including at higher education institutions, and at information stands set up at popular events and places in Yaoundé. During their annual workshop, representatives of National Society youth clubs in universities and schools across Cameroon developed a plan to introduce more young people to humanitarian principles. Meanwhile, 180 Red Cross youth club members from Cameroon, Chad and Switzerland shared experiences at an annual forum, where they enhanced their IHL knowledge through ICRC presentations and films and some received first-aid kits. Students from Cameroon and Congo showcased their IHL knowledge at national and regional competitions.

Through discussion sessions and bilateral contacts, NGOs and traditional/religious leaders exchanged views with the ICRC on humanitarian concerns in the region. Such contacts helped build mutual understanding and expand the ICRC's network.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Backed by ICRC training, financial, material and technical support, the region's National Societies continued to strengthen their capacities to reconnect dispersed families, to respond to the needs of vulnerable people during emergencies, including in case of political violence, and to promote IHL and the Movement (see above).

In Congo, the National Society expanded its project among farmers, including those in Likouala (see *Civilians*), to propagate disease-resistant manioc varieties, with technical guidance from an external consultant. Vulnerable residents and refugees in Likouala also benefited from other economic security projects, implemented in partnership with Movement components and UNHCR. The National Society opened a regional office in Likouala, with technical and financial support from the ICRC and the Movement.

To boost their emergency response capacities in the run-up to elections, and in case of incoming migrants arriving by sea, the National Societies in Cameroon and Sao Tome and Principe revised their contingency plans and/or received new first-aid kits

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	ANGOLA	CAMEROON	CONGO	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	GABON
<b>ICRC visits</b>					
Detainees visited	13	7	59	24	3
Detainees visited and monitored individually	10	3	59	23	3
			6		
			6		
Detainees newly registered	1		7		
			1		
Number of visits carried out	2	2	11	2	1
Number of places of detention visited	2	2	3	2	1
<b>Restoring family links</b>					
RCMs collected			13	2	
RCMs distributed			32		

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	CONGO	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>		
Food	Beneficiaries	6
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	6
		20

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and stretchers. Cameroon's operational capacities were boosted during the joint operation to assist violence-affected families in the country's north-west (see *Civilians*).

The National Societies of Cameroon, Congo and Equatorial Guinea continued to raise awareness of humanitarian principles and the Movement's activities, for example through newsletters and radio/TV programmes. To boost these promotional activities, senior National Society personnel underwent training in communication skills.

Movement partners met regularly to coordinate their activities and support to the region's National Societies.

# ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

## DELEGATIONS

Afghanistan  
 Bangladesh  
 Myanmar  
 Nepal  
 Pakistan  
 Philippines  
 Sri Lanka

## REGIONAL DELEGATIONS

Bangkok  
 Beijing  
 Jakarta  
 Kuala Lumpur  
 New Delhi  
 Suva

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection **34,792**  
 Assistance **132,678**  
 Prevention **28,609**  
 Cooperation with National Societies **14,871**  
 General -

**210,950** of which: Overheads **12,864**

**Implementation rate**  
**79%**

 ICRC delegation
  ICRC regional delegation
  ICRC mission

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

The Asia and the Pacific region remained host to two of the ICRC's largest operations worldwide – Afghanistan and Pakistan. The operational environment in both countries was again challenging in terms of the scale and scope of humanitarian needs and access constraints resulting from the fighting and insecurity or from related government restrictions and security measures. The latter were particularly pronounced in Pakistan, where ICRC access was severely limited, restricting its ability to help the civilian population there.

The ICRC pursued discussions with the Indonesian authorities aimed at redefining or formalizing its role and activities in the country. In Myanmar, preliminary meetings with representatives of the new government provided opportunities to explore possible avenues for resuming meaningful activities as government restrictions imposed on the ICRC continued to prevent it from discharging its mission in accordance with its internationally recognized working methods. In Sri Lanka, following a government order in late 2010 to close the organization's remaining northern sub-delegations and curtail planned assistance activities, several ICRC initiatives to support returning or resettling populations were not implemented.

Region-wide, natural disasters wreaked devastation in 2011 – particularly flooding, which affected parts of Afghanistan, Australia, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand – while the largest-ever recorded earthquake struck Japan, triggered a massive tsunami which wiped out vast areas along the north-eastern coastline and damaged the Fukushima nuclear plant. In areas with prevailing violence, such disasters further compounded the difficulties facing violence-affected communities, whose access to essential services, food and/or livelihood means was often already impeded. The ICRC continued to respond to the needs of people affected by armed conflict and/or another situation of violence and natural disasters, focusing on addressing issues by means of its specific expertise, neutrality and independence. Where IHL applied, and dialogue was forthcoming, the ICRC reminded the parties to conflicts of their obligation to respect 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. In some circumstances, to reach more victims and to overcome access restrictions, the ICRC operated via "remote management". In such cases procedures and control mechanisms to ensure its activities could be properly monitored required constant adaptation; yet they enabled the ICRC, usually operating in partnership with the National Society, to access, for example, vulnerable communities in all 34 of Afghanistan's provinces.

Partnerships with the region's National Societies were pivotal in increasing the coverage or effectiveness of operations, particularly in Afghanistan, 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 the needs resulting from emergencies 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 continued to result in 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 for 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, the hospital saw a 26% increase in patients in 2010 as its reputation as a regional referral hospital and public trust in its services grew. In these countries, and also in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Myanmar, the Philippines and Sri Lanka, the ICRC supported the provision of physical rehabilitation services. Some 110,000 amputees and other disabled patients received services at ICRC-supported centres. In some countries, the National Society, supported by the ICRC, ran outreach programmes to identify, transport and accommodate vulnerable amputees, particularly those from remote areas, to enable them to obtain prosthetic/orthotic services.

Fighting and unrest 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, more than one million violence- and/or natural disaster-affected people in Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Philippines received at least one four-week emergency food ration, often accompanied by essential household items. Violence related IDPs were also assisted in Papua New Guinea. Some saw damaged and overstretched water and sanitation facilities improved.

Whenever possible, the ICRC endeavoured to contribute to early recovery. In eight contexts, projects helped some 99,000 families (655,000 people) restore their livelihoods. People affected by ongoing fighting and unrest, such as residents, returnees and the displaced in Afghanistan, India, Pakistan and the Philippines, 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 open shops. Communities regained access to clean water for drinking and/or irrigation through various initiatives to build or rehabilitate water and sanitation infrastructure, in cooperation with the local authorities.

Ensuring access to quality preventive and curative health care for affected people remained a priority. Primary health centres and National Society fixed and mobile health clinics, including in Afghanistan and Pakistan, received ICRC supplies, training and maintenance support. In Pakistan, the ICRC established two diarrhoea treatment centres to treat victims of an outbreak in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province and in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas.

Delegates visited detainees, particularly those held in connection with an armed conflict, another situation of violence or for reasons of State security, in Cambodia, Fiji, parts of India and Pakistan,

Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka and Thailand. After conducting private interviews with the detainees, the ICRC submitted confidential reports to the authorities containing, where necessary, recommendations for improving treatment or living conditions. Having upgraded its mission, the Bangladesh delegation made an offer of services to visit detainees there and followed up its offer with the relevant authorities. In Thailand, delegates extended their access to people detained by the armed forces in the Southern part of the country and to irregular migrants; in Malaysia, they gained access to people held in Malaysian immigration detention centres, prisons and shelters for trafficked persons.

In Afghanistan, the ICRC visited detainees/internees held under the authority of Afghanistan, the United States of America or NATO/the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). 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 in view of the transfer of detainees to Afghan authority, which was underway. There and, for example, in Cambodia, Indonesia, Pakistan and the Philippines, the ICRC worked 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 finding solutions to overcrowding, including through speeding up the judicial process for inmates, or to boost the technical and managerial capacities of prison administrations. Meetings aimed at cooperation on the same points were held with the relevant authorities in Sri Lanka, who received an ICRC report on overcrowding. Similarly, and in coordination with the relevant authorities, the ICRC organized: a regional symposium in Bangkok (Thailand) on water and sanitation in detention, enabling 20 representatives from the Justice Ministries and Central Prison Administrations of eight Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries to share experiences and discuss topics such as national standards for prison infrastructure; a national seminar on health in prison settings in Cambodia, which was attended by more than 170 people, including local and national government representatives; a study tour of Peruvian and Swiss prisons and a seminar on health and disease control in prisons for Chinese officials. The ICRC assessed the treatment and living conditions of migrants in detention centres in Malaysia and detainees in prisons in Papua New Guinea, and started to address the shortcomings observed. It endeavoured to gain access to all detainees in Pakistan and discussed the possibility of reinitiating some activities in Myanmar prisons. Subsequently, and following an assessment, the ICRC finalized an agreement on the rehabilitation of water and sanitation structures in three Myanmar prisons, while continuing the dialogue in view of resuming standard visits to detained persons.

In line with the Movement's Restoring Family Links Strategy, National Societies and ICRC delegations continued to develop and offer services to family members separated by an armed conflict, other situations of violence and natural disasters. The ICRC offered RCM, tracing and sometimes telephone/videoconference services to people seeking to contact relatives, including those who were detained. It impressed upon the governments and 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. The ICRC acted as a neutral intermediary in facilitating the handover of the remains of over 800 fallen fighters between the parties to the conflict in Afghanistan and was present during the handover by the Cambodian authorities to the Thai authorities of a captured Thai soldier.

Promoting IHL, humanitarian principles and humanitarian issues, and enhancing understanding of its work and mandate, were among the ICRC's main concerns region-wide. With the support of the regional resource centre attached to the delegation in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, delegations offered expertise and technical support to governments on acceding to IHL instruments and enacting national legislation. With the relevant authorities, the ICRC organized major regional events such as: the 18th and 19th South Asia Teaching Sessions on IHL with universities in Nepal and India respectively; a round-table on enhancing the legal protection of people affected by armed conflict, which was held in Japan and attended by senior governmental representatives from 13 countries; and a seminar on the human costs of anti-personnel landmines and cluster munitions, hosted by the government of Cambodia and attended by 30 participants from 10 countries.

The ICRC also worked with armed and security forces to advance the integration of IHL and humanitarian principles into their doctrine, training and operations. It gave pre-deployment IHL briefings for many troops from several countries contributing to international peacekeeping missions, and held dissemination sessions for various 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. A workshop focused on reporting on violence and emergencies was organised for senior editors from East and Southeast Asia. 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 was pursued in China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Malaysia, where education ministries and/or National Societies received support for its implementation. In Brunei, Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Singapore and Thailand, steps were being taken to incorporate the programme into school and/or National Society youth syllabuses.

# 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

EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)	
Protection	<b>10,484</b>
Assistance	<b>66,668</b>
Prevention	<b>4,001</b>
Cooperation with National Societies	<b>2,819</b>
General	-

**► 83,972**  
*of which: Overheads 5,122*

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>94%</b>

PERSONNEL	
Expatriates	<b>142</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>1,587</b>

## KEY POINTS

- In 2011, the ICRC:**
- carried out regular visits to more than 27,000 detainees in 112 places of detention and maintained constant dialogue with all detaining authorities; monitored the transfer to Afghan authority of people previously held by the international forces
  - provided almost 5,000 people with life-saving care at 4 ICRC-run first-aid posts and many more further afield by training community-based volunteers and weapon bearers in basic first-aid techniques
  - enabled more than 44,000 inpatients and 204,000 outpatients to receive treatment by systematically supporting Mirwais and Shiberghan hospitals, while providing ad hoc supplies and training to other medical establishments
  - with the National Society, provided emergency relief to the most vulnerable, while focusing on improving the livelihoods and preserving the assets of over 104,000 people through agriculture, livestock and micro-loan programmes
  - welcomed Afghanistan's accession to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, while encouraging the government to ratify more IHL treaties
  - reached more than 10 million rural dwellers with "Health Care in Danger" messages via radio

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.

## CONTEXT

The year saw an increase in armed clashes and attacks resulting in further casualties and displacement. The fragmentation of the political/military landscape – including the emergence of more armed groups – raised additional challenges for the population and further limited humanitarian access.

The handover of responsibility for security from the international forces to the Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) began, in line with the planned US withdrawal by 2014. The transfer to Afghan authority of people previously held in the US detention facility at Parwan and the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba continued, as did that of those held in field detention sites by several countries in the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF).

Localized flooding and drought compounded food and livelihood insecurity in conflict-affected, agriculture-dependent communities.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Against a backdrop of continued conflict and insecurity, including security incidents directly involving the ICRC, large parts of rural Afghanistan remained, at best, difficult to access. Nevertheless, thanks to the strengthening of partnerships with the Afghan Red Crescent Society and local communities, and through its contacts with all parties to the conflict and their acceptance of its strictly neutral, impartial and independent approach, the ICRC continued to reach vulnerable populations in all 34 provinces. National Society volunteers used their extensive network to assist as many conflict-affected people as possible.

The ICRC documented allegations of IHL violations, making confidential representations to the parties concerned with a view to ending such abuses. Authorities and weapon bearers at all levels were reminded of their obligations under IHL, particularly regarding the conduct of hostilities and their duty to protect people not or no longer participating in the fighting. One such audience was the US armed forces, with which the ICRC pursued an in-depth dialogue. The ANA received support in integrating IHL into its doctrine, training and operations, while ANA and ANP personnel, in training academies and in the field, familiarized themselves with the basic rules of IHL and international human rights law during ICRC events.

Acting as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC was able to collect fallen fighters from the battlefield and hand their bodies over to their families. It also intensified efforts to prevent people from

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected		6,512	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed		8,689		
Phone calls facilitated between family members <sup>1</sup>		6,558		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>				
Human remains transferred/repatriated		817		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		4,202	Women	Minors
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		3,551	186	483
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	5		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		770	114	277
<b>Documents</b>				
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		12		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited		27,342	Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually		3,251	12	160
Detainees newly registered		2,306	6	130
Number of visits carried out		336		
Number of places of detention visited		112		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		10,920		
RCMs distributed		4,572		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		1,233		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		722		
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC		1		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		12		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children 1. For people in US custody: all detainees known through the authorities' notifications and followed up by the ICRC

2. For people in US custody: all detainees known through the authorities' notifications and followed up by the ICRC

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	237,681	40%	30%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	118,069		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	122,413	40%	30%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	112,140		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	104,002	40%	23%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	377,711	30%	40%
<b>Health</b>				
Health centres supported	Structures	47		
Average catchment population		231,965		
Consultations	Patients	185,004		
	<i>of which curative</i>		62,982	86,726
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		426	
Immunizations	Doses	169,278		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	155,347		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	13,931		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	1,673		
Health education	Sessions	4,166		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	5,190		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	21,920		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	7		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	2		
Patients whose hospital treatment has been paid for by the ICRC	Patients	87		
Admissions	Patients	44,212	18,454	10,622
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	4,932	666	258
	<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	2,469		
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	13,055		
	<i>of whom medical cases</i>	15,379		
	<i>of whom gynaecological/obstetric cases</i>	10,846		
Operations performed		14,851		
Outpatient consultations	Patients	204,179		
	<i>of which surgical</i>	64,327		
	<i>of which medical</i>	112,476		
	<i>of which gynaecological/obstetric</i>	27,376		

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>First aid</b>				
First-aid posts supported	Structures	4		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	Structures	4	
Wounded patients treated	Patients	4,922		
<b>Water and habitat</b>				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	400		
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Centres supported	Structures	8		
Patients receiving services	Patients	73,552	12,596	16,735
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	1,000	93	96
Prostheses delivered	Units	3,536	271	198
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	2,153	
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	4,770	967	1,873
Orthoses delivered	Units	10,835	1,845	4,993
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	13	
Crutches delivered	Units	10,164		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	1,075		

being unaccounted for, providing all parties to the conflict, as well as key community and religious figures, with guidelines on the proper handling of unidentified and unclaimed bodies.

People held by the Afghan authorities, the US authorities, NATO/ISAF and armed groups received visits from ICRC delegates, who monitored their treatment, living conditions and respect for their judicial guarantees. Detainees/internees maintained contact with their families through RCMs and/or video calls. Following visits, the ICRC shared its findings and recommendations 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. The Afghan authorities rehabilitated prisons and improved inmates' health and hygiene with the help of ICRC expertise.

The medical needs of the growing number of people affected by conflict and/or natural disaster were met in part through a comprehensive approach by the ICRC and the National Society, while complying with Ministry of Public Health policies. Patients were treated at ICRC first-aid posts and ICRC-supported National Society primary health care centres and by National Society/ICRC-trained first-aiders, and were referred for further treatment when necessary, often using ICRC-facilitated transport. Two government hospitals, Mirwais and Shiberghan, continued to receive systematic support, while other hospitals treating the weapon-wounded received ad hoc medical supplies. A new "telemedicine" programme enabled medical staff to interact with counterparts in Switzerland. Dialogue with the parties to the conflict and partnerships with the media endeavoured to raise their awareness of the obligation to protect health care personnel, equipment and establishments. ICRC-run or -supplied physical rehabilitation centres continued to provide services to the disabled.

The National Society and the ICRC distributed food and essential household items to families forced to leave their homes or impoverished as a result of conflict, flood or drought. They also assisted resident communities through a variety of livelihood-support programmes that aimed to help them better protect their assets and generate income. Such initiatives included enhancing agricultural production, boosting livestock health and providing micro-loans for small businesses. Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure helped increase food production and improve communities' food security. Projects to improve water quality and sanitation in rural areas and in cities were implemented with ICRC support.

Movement components in Afghanistan continued to coordinate their activities. While preserving its independence, the ICRC maintained close contact with other humanitarian actors to coordinate activities, thus maximizing impact, identifying unmet needs and avoiding duplication. The ICRC assisted the National Society in boosting its capacity to meet the needs of conflict-affected people through financial, material and technical support and training, with additional support from the German, Swedish and Norwegian Red Cross Societies.

## CIVILIANS

Civilians continued to bear the brunt of the conflict, with many killed, wounded or forced to flee. People approached the ICRC to report IHL violations. The allegations were systematically followed up confidentially with the relevant parties, although the proliferation of armed groups sometimes hindered such dialogue. Parties were encouraged to take corrective action to prevent the recurrence of such incidents and always to conduct hostilities in accordance with IHL, including meeting their obligations to protect those not or no longer participating in the fighting, to respect the principles of distinction and proportionality, to allow civilians access to basic necessities and to protect medical personnel and infrastructure.

Acceptance of the ICRC by all main conflict parties meant that the organization was frequently requested to act as a neutral intermediary during hostage releases and the handover of human remains to families. For example, in September four abducted Turkish engineers were released under its auspices. It also used its contacts and credibility to facilitate the work of others with purely humanitarian aims, such as medical NGOs.

### Family members stay in touch

Dispersed family members, including detainees, used National Society/ICRC services to restore and maintain contact, mainly through RCMs. Families of Afghans held in the Guantanamo Bay internment facility spoke to relatives by telephone and in person to ICRC delegates who had visited them. The National Society continued to strengthen its capacity to restore family links, with ICRC/German Red Cross support.

On a number of occasions, the ICRC also facilitated the recovery and handover to families of fallen combatants. Moreover, conflict parties, community and religious leaders and humanitarian actors received guidelines on handling human remains. Parties also

attended training in the management of data for future identification and the preservation of gravesites, while morgue facilities were rehabilitated.

### Conflict-affected civilians' needs better met

Despite insecurity limiting access, large-scale operations continued for conflict-, flood- and drought-affected communities, with the National Society receiving related training. Some 17,487 displaced families (122,413 beneficiaries) used shelter materials and essential household items to improve their living conditions. One-off rations covered the food needs of 129,479 people (18,497 households), IDPs and residents, during the initial weeks following displacement or hardship induced by natural disaster.

Throughout the country, 12,072 families affected by conflict and/or natural disaster worked on community-based projects in exchange for food for themselves and their families (84,759 people). Some rehabilitated roads and canals, others rural irrigation systems, boosting water availability for livestock and agricultural production. To protect valuable livestock in districts outside government control, some 550 farmers learnt about animal husbandry and animal health. In addition, 226,891 animals were de-wormed and 42,489 animals were vaccinated against diseases such as foot-and-mouth. In total, 7,414 households/51,898 people benefited from livestock support, including, in a significant breakthrough, those in Helmand and Urzgan. Projects to secure the livelihoods of other vulnerable households were expanded, including to the urban area of Mazar-i-Sharif. Thus, farmers received training to maximize production using ICRC-donated seed, nut-tree saplings, tools, fertilizer and oil presses, benefiting a total of 4,491 households (31,437 people). As all farmers who had received micro-loans in 2010 to kick-start livelihood activities had paid back their loans, the available capital enabled 2,306 more to start apricot nurseries or produce sesame oil in 2011 (16,142 beneficiaries). Although drought (see *Context*) reduced yields and livestock prices in some areas, food or cash-for-food distributions enabled vulnerable farmers to continue to meet their families' nutritional needs (15,239 people).

Following training, women in 12 northern communities built poultry shelters using ICRC-donated materials and 1,417 disabled patients received schooling, vocational training, job-seeking support and micro-loans, enabling them to open small businesses

and generate income for themselves and their families (another 3,626 people). Homebound individuals and their families received food rations (8,204 people).

### Communities enjoy a reliable water supply

Some 377,711 people benefited from the continued rehabilitation of water facilities and an expanding nationwide hygiene-promotion programme, carried out in cooperation with local authorities. In cities, some 157,000 people had access to safe drinking water following repairs to pumping stations. In rural areas, easier water distribution, via hand pumps, improved life for some 220,000 villagers, while some of them learnt how to maintain the pumps.

### Civilians access health care

In 2011, direct ICRC support to individual Afghan Red Crescent primary health care centres stopped in favour of the provision of technical support to the National Society at central level in developing its medical logistics capacities. As a result, all 47 centres were supplied with drugs and medical materials in a timely manner, ensuring a consistent standard of patient care in accordance with the government's Basic Package of Health Services. Thus, people in conflict-affected areas were able to attend consultations or be immunized against common diseases. Meanwhile, communities in Kandahar and Jalalabad accessed similar care at three basic health care centres upgraded from ICRC first-aid posts during the year. Following training from the ICRC/Norwegian Red Cross, community-based first-aiders were better prepared to treat patients, providing ante/post-natal care, teaching good hygiene practices and referring patients to secondary-care providers.

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees/internees received visits from ICRC delegates, who monitored their treatment and living conditions and respect for their judicial guarantees. The authorities concerned received confidential reports following visits to people in US custody, people in NATO/ISAF custody prior to their transfer to Afghan custody, and people held by the Afghan authorities, including those previously held at the US Parwan detention facility at Bagram airbase and the Guantanamo Bay internment facility. Particular attention was paid to the needs of vulnerable groups such as foreigners, women, minors and the mentally ill. New US troops rotated into the Parwan facility and representatives of the National

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	HELD BY THE AFGHAN GOVERNMENT	HELD BY US FORCES	IN NATO/ISAF CUSTODY PRIOR TO THEIR TRANSFER TO AFGHAN CUSTODY
<b>ICRC visits<sup>1/2</sup></b>			
Detainees visited	24,484	2,858	4
Detainees visited and monitored individually	1,032	2,219	4
	<i>of whom women</i>	12	
	<i>of whom minors</i>	44	1
Detainees newly registered	357	1,949	4
	<i>of whom women</i>	6	
	<i>of whom minors</i>	21	1
Number of visits carried out	281	11	44
Number of places of detention visited	100	2	10
<b>Restoring family links</b>			
RCMs collected	1,595	9,325	
RCMs distributed	699	3,873	
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	1,221	12	
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	49	673	
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC		1	

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

Security Directorate attended regular dissemination sessions on ICRC activities for detainees and its standard visiting procedures. Meanwhile, the ICRC continued to seek access to all detainees.

Dialogue between the US authorities and the ICRC continued, including on defining the rights of individual detainees and ensuring they fitted into an adequate legal framework and were provided with the relevant procedural safeguards (see *Washington*). The transfer of detainees and detention facilities from US to Afghan authority and the related challenges, such as the legal framework or detention conditions, also featured prominently in such discussions. In addition, the two parties considered ways to ensure more regular family visits for internees at Parwan detention facility. In all, some 700 inmates at Parwan benefited from such face-to-face visits, with many others making use of video and telephone calls. Other detainees in Afghanistan contacted relatives through RCMs.

US and NATO/ISAF authorities continued to notify the ICRC of new arrests, transfers and releases. Afghan detainees released from Parwan had their transport costs home covered, while one foreign national was repatriated, according to his wishes.

At bilateral meetings, the Afghan authorities and the ICRC discussed judicial guarantees and the provisions of IHL, international human rights law and applicable Afghan law, particularly important during the transfer of responsibility for district and provincial prisons from the Justice Ministry to the Interior Ministry. To advance efforts to improve detention conditions, the Afghan authorities conducted an assessment of the country's detention facilities, with ICRC support, publishing the final report in English and Dari for distribution to stakeholders. Meanwhile, more than 21,900 detainees benefited from the ICRC's rehabilitation of sanitation facilities, kitchens and water supplies. They were better able to protect their health using ICRC-distributed hygiene kits and after attending health-promotion sessions. In line with the Basic Package of Health Services in prisons, detainees were transferred to referral hospitals, when necessary, and prison health staff enhanced their skills at a workshop co-organized by the authorities and the ICRC. Meanwhile, 28 mentally ill detainees accessed appropriate care/treatment through a pilot project at Afghanistan's largest prison, Pul-i-Charkhi, with initial results suggesting an improvement in their condition.

Inmates survived harsh winter conditions using ICRC-donated blankets, warm clothes and personal care items. The ICRC encouraged the authorities to increase detainees' access to educational, vocational and recreational activities, while donations of books, board games, volleyballs and footballs helped break the monotony of their incarceration.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

Almost 5,000 weapon-wounded patients in more than 29 provinces were stabilized at four ICRC first-aid posts, while others received treatment at the 47 Afghan Red Crescent primary health centres (see *Civilians*) or from community-based first-aiders, police personnel, including female officers, and other weapon bearers trained by the National Society/ICRC/Norwegian Red Cross. Patients were evacuated to medical facilities in ICRC-funded transport.

Patients in Kandahar relied on the 420-bed Mirwais Hospital, where more than 20 ICRC expatriate staff worked alongside and trained Afghan staff to improve critical services, including surgery, obstetrics and paediatrics, in line with the Essential Package

of Hospital Services. The supply of drugs and consumables to all departments, the construction of an outpatient department, improvements to the wards and the upgrading of water, sewage and electricity infrastructure and roofing enabled the hospital to provide better medical care to a larger number of people. Mirwais had also seen an increase in births, from 700 per month in 2009 to 1,000 in 2011, owing to increasing difficulties for women to access care locally. Additional delivery beds helped the ward meet the demand. Furthermore, a "telemedicine" programme launched with the University Hospital of Geneva, Switzerland, enabled staff from Mirwais to engage with Swiss doctors through videoconferences.

Patients in the north-west attended the 200-bed Shiberghan Hospital, which continued to receive ICRC supplies and support for training – not only for medical/surgical staff, but also for hospital maintenance staff, who in addition received equipment to help them repair infrastructure themselves.

The above support, along with year-round support to their blood banks, helped the Mirwais and Shiberghan hospitals treat 44,212 inpatients and 204,179 outpatients. To assist in developing policies and good practice countrywide, the ICRC offered its expertise during meetings of the national Hospital Management Task Force.

Five other hospitals received supplies to help them cope with mass-casualty influxes, while some 60 surgeons and doctors from government and military hospitals attended emergency-room trauma and war-surgery training.

## Disabled people improve their mobility

At eight ICRC-run physical rehabilitation centres, 73,552 disabled Afghans benefited from prosthetic/orthotic devices and physiotherapy. Vocational training, micro-economic initiatives and education programmes helped increase their income-generating ability (see *Civilians*). The centres continued to be managed by disabled employees, who attended professional courses and post-graduate training. Staff at five non-ICRC centres received training and materials supplied by an ICRC-managed component factory. Meanwhile, construction of a new centre in Faizabad continued.

Disabled patients living in remote areas were transported to the physical rehabilitation centres or referred to specialist care. Those with spinal cord injuries continued to benefit from home visits, with the most vulnerable receiving food (see *Civilians*).

## AUTHORITIES

Through bilateral meetings, Afghan officials discussed with the ICRC their obligations under IHL, the organization's distinct identity and its need for safe access to people in conflict-affected areas. ICRC-produced publications in local languages supported such meetings and were also provided to diplomats and representatives of international organizations to enlist their support for ICRC activities.

Afghanistan made some progress in terms of IHL implementation, acceding to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. The government also discussed with the ICRC its possible future accession to other IHL treaties, such as the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and the Hague Convention on Cultural Property, and took steps towards enacting legislation to repress serious IHL violations. With a view to expediting further progress, key contacts from government ministries and ministerial advisers from academia attended various ICRC conferences held abroad, such as the Third South Asian Conference on IHL in the Maldives (see *New Delhi*).

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

All weapons bearers in Afghanistan were reminded of their obligations under IHL (see *Civilians*). By explaining its neutrality and independence, and backing this up with local-language publications, the ICRC sought safe, unhindered access to victims.

The ANA continued implementing the Defence Ministry's policy on integrating IHL into its doctrine, education, training and standard operating procedures. More than 120 ANA instructors honed their teaching skills, and officers of various ranks at training establishments deepened their knowledge of IHL at various ICRC-run courses. A senior officer shared experiences with other military personnel at a high-level course in Geneva, Switzerland. The ICRC also advocated more sustainable steps such as curriculum revision and the drafting of an IHL manual. ANA and ANP officers attended presentations on IHL and humanitarian principles at countrywide dissemination sessions. During such sessions, the ANP command was encouraged to integrate IHL and international human rights law into police doctrine, training and operations.

Members of armed groups also attended dissemination sessions and training in first aid for weapon-wounded.

US armed forces and the ICRC maintained a systematic dialogue on the conduct of hostilities and detention matters, while NATO/ISAF and the ICRC discussed the transfer of detainees to Afghan custody (see *People deprived of their freedom*). At pre-deployment exercises, American, Canadian and European troops were briefed on the Movement and IHL.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Afghan Red Crescent volunteers honed their communication skills at ICRC-run training sessions, enabling the National Society to increase its support to ICRC efforts to promote humanitarian principles and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and to enhance its own awareness-raising activities.

Influential community leaders, such as elders, teachers, members of *shura* councils and representatives of NGOs, learnt more about the Movement and basic IHL during bilateral meetings, presentations and round-tables, supported by local-language publications.

Media correspondents produced articles and features accurately covering humanitarian issues and Movement activities, drawing on ICRC briefings and press releases. Furthermore, the BBC World Service worked with the ICRC to broadcast messages promoting safe access to health care through local-language radio programmes listened to by millions.

To stimulate interest in IHL, university lecturers were given teaching resources, while two of them took an online postgraduate diploma course. Meanwhile, students attended ICRC-run events and participated in a regional moot court competition.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Afghan Red Crescent remained the ICRC's main operational partner in providing relief and medical care to conflict victims, many of whom were beyond the reach of other humanitarian actors (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*). It received technical, financial and material support for these and other activities benefiting conflict victims and for its own institutional development.

Heads of branches and regional offices and other National Society staff attended workshops on management in general and on volunteer management in particular, the latter with additional support from the Swedish Red Cross, while office equipment made day-to-day administrative tasks easier. Training in the Safer Access approach and four motorbikes improved operational reach.

Movement partners in Afghanistan met regularly to coordinate activities.

# BANGLADESH



ICRC / AR, 2011

EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)	
Protection	513
Assistance	200
Prevention	1,005
Cooperation with National Societies	251
General	-

► **1,969**

of which: Overheads 120

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	69%

PERSONNEL	
Expatriates	6
National staff (daily workers not included)	22

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- made a formal offer of services to the authorities to visit detainees in all places of detention, according to standard ICRC procedures, following up the offer with various officials
- with the National Society, provided Bangladeshi economic migrants returning from unrest/conflict in Libya with telephone and medical services at Dhaka's airport
- with the National Society, distributed relief goods to 738 people (123 families) affected by violent clashes in the Chittagong Hill Tracts
- enabled 385 financially vulnerable disabled patients to access physical rehabilitation services at the Centre for the Rehabilitation of Paraplegics by providing it with training, technical and material assistance
- assisted the Bangladesh Military Academy in incorporating IHL into its curriculum for trainees and briefed police officers across the country on IHL and international human rights law relevant to their duties
- supported the National Society in carrying out a series of campaigns to stop misuse of the red crescent emblem and in lobbying for a Ministry of Health directive in support of these efforts

Present in Bangladesh since 2006, the ICRC opened a delegation there in 2011. It protects and assists people affected by tensions and violence, promotes IHL and its implementation among the authorities, armed and security forces and academic circles, and supports the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society in building its capacities. It also seeks to visit people deprived of their freedom in the country.

## CONTEXT

Following the outbreak of armed conflict in Libya (see *Libya*), tens of thousands of Bangladeshi migrant workers living there sought assistance and repatriation. A large number of those who fled the situation ended up in camps in Egypt and Tunisia. An estimated 36,500 were repatriated to Dhaka on special flights organized by the IOM and the Bangladeshi authorities.

Bangladesh experienced some social unrest in 2011, including a few politically motivated hartals/strikes and sporadic armed violence. Clashes over land in the Chittagong Hill Tracts between Bengali settlers and ethnic minorities resulted in a limited number of casualties, the destruction of some houses and the displacement of families.

Meanwhile, Bangladesh continued investigating crimes related to the 1971 liberation war as its International Crimes Tribunal got under way.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Having upgraded its mission in Bangladesh to a delegation, in January the ICRC made a formal offer of services to the authorities to visit detainees in all places of detention according to its standard procedures. It subsequently followed up its offer with the relevant officials. With the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, and in close cooperation with the authorities, the ICRC distributed clothes and hygiene items to more than 800 foreign detainees held in Bangladeshi detention facilities. In coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the organization also helped migrants detained abroad re-establish and maintain contact with their families, facilitated the return of those released, and provided ad hoc assistance to the most vulnerable following their repatriation.

With the National Society, the ICRC continued responding to the needs of violence-affected people. Following clashes in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (see *Context*), for example, the two organizations distributed relief items to some 120 affected families. Furthermore, when unrest/conflict erupted in Libya, the National Society established a presence at Dhaka's Shahjalal International Airport, funded by the ICRC, in order to meet the needs of returning Bangladeshi migrant workers. An ICRC-developed database was used to manage tracing requests, a telephone system enabled those returning to re-establish contact with concerned relatives, and medical assistance was made available to those requiring it. An ambulance service transported people in need of secondary care to appropriate facilities. The ICRC also offered technical, material and financial support to boost the National Society's capacities at the institutional level, including by drafting a new constitution. This was subsequently adopted by the National Society's General

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected		19	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed		16		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		12,615		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		83	Women	Minors
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		74		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		37	1	
<b>Documents</b>				
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		3		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	738	16%	16%
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	738	16%	16%
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	1,851		
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Centres supported	Structures	1		
Patients receiving services	Patients	385	8	342
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	16		1
Prostheses delivered	Units	17		1
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	369	8	341
Orthoses delivered	Units	704	9	669

Assembly and will be submitted to parliament for review in 2012. The ICRC and the Bangladeshi Red Crescent formalized their cooperation by signing a partnership framework agreement. ICRC advice and training helped improve the National Society's emergency preparedness and family-links capacities.

Between 2000 and 2010, the ICRC had, through its Special Fund for the Disabled, successfully funded two physical rehabilitation projects for Bangladesh's disabled. Following an impact assessment of this decade-long support, and as there were relatively few service providers in the country, the organization signed a cooperation agreement with Bangladesh's well-reputed Centre for the Rehabilitation of Paraplegics, pledging it further training, technical and financial support. As a result, 385 financially vulnerable patients accessed physical rehabilitation services and follow-up care at the centre, which began implementing enhanced quality control mechanisms.

ICRC operations in both Bangladesh and Libya, along with the needs of affected civilians, featured in ICRC briefings and press releases, which were used by the media to produce articles on humanitarian themes. They were also discussed during ICRC seminars held for academics, journalists and students, thus promoting greater understanding of IHL among key members of civil society.

Meanwhile, the ICRC pursued efforts at government level to promote the ratification of IHL treaties and encouraged the integration of IHL and international human rights law into the doctrine, training and operations of the armed and police forces. As a result, the Bangladesh Military Academy included IHL in its curriculum for trainees. Technical support, presentations and ICRC-organized events for police forces, such as briefings and first-aid training, provided opportunities not only to enhance their response capacities but also to increase their knowledge of and interest in the provisions of IHL and international human rights law applicable to their jobs.

## CIVILIANS

Tensions, political or otherwise, sometimes erupted into armed violence. During meetings on various humanitarian and ICRC activity-related matters, the authorities were reminded of their responsibility to protect and assist civilians affected by such situations.

Following clashes in the Chittagong Hill Tracts between Bengali settlers and ethnic minorities over land, 123 families used food staples, such as rice and oil, to help meet their emergency nutritional needs (738 beneficiaries). Essential household items, such as blankets, tarpaulins and jerry cans, allowed them to better cope with their circumstances. These items were funded by the ICRC and distributed by the National Society.

Unrest, as well as natural disasters, led to deaths. In order to prevent people from becoming unaccounted for, a manual on the management of human remains was translated into Bengali ahead of its planned distribution to the National Society, the armed forces, the police and local NGOs. During meetings, senior army and police officials discussed with the ICRC training opportunities for officers in human remains management. Meanwhile, the armed forces and a local NGO were better equipped to handle such remains, and so facilitate any future identification process, following the donation of 800 body bags. Similarly, participants in a disaster management workshop, co-organized by the US and Bangladeshi armed forces in Dhaka, learnt how to prevent people from becoming unaccounted for during an emergency while attending an ICRC presentation on human remains management.

Meanwhile, the National Society continued to strengthen its capacities to respond to emergencies and restore contact between separated family members, with ICRC financial support and training. Following the outbreak of conflict in Libya (see *Context*), for example, more than 12,600 repatriated migrant Bangladeshi workers informed family members of their safe return on arrival

at Shahjalal International Airport using National Society telephone services funded by the ICRC. Other concerned relatives in Bangladesh requested help in locating 75 relatives unaccounted for in Libya, of whom 72 were subsequently found and put in touch with their families after a database was established to manage such requests. More than 1,600 people received medical assistance from the National Society/ICRC at the airport, while an ambulance stood ready to transport patients requiring secondary care to hospital. Three injured migrants were taken to their home districts by ICRC transport, and one underwent emergency surgery with ICRC funding.

Relatives of Bangladeshis, including economic migrants, detained abroad (e.g. in Azerbaijan, India, Israel, Pakistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), restored and maintained contact with them using National Society/ICRC-facilitated telephone calls or RCMs. The family members of 32 Bangladeshis detained in Jammu and Kashmir, India, 5 people held in Lebanon and 1 in Israel were notified of their relatives' status by ICRC delegates. Four Bangladeshis released from detention in Iraq, Israel and Malaysia returned home after their repatriation was facilitated by the ICRC in cooperation with the relevant National Societies and authorities. Another four particularly vulnerable Bangladeshis returning from detention overseas were provided with temporary shelter and food, and when necessary directed to specific care providers, by the National Society/ICRC.

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

According to official information, some 73,800 people were detained in 67 detention facilities in Bangladesh, including people held in connection with violence and unrest or for reasons of State security. After submitting an official offer to the government in January, delegates regularly met with officials from the Ministries of Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs, the police and the prisons department to follow up the possibility of visiting detainees according to the ICRC's standard procedures. They also discussed the situation of the 6–7,000 Bangladeshi economic migrants detained overseas, including those wishing to return home (see *Civilians*).

Meanwhile, 1,851 foreign detainees in Bangladesh continued their sentences with more dignity using clothing, including national dress, and soap donated by the National Society/ICRC, in cooperation with the local authorities.

### WOUNDED AND SICK

While the number of people with disabilities in Bangladesh was unknown, WHO estimates suggested that 0.5% of the population – some 780,000 people – required prostheses/orthoses. The government had declared the country free of mined/suspected mined areas, although isolated incidents involving unexploded ordnance occasionally caused casualties.

Between 2000 and 2010, the ICRC had, through its Special Fund for the Disabled, funded two physical rehabilitation projects for Bangladesh's disabled. An impact assessment of this decade-long support was conducted by an ICRC specialist in 2011, who confirmed it had been successful and had led to one of the two projects becoming self-sustainable. As there were relatively few service providers in the country, in September the ICRC signed an agreement pledging financial and technical support to the well-reputed Centre for the Rehabilitation of Paraplegics. Subsequently, some 385 financially vulnerable disabled patients

accessed prosthetic/orthotic services before year-end. To ensure the centre continued providing high-quality services, two staff members gained a better understanding of quality control mechanisms and patient follow-up through ICRC training.

### AUTHORITIES

Following its accession to the Rome Statute in 2010, Bangladesh's authorities discussed further IHL implementation with the ICRC, focusing on the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, the Hague Convention on Cultural Property and the Mine Ban Convention.

To help regain momentum for the creation of a national IHL committee, the foreign secretary participated in the Third South Asian Regional IHL Conference in Male, Maldives (see *New Delhi*), with ICRC sponsorship. Representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Law, as well as the armed forces and the police service shared experiences of IHL implementation with regional counterparts at the 18th and 19th South Asian Teaching Sessions on IHL held in Kathmandu, Nepal, and Bangalore, India respectively (see *Nepal* and *New Delhi*).

Meanwhile, ICRC delegates continued to monitor the progress of the International Crimes Tribunal (see *Context*).

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Encouraged by the ICRC, the armed forces integrated IHL into the curriculum for trainees at the Bangladesh Military Academy. Officers tasked with teaching IHL honed their skills at two courses, while senior officers attended IHL training sessions at the Defence Services Command and Staff College, two officers attended regional courses (see *Authorities*) and selected personnel studied for an IHL diploma, with ICRC sponsorship (see *Civil society*). Regular dialogue with armed forces' representatives enabled them to revisit their obligations to protect civilians and learn about the National Society's/ICRC's mandates and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

Bangladeshi police and Rapid Action Battalion personnel reviewed basic IHL and the links between international human rights law and domestic law during regular National Society/ICRC briefings, backed up by a manual in Bengali covering both bodies of law and their relevance to professional policing standards. They boosted their emergency-response capacities at first-aid and/or water-rescue training sessions, which also enhanced their relations with the ICRC and their understanding of its activities, thus helping ensure safe access to victims of armed conflict or violence in the future.

Commanders departing on peacekeeping missions attended briefings on the ICRC's mandate and activities in their country of deployment. The Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operation Training continued to benefit from ICRC technical support, including in hosting train-the-trainer courses.

### CIVIL SOCIETY

Familiarizing the public with the National Society's/ICRC's specific mandates and activities remained important to ensure safe access to victims of any future violence. Journalists drew on ICRC briefings and press releases to produce articles on humanitarian themes, including the plight of Bangladeshi migrant workers returning from Libya (see *Context*) and the repatriation of a Bangladeshi from Israel to his home country (see *Civilians*). Reporters in the Chittagong Hill Tracts reviewed IHL, the ICRC's

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mandate and reporting on disaster/internal violence at a workshop. Influential academics and religious leaders discussed the protection of civilians during unrest at meetings with the ICRC, while Islamic organizations hosted briefings on the ICRC's mandate and activities worldwide. Such efforts were backed up with information materials in Bengali.

Law lecturers enhanced their IHL knowledge through ICRC training programmes, thus facilitating their own research and teaching. Students from universities countrywide tested their IHL knowledge at national and regional moot court competitions. At an annual ICRC-supported human rights summer school, students discussed IHL application, as did some 100 students from the International Islamic University of Chittagong at an ICRC-organized information session. Three universities received IHL reference books, and selected academics, armed forces personnel, journalists and members of the judiciary began researching and studying IHL rules applicable to their functions as part of an online postgraduate diploma from NALSAR University, India.

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

The Bangladeshi Red Crescent worked with the ICRC to meet the needs of violence-affected people (see *Civilians*). Having signed a partnership agreement with the ICRC, it built its emergency response capacity with ICRC training and financial, technical and material support, focusing on the Safer Access approach, first aid, restoring family links and the management of human remains.

ICRC-trained volunteers provided first-aid training to police units, for example, while volunteers from various districts bolstered their ability to restore links between separated family members at National Society/ICRC-organized workshops. A documentary on National Society migration-related tracing activities, made with ICRC support, raised public awareness of the services. Meanwhile, an ICRC-prepared manual on human remains management was translated in Bengali thus enabling volunteers to strengthen their emergency-response capacities (see *Civilians*).

To help prevent misuse of the red crescent emblem, the National Society carried out nine ICRC-supported campaigns, including two in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare issued a directive on the matter, following a National Society request supported by the ICRC.

The National Society drafted a new constitution, with International Federation/ICRC financial and technical support, which was approved by the National Society's General Assembly and was awaiting submission to parliament. The ICRC continued to meet regularly with all Movement partners to coordinate activities.

# MYANMAR



+ ICRC delegation   
 + ICRC office   
 + ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	<b>1,106</b>
Assistance	<b>1,124</b>
Prevention	<b>703</b>
Cooperation with National Societies	<b>612</b>
General	-

▶ **3,545**

*of which: Overheads 216*

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>86%</b>
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	<b>4</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>100</b>

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ facilitated family visits for 629 detainees
- ▶ finalized an agreement with the authorities on the rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure in 3 prisons
- ▶ with the Myanmar Red Cross Society, provided services to 1,791 patients at the Hpa-an Orthopaedic Rehabilitation Centre
- ▶ started discussions with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding ICRC support in advancing IHL understanding among government officials
- ▶ helped build the capacities of Myanmar Red Cross branches in conflict-prone areas
- ▶ with the National Society, trained 294 Red Cross volunteers to carry out their humanitarian activities in a safer manner

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 sought to improve the protection of conflict-affected civilians, 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.

## CONTEXT

The new Myanmar parliament met at the end of January 2011 after general elections in November 2010, the first in nearly two decades. It elected U Thein Sein as the new president. The State Peace and Development Council ceded power to the new government at the end of March.

The new government proceeded to introduce a range of reforms and initiatives. The president met the leader of the opposition National League for Democracy (NLD), Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. The law on political party registrations was amended, which led to re-registration of the NLD as a political party. Some 21,000 detainees, according to official figures, were released in two presidential amnesties. A National Human Rights Commission, set up in September, started accepting complaints about human rights abuses.

The international community responded by sending high-profile diplomatic missions to Myanmar. However, sanctions imposed by Western countries remained in force.

Low-intensity armed conflict spread to northern Shan State and Kachin State in the first half of the year, where government forces clashed with the Shan State Army-North and the Kachin Independence Army. Addressing ethnic minority issues, the government offered peace talks with armed opposition forces in August, and subsequently signed ceasefire agreements with several groups, including the United Wa State Party and the Shan State Army-South. Other armed groups pursued negotiations with the government. Nonetheless, tensions remained high between government forces and the Kachin Independence Army, sparking the displacement of thousands of people.

Myanmar Red Cross Society recovery and reconstruction efforts in areas hit by Cyclone Nargis in May 2008 were completed by the end of September 2011.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Government restrictions on the ICRC remained in place and did not allow the organization to discharge its mandate in accordance with its internationally recognized working methods. However, preliminary meetings were held with a number of senior officials from the new government to introduce the ICRC delegation to them and explore possible avenues for the development of ICRC work in the country. Subsequently, the government allowed an ICRC expatriate engineer to assess water and sanitation

Main figures and indicators		PROTECTION		Total
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered			Women	Minors
	35		3	
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	27			
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)	35		3	
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>				
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011	5		Girls	Demobilized children
				5
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	629			
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	62			

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators		ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>						
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>						
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	3				
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>						
<b>Physical rehabilitation<sup>1</sup></b>						
Centres supported	Structures	7				
Patients receiving services	Patients	5,804	768	451		
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	818	73	18		
Prostheses delivered	Units	1,580	131	65		
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	976			
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	731	243	223		
Orthoses delivered	Units	1,492	388	669		
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	18			
Crutches delivered	Units	1,843				
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	10				

1. One centre directly supported. Six centres working with material provided by the ICRC in previous years. Figures include data from all seven centres.

conditions in three prisons, and work to upgrade relevant infrastructure in all three sites started in December. It also allowed an ICRC specialist to assess the operational capacities of six physical rehabilitation centres run by the Defence and Health Ministries in preparation for a possible resumption of ICRC support to those structures.

However, several proposals on key issues, such as resuming discussion on ICRC visits to detainees and assistance to people in conflict-affected areas, remained unanswered at year-end.

Meanwhile, a number of longstanding programmes continued. Detainees received visits from their families with ICRC support. Physically disabled people enjoyed treatment and services at the Hpa-an Orthopaedic Rehabilitation Centre, run by the Myanmar Red Cross with ICRC support.

The ICRC started discussions with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on ways in which it could support IHL training for ministry officials. With ICRC sponsorship, government representatives attended events abroad to strengthen their knowledge of IHL and the ICRC's role and mandate.

The Myanmar Red Cross received ICRC support to strengthen its operational capacity and to conduct dissemination sessions on IHL and basic humanitarian principles for various target audiences across the country. Capacity-building training was organized for Red Cross volunteers in order to enhance their ability to address the humanitarian needs of communities in conflict/tension-prone areas. Red Cross volunteers were trained in the Safer Access approach so that they could carry out their activities more safely, even in conflicts. Joint ICRC/Myanmar Red Cross

assessment missions and dissemination sessions across the country led to an ICRC presence in some of the most conflict/tension-prone areas, in some cases for the first time since 2006.

The ICRC worked closely with Movement partners in supporting the National Society's development.

## CIVILIANS

Low-intensity armed conflict, which spread to Kachin State and the northern part of Shan State in 2011, affected greater numbers of civilians, with thousands displaced as a result of fighting between government forces and the Kachin Independence Army.

To address the humanitarian consequences of the violence, the ICRC submitted a proposal to the authorities regarding the provision of medical assistance to conflict victims. A substantive dialogue on the matter had still to start by year-end.

Meanwhile, people continued to approach the ICRC for help in locating relatives who were unaccounted for. Written representations were submitted to the authorities regarding six additional minors who had allegedly been recruited into the armed forces. Five of them were reunited with their families, while five cases were still being handled.

Communities in conflict/tension-prone areas of southern Shan, Kayah and Mon States received humanitarian assistance from Myanmar Red Cross branches, although the National Society was able to operate only in government-controlled areas. Their volunteers received relevant capacity-building training, conducted with ICRC support. Joint Myanmar Red Cross/ICRC assessment missions and dissemination sessions across the country

(see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*) led to an ICRC presence in various areas, including some where the ICRC had not been authorized to travel since 2006.

- ▶ 60 Red Cross volunteers from southern Shan State, trained as community-based first-aid trainers, conducted 5 multiplier sessions for 150 village representatives in the region, through whom local communities (1,500 households) reaped the benefits of hygiene education.
- ▶ After 151 Red Cross volunteers in Shan, Kayah and Mon States were trained in vulnerability and capacity assessment, the southern Shan Red Cross branch conducted an assessment together with the ICRC, which led to plans for joint community projects in the field of hygiene promotion.
- ▶ As part of the National Society's efforts to set up emergency-response teams all over the country, 294 Red Cross volunteers were equipped with Safer Access knowledge to enable them to deliver humanitarian assistance effectively and more safely in disaster and conflict situations.
- ▶ The Kachin Red Cross branch was provided with mobile communication equipment and taught emergency-response skills, benefiting 73 Red Cross volunteers.
- ▶ The Kayah Red Cross branch received ICRC support for its ambulance repairs.

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees had not received ICRC visits aimed at monitoring 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, 629 detainees benefited from ICRC-supported family visits, often from remote areas of the country. Upon their release, 368 former inmates had the cost of their journey home covered by the ICRC.

In May, the president granted an amnesty that commuted death sentences to life imprisonment and reduced all other sentences by one year. About 50 security detainees were among those benefiting from early release. In another amnesty in October, 6,359 detainees were released, including nearly 350 security detainees.

From May, members of the new government and the ICRC discussed project proposals, submitted to the authorities in 2010, to upgrade water and sanitation structures in three prisons. As a result, an expatriate engineer surveyed these prisons in July. The authorities approved the final project proposals in December and work started immediately afterwards. Discussions included a potential expansion of the project to other prisons with a population of over 1,000 detainees, along with building the Myanmar Prison Department's technical capacity.

Given the priority of starting with engineering work in prisons and the delay in commencing such work, a project to provide medical training to Prison Department staff could not be carried through. Nevertheless, three officials from the Ministry of Home Affairs attended an ICRC regional workshop on prison infrastructure (see *Bangkok*).

It was not possible to initiate a meaningful dialogue on the resumption of ICRC visits to detainees.

### WOUNDED AND SICK

Some 1,791 physically disabled people, mainly from south-eastern Myanmar, received services at the Hpa-an Orthopaedic Rehabilitation Centre, run by the Myanmar Red Cross with ICRC

managerial, technical, financial and training support. Victims of landmines were the recipients of 65% of the prostheses produced.

Amputees in many regions continued to face considerable difficulty in reaching the centre, owing to financial or security concerns or other travel restrictions, while others did not know of the centre's existence. To help overcome these constraints, the Myanmar Red Cross, together with the ICRC, ran an outreach prosthetic programme, which referred 183 patients to the centre. It extended the scope of the programme to Kayah State, Thanintharyi Region and eastern Bago Region after training 72 staff members and volunteers from the local branches there. To further enhance the professional skills of the centre staff, two employees continued their three-year course at the Cambodian School of Prosthetics and Orthotics, while an assistant physiotherapist and a prosthetic technician followed a three-week course at the Special Fund for the Disabled training centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Following an ICRC offer to consider resuming its support to government-run physical rehabilitation structures, an ICRC delegate visited three formerly supported centres run by the Ministry of Health and three run by the Ministry of Defence. Services provided by the centres had sharply decreased since the end of ICRC support in 2007, mainly because of the lack of imported components and the absence of a support mechanism to facilitate patient access. The authorities and the ICRC were to discuss follow-up plans in 2012.

In addition to the wheelchairs distributed by the Hpa-an centre, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement received 30 wheelchairs for amputees, while the Kachin Red Cross branch received 11 wheelchairs for disabled people in relief camps.

### AUTHORITIES

After the new government took office, meetings with high-ranking officials at national level provided opportunities to explain the ICRC's mandate and activities and to explore areas for the possible development of ICRC work in the country. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the ICRC discussed ways in which the ICRC could help train ministry officials in IHL.

Four officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Attorney-General's Office took part in regional IHL conferences and teaching sessions held in India and the Maldives (see *New Delhi*) and in Nepal (see *Nepal*). Two officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs followed a distance-learning postgraduate diploma course in IHL from the NALSAR University of Law in Hyderabad, India, for which the ICRC supervised an exam in Myanmar.

Moreover, 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*). An ICRC documentary film, *Panorama 2008*, translated into Myanmar language, backed these sessions.

Representatives of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the wider international community regularly received information about the ICRC and humanitarian concerns in Myanmar to bolster support for the organization's work.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The Office of the Judge Advocate General responded to the ICRC's offer to support IHL training for its staff. Five military legal officers and one police officer participated in regional IHL conferences

and teaching sessions held in India, Malaysia (see *Kuala Lumpur*), the Maldives and Nepal and in a seminar on the 1977 Additional Protocols held in Kyoto, Japan (see *Kuala Lumpur*).

With ICRC support, one military officer followed the NALSAR University of Law distance-learning IHL course. An invitation to take part in an ICRC-supported overseas training event, the Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations, was declined.

Following discussions regarding the possible resumption of ICRC support for government-run physical rehabilitation structures, the Directorate of Defence Medical Services allowed the ICRC to assess three physical rehabilitation centres (see *Wounded and sick*).

Mid-ranking police officers attended joint ICRC/Myanmar Red Cross dissemination workshops (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The media in Myanmar continued to pick up ICRC press releases, relaying information on the organization's neutral, impartial and independent approach and its humanitarian activities worldwide. Myanmar Red Cross activities, including those run jointly with the ICRC, were widely covered in the national and local media.

After the new government took office, the Ministry of Education responded positively to the ICRC's invitation to IHL events. Two university lecturers attended regional IHL teaching sessions in India and Malaysia. Two university lecturers followed the NALSAR University of Law distance-learning IHL course.

University students and military officers doing postgraduate degrees in law made 147 visits to the ICRC's resource centres in Yangon and Mandalay to consult reference works on IHL and the ICRC.

With ICRC support, the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission was equipped with IHL reference books.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Myanmar Red Cross responded to the needs of people affected by natural disaster and armed conflict, strengthening the capacities of its branches to do so, with ICRC financial, technical and logistic support (see *Civilians*).

Backed by the International Federation and other Movement partners, the National Society completed recovery and reconstruction activities in areas affected by Cyclone Nargis.

To increase support for its activities and knowledge of the basic rules of IHL, humanitarian principles and the Movement, the Myanmar Red Cross conducted 26 dissemination sessions for 1,775 government and local authority officials, including police officers, school teachers, students from the Military Institute of Nursing and Paramedical Science, members of social organizations and Red Cross volunteers. It produced communication and education materials with ICRC support.

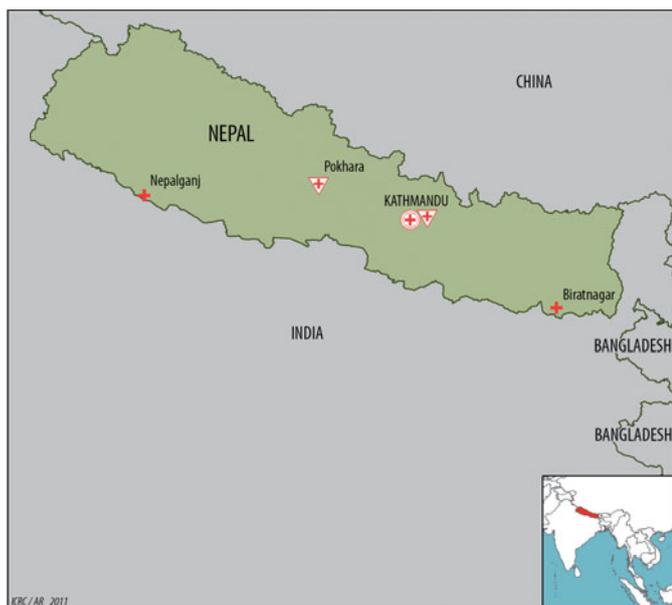
The National Society continued to improve the capacity of its family-links service within the framework of an Australian Red Cross-supported project, with the ICRC providing technical advice. Myanmar Red Cross/ICRC dissemination sessions included briefings on this service.

Nine second-hand vehicles, loaned during the Nargis recovery operation, were donated to the Myanmar Red Cross to enhance its logistic capacity. With ICRC support, construction of an office for the eastern Shan Red Cross branch started.

The Myanmar Red Cross started revising its legal base, setting up a Red Cross Law drafting committee and drafting a plan of action. It developed a strategic plan covering 2011–15 and participated in the Movement's statutory meetings, with ICRC and International Federation support.

The Myanmar Red Cross and its Movement partners held regular meetings to strengthen coordination.

# NEPAL



ICRC / AR, 2011  
 + ICRC delegation    + ICRC office    ▴ ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,245
Assistance	1,241
Prevention	1,116
Cooperation with National Societies	663
General	-

► **4,266**

of which: Overheads 260

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	85%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	8
National staff (daily workers not included)	76

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- expanded its programme to address the psychological, social, economic and legal needs of 4,374 relatives of missing persons in 15 districts
- continued to urge former parties to the conflict, parliamentarians and other stakeholders to help clarify the fate of 1,406 missing persons and establish an effective Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances
- further strengthened the Nepal Red Cross Society's preparedness for and capacity to respond to emergencies resulting from violence or natural disaster, through emergency first-aid training and support to ambulance services
- enhanced the capacities of medical specialists in 28 hospitals to cope with a potential mass influx of patients through emergency room trauma courses
- briefed military and police officers prior to their deployment on UN peacekeeping missions, while supporting the Nepal Army and the Armed Police Force in further integrating IHL and international human rights law into their doctrine or policing standards

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

While some changes in the government led to slow progress in the drafting of the constitution, Nepal's long-stalled peace process took a step forward in November with the signing of a seven-point agreement between key political parties. Among other things, the agreement paved the way for the integration of members of the Maoist People's Liberation Army (PLA) into the Nepalese Army. The parties also made some headway in resolving contentious issues in the new constitution, although disagreement remained over the form of governance and the federal set-up. Two bills to create transitional mechanisms foreseen in the peace agreement, namely the Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, were still pending parliamentary approval at year-end. Public dissatisfaction led to nationwide strikes, protests, and confrontations between various political and ethnic groups.

In November, the tenure of the Constituent Assembly was extended for a fourth time until 27 May 2012, the last extension permitted by the Supreme Court. The mandate of the UN Mission in Nepal ended in January and a national alternative to the monitoring of arms and weapon bearers was agreed.

Meanwhile, sporadic explosions attributed to different armed groups continued to rock the Terai region.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Given the uncertainty about the peace process and the frequent internal disturbances, the ICRC maintained a flexible approach in Nepal. It continued to deal with the residual effects of the past conflict, while monitoring the humanitarian situation and 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 1,400 families clarify the fate of relatives missing in connection with the past conflict. Delegates made representations in this regard to the former conflict parties and raised awareness among various stakeholders of the needs of families of the missing, including their right to know the fate of their relatives and, if they had died, to take possession of their remains. To help address the issue, the ICRC proposed amendments to draft legislation on a Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances. Meanwhile, after a positive evaluation, a National Society/ICRC project begun in 2010 aimed at comprehensively addressing the needs of wives

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>			UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected		42		
RCMs distributed		12		
Names published in the media		1,383		
Names published on the ICRC family-links website		1,383		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>			Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		37	3	6
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		11		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		1,406	90	159
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		20		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>			Women	Minors
Detainees visited		27		
Number of visits carried out		11		
Number of places of detention visited		9		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		13		
RCMs distributed		2		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		29		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	807	30%	40%
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	4,374	36%	35%
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	1,996		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	120		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	9		
Patients whose hospital treatment has been paid for by the ICRC	Patients	9		
Admissions	Patients	56	9	7
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	56	9	7
	<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	54		
<b>First aid</b>				
First-aid posts supported	Structures	36		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	36		
Wounded patients treated	Patients	5,189		
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Centres supported	Structures	2		
Patients receiving services	Patients	1,630	392	201
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	160	26	14
Prostheses delivered	Units	191	31	20
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	14		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	119	26	24
Orthoses delivered	Units	164	33	37
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	2		
Crutches delivered	Units	185		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	358		

and mothers of missing persons in one district was expanded to 15 other districts. With a view to securing the programme's long-term sustainability, partnerships with local NGOs were formed and ICRC-trained National Society personnel continued to assume responsibility for interaction with the families. To increase the likelihood of bodies being identified, thus providing some people with answers regarding the fate of their relatives, the ICRC strengthened the authorities' forensic capacities.

To ensure that victims of 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 with district-level stakeholders sought to prevent the obstruction and vandalism of ambulances during civil unrest. Delegates visited people arrested in relation to various disturbances to check on their treatment and living conditions. The ICRC partnered with a local NGO to establish private areas

where detainees could speak to lawyers, improving their access to judicial guarantees. To boost local stakeholders' capacities to respond to future outbreaks of violence or disaster, the ICRC supported National Society personnel in upgrading their first-aid skills, organized emergency room trauma courses for medical specialists in 28 hospitals, and provided training for authorities in human remains management. The ICRC also provided input to draft legislation and national guidelines relating to natural disasters.

The ICRC continued to provide materials to and train staff of the Green Pastures Hospital and Rehabilitation Centre and the Aerahiti National Rehabilitation Centre, enabling them to treat and fit amputees and disabled people referred to the centres from all over the country. Following a spate of mine accidents in several districts, the National Society conducted emergency mine-risk education sessions with ICRC support.

Although the political environment (see *Context*) slowed progress in IHL treaty implementation/ratification, the national IHL committee discussed a draft Geneva Conventions Act with relevant government bodies ahead of its planned submission to the cabinet, while the Culture Ministry considered accession to the Hague Convention on Cultural Property. Furthermore, Nepal hosted the 18th South Asia Teaching Session on IHL for the second year running, attended by senior government officials from the region.

The armed and security forces received support in raising awareness of IHL/international human rights law among their troops, including those departing on peacekeeping missions, while journalists, university lecturers and students, and other influential members of civil society attended ICRC events, enhancing their knowledge of and respect for humanitarian principles.

The ICRC continued to coordinate its activities with Movement partners and other humanitarian agencies, thereby maximizing impact, identifying unmet needs and avoiding duplication.

## CIVILIANS

Political uncertainty rendered Nepal prone to nationwide strikes and violent demonstrations, while incidents continued to be reported in the unstable Terai region (see *Context*). Such events, and the region's susceptibility to natural disaster, prompted the ICRC to remind authorities of their obligation to meet the basic needs of affected people, including their access to health and medical care (see *Wounded and sick*). The Nepalese Red Cross continued to boost its own emergency and disaster response capacity, with ICRC support.

### Families of missing persons supported in their search for answers

As a result of the past conflict, more than 1,400 families were still seeking missing relatives. Based on 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 (APF), the Nepal Police and the PLA) with the aim of clarifying their fate or whereabouts. In all, 37 new cases were registered, 4 cases were reopened and 11 people were found alive. An updated list was published on the website [www.familylinks.icrc.org](http://www.familylinks.icrc.org), which was translated into Nepali to facilitate access to information in case of a disaster.

To speed up progress on the missing persons issue and provide families with answers, the parliament's legislative committee began

re-examining a draft bill in April to establish a Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances, following ICRC advocacy. The organization built on this momentum by reiterating to the 72 members of the legislative committee and other influential bodies, such as the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, its recommendations for amendments to the draft submitted in 2010. These included a definition of the term "the missing", provisions for the handling of human remains, an obligation to share results of investigations with the families, and an extension of the commission's mandate from the proposed two years to five (see *Authorities*).

With a view to facilitating future exhumations and ensuring that people did not go unaccounted for, the authorities were advised on the proper collection of information on gravesites, and the head of the Ministry of Home Affairs' disaster section reviewed human remains management in conflicts and disasters at an ICRC-supported training session in Geneva, Switzerland. Subsequently, the ministry referenced human remains management in a draft disaster act and drafted relevant national guidelines. A forensic pathologist and an archaeologist enhanced their knowledge of human skeletal recovery and identification at a course in Cyprus, with ICRC sponsorship. Forensic institutes and laboratories received equipment and supplies. National Society personnel boosted their knowledge of human remains management before imparting the information to 49 APF personnel. Police also received reference materials on the subject. Delays in the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances led to the shelving of planned support to and the training of commissioners in ante-mortem data collection.

At the ICRC's insistence, the government passed a decision entitling wives of the missing to the same financial assistance granted to widows of people killed during the conflict and increased the sum of money allotted. Families of the missing kept abreast of such developments during regular visits by National Society staff/volunteers. As planned, ICRC-trained National Society instructors assumed full responsibility for training 251 volunteers (including 37 women) to liaise regularly with such relatives and to assist in their application for government assistance. At year-end, all but 13 of the 1,406 families had applied.

Meanwhile, an evaluation of an ICRC pilot project to provide psychological, legal and economic support to 250 wives and mothers of missing persons found a marked improvement in their general well-being. The assistance had enhanced their family and community life, helping combat the social/cultural stigma attached to their status. The programme was therefore extended to another 15 districts. Partnerships with seven additional local NGOs, including two providing income-generating activities, and the support of local authorities enhanced the programme's sustainability. Subsequently, 4,374 people from 717 families of missing persons received comprehensive psychological and social support from ICRC-trained facilitators and volunteers, including through group meetings. Furthermore, three relatives of missing persons received professional psychological care through a national provider. The ICRC covered transportation, refreshments and other administrative costs. To boost their income-generating capacities, 467 families in six districts received training, including in livestock management, provided by Heifer International in partnership with the ICRC and other local NGOs. The Ministry of Peace and Reconciliation also requested technical support in drafting guidelines so that it could begin providing similar support to families through local partners.

While a shortage of funds restricted implementation of a 2009 government decision to provide scholarships to children of missing persons, some districts allocated funds on an improvised basis to send 17 children to school.

### **Separated relatives stay in touch**

Bhutanese refugees in Nepal maintained contact with relatives detained in Bhutan through RCMs; 98 travelled to visit 28 of them (see *New Delhi*). Families of 27 Nepalese people detained in third countries exchanged messages with their relatives through the ICRC and relevant National Societies, while the ICRC facilitated the return to Nepal of 13 migrants previously detained in Afghanistan. Twenty refugees in Nepal were issued with ICRC travel documents enabling them to resettle in third countries. Following a fire at a camp, 800 refugees used ad hoc donations of essential household items and clothes to meet their immediate needs.

### **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. Twenty-seven alleged members of armed outfits or militant organizations being held in jails and police stations, received visits according to ICRC standard procedures. Delegates assessed their treatment and living conditions before sharing their findings and any recommendations, in confidential reports, with the relevant authorities. Attention was also paid to the needs of other vulnerable groups of detainees, including women, minors and foreigners.

In total, 120 inmates requiring legal assistance and advice were referred to appropriate local organizations. With a view to encouraging respect for judicial guarantees and improving detainees' family contact, the ICRC partnered with a local NGO to establish separate spaces in district police stations where inmates could speak privately with lawyers and meet relatives. Such spaces were established in two stations and four more were under construction at year-end. The ICRC covered up to 50% of the total project costs, while the local NGOs and the police stations concerned covered the remaining amount. Meanwhile, some 2,000 inmates enjoyed a healthier living environment following an ad hoc distribution of insecticide to three district jails.

### **WOUNDED AND SICK**

The provision of health services in Nepal, particularly first aid for people injured during violent outbreaks, was constrained by poverty and poor infrastructure. To help counter this, National Society first-aid instructors in 18 districts underwent training to upgrade their skills and went on to train 785 people, including National Society action teams in 21 districts, police officers in 7 districts and ambulance drivers in 6 districts. More than 5,100 injured people were treated at 36 National Society first-aid posts that had received ICRC funding, materials and equipment. The ICRC's first-aid manual was translated into Nepalese in preparation for printing in 2012.

Ambulances, including one belonging to the National Society, continued to suffer obstruction and damage during unrest. At five National Society/ICRC-organized round-tables, representatives of political parties and ethnic groups, traffic police, ambulance service providers and the National Society discussed the need to facilitate ambulance movements and to prevent their misuse. Bilateral contacts with individuals and relevant groups helped increase

awareness of the obligation to allow free movement of ambulances, while jingles aired in four languages on 17 local and national radio stations reinforced the message. With ICRC financial support, 23 National Society ambulances were repaired and resumed transfer services. Coordination between one National Society branch and a district ambulance management committee led to the systematic monitoring of ambulance misuse in the area and the creation of a fund for training ambulance drivers in first aid.

Ad hoc donations of medical supplies helped nine hospitals provide first aid and medical care to patients injured during civil unrest or by improvised explosive devices (IEDs). Following ICRC intervention, 56 people wounded in three bomb attacks on public buses and 22 victim-activated explosions received free medical and/or surgical care. The treatment costs of nine other patients were covered by the ICRC. Additionally, local NGOs improved their understanding of government policy on treating victims of IED explosions at ICRC-organized meetings, to help ensure that injured people got treated on time.

Forty medical specialists working in the emergency department of 28 hospitals attended two emergency room trauma courses jointly organized with Kathmandu University, building their capacities to efficiently manage a mass influx of trauma patients following situations of violence or a natural disaster.

### **Disabled people improve their mobility**

For amputees (including mine/IED victims) at the Nepalese Army's Aerahati National Rehabilitation Centre, artificial limbs produced using ICRC-donated materials and fitted by ICRC-coached technicians led to increased mobility. In accordance with the 2009 agreement signed by the army and the ICRC, all Nepalese people, irrespective of 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 who had received on-the-job training. To ensure the sustainability of services, technicians from both centres undertook more formal training abroad.

In total, 1,630 patients benefited from treatment at the two ICRC-supported centres. Patients disabled as a result of the conflict were treated free of charge and the ICRC covered the transportation costs of 178 people. More than 100 patients eligible for the government's interim relief programme were informed of the extended deadline (see *Civilians*) and encouraged to apply for assistance.

### **AUTHORITIES**

The government pursued efforts to implement IHL at national level. The national IHL committee's sub-committee consulted with relevant government bodies on a draft Geneva Conventions Act ahead of its submission to the cabinet, while an official translation of the 1949 Geneva Conventions into Nepalese was under way. Meanwhile, the Culture Ministry was considering accession to the Hague Convention on Cultural Property, as advocated by the National Society/ICRC.

To stimulate interest in IHL implementation, Nepal hosted the 18th South Asia Teaching Session on IHL, with 38 participants from the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and the Islamic Republic of Iran improving their knowledge of the law and its implementation. Senior government officials, human rights commissioners, newly recruited judicial officials, and youth representatives of political parties enhanced their understanding of IHL

through various ICRC briefings and training sessions, including some held abroad, such as the Third South Asian Conference on IHL in the Maldives (see *New Delhi*).

In April, parliament's legislative committee began studying a draft bill on the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances. The committee considered some ICRC-proposed amendments to the draft, thus widening the scope of the cases that such a committee would address. The revised draft was then submitted for parliament's consideration.

The ICRC pushed for the inclusion of specific IHL references in Nepal's new constitution, distinct from international human rights law, but to no avail. Similarly, no progress was made regarding a stand-alone Red Cross Act to strengthen the National Society's legal status. The National Society and the ICRC decided to pursue the matter in a more stable political climate.

### **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

The Nepal Army's IHL Core Group, co-chaired by the ICRC, continued integrating IHL into military doctrine, training and operations. Twenty-four senior instructors attended an advanced course in IHL training techniques, which they subsequently adopted for their purposes. The army's Human Rights Directorate also selected the course's highest performers to join its ranks. Senior officers attended the 18th South Asia Teaching Session on IHL (see *Authorities*) and other advanced courses abroad to gain tools and knowledge to further the integration process. To boost teaching capacities, the army produced a training video complementing the 2010 commanders' handbook on IHL. Dialogue with the Judge Advocate General's Office was limited, so no training took place for military justice personnel. Given the ongoing incorporation of the PLA into the national army, plans to raise IHL awareness among the PLA were shelved.

With ICRC assistance, the APF trained its troops further in international policing standards and produced an operational booklet integrating international law enforcement standards. APF training was bolstered by ICRC-provided reference materials supplied to the force's libraries and by knowledge gained at the 18th South Asia Teaching Session on IHL.

All dialogue and training included information on the Movement. Nepali peacekeeping troops were briefed on the humanitarian situation and Movement activities in the countries to which they were being posted, namely Haiti, Lebanon and Liberia.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

Given the potential for unrest, public awareness of humanitarian issues and Movement activities remained vital. The National Society received training and support in producing promotional materials, enabling it to contribute further to the ICRC's dissemination of humanitarian principles and to enhance its own awareness-raising activities.

Human rights organizations, politically affiliated youth groups and indigenous communities enhanced their understanding of such topics through presentations, district-level round-tables, participation in the 18th South Asia Teaching Session on IHL (see *Authorities*), and written materials. Journalists developed their humanitarian reporting skills at an ICRC seminar and drew on ICRC briefings and press releases for their articles, including on the needs of families of the missing. The plight of missing

persons' families was also the subject of a children's drawing exhibition and an expert panel discussion, covered by the media and aimed at fostering greater community understanding.

Nepal hosted a regional moot court competition for university students from six South Asian countries, helping generate interest and promote IHL among academic circles. Law lecturers from several institutions continued teaching IHL using ICRC-provided materials, with some participating in advanced IHL courses. Teachers and students of law and political science gained greater understanding of IHL and the Movement at ICRC presentations.

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

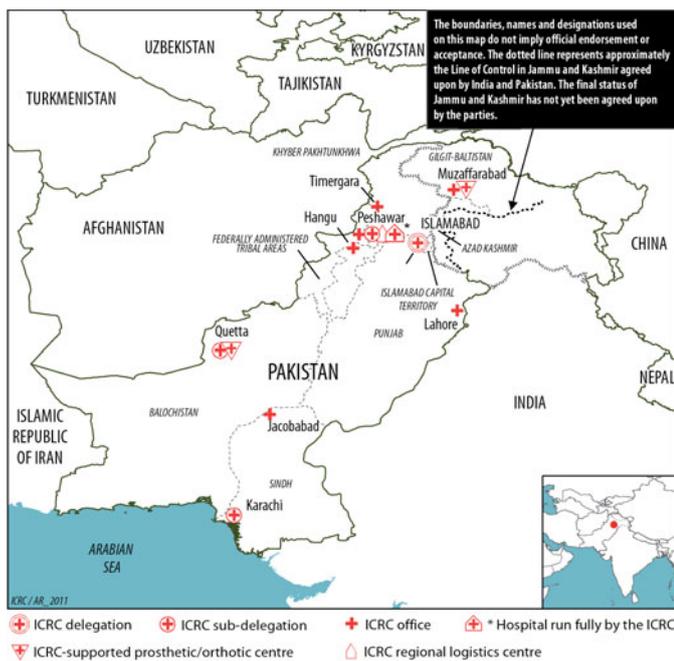
The Nepalese Red Cross remained the ICRC's key operational partner in providing first-aid services, supporting the families of missing persons and promoting IHL (see above). Movement components in Nepal met regularly to coordinate activities.

The National Society continued to draw on ICRC technical, training and material support to boost emergency preparedness. Given the fragile security situation in parts of Nepal, National Society staff underwent training in the Safer Access approach. The organization also strengthened its network of volunteers trained in restoring family links and human remains management, particularly in earthquake-prone districts.

With ICRC backing, the Nepalese Red Cross continued to conduct mine-risk education. A spate of mine casualties prompted emergency information sessions for over 3,300 people in nine districts.

Owing to the changing political climate, no progress was made in strengthening the National Society's legal base (see *Authorities*).

# PAKISTAN



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

Military and security operations continued, particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), as did attacks by armed elements, other acts of criminality and deliberate attacks in public places, including in Balochistan. This sometimes led to casualties, displacement and arrests/captures and impeded civilians' access to essential services.

Insecurity and government restrictions limited humanitarian access and thus action.

As the population at large continued its recovery from the 2010 floods, Sindh province in the south was submerged in flood waters again in 2011, affecting some 5.6 million people, destroying yet more homes, livestock and possessions, and damaging agricultural land and infrastructure.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Given the ongoing fighting, prolonged displacement, the residual impact of the 2010 floods and the effects of the 2011 floods, the humanitarian needs of Pakistan's population remained extensive.

Insecurity (see *Context*) and an increase in restrictions imposed by the authorities limited humanitarian access in large parts of the country. The ICRC was able to reach some affected people, including IDPs, only irregularly, resulting in only partial implementation of planned assistance programmes. Nevertheless, the ICRC and the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, through an extensive network of volunteers, were able to pursue some relief operations in Balochistan, KP, FATA and Sindh. Often obliged to operate via "remote management", the ICRC put in place and constantly adapted procedures and control mechanisms to ensure proper monitoring of its activities. The National Society received ongoing financial, technical and material support to boost its capacities to carry out joint operations with the ICRC and to run and expand its own programmes.

As the ability to deliver aid depended on safe and unimpeded access to the victims, the ICRC and the National Society raised awareness of the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent approach during all contacts with military and civilian authorities and traditional leaders to try to obtain the necessary assurances of respect for their activities. They also strove to promote IHL within the armed and security forces and civil society and, when possible, among government officials.

### EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	3,727
Assistance	45,443
Prevention	5,364
Cooperation with National Societies	2,529
General	-

► **57,063**

of which: Overheads 3,476

### IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	69%
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### PERSONNEL

Expatriates	111
National staff (daily workers not included)	1,005

### KEY POINTS

In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ with the National Society, provided emergency assistance to some 565,000 violence- and/or flood-affected people, including IDPs, and various kinds of support enabling some 451,000 people to resume/improve income generation
- ▶ improved access to safe drinking water and community infrastructure for more than 222,000 people, including some 16,000 returnees in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and northern Sindh province
- ▶ contributed to the medical care of more than 8,700 weapon-wounded, at its hospital in Peshawar or through support to other hospitals, particularly in Quetta
- ▶ expanded its support to the physically disabled, making it possible for 14,915 people to access physical rehabilitation services
- ▶ with the National Society, alerted more than 69,000 IDPs and residents, including more than 10,000 women, to the dangers of mines and explosive remnants of war in KP and FATA

Main figures and indicators		PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>					
RCMs collected			684	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed			764		
Phone calls facilitated between family members			343		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>					
People transferred/repatriated			1		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>					
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered			66	Women	Minors
People located (tracing cases closed positively)			57		
		<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	5		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)			134	10	32
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>					
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society			2	Girls	Demobilized children
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011			1		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>ICRC visits</b>					
Detainees visited			11,118	Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually			76	1	4
Detainees newly registered			28	1	4
Number of visits carried out			26		
Number of places of detention visited			17		
<b>Restoring family links</b>					
RCMs collected			24		
RCMs distributed			12		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative			46		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support			2		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued			7		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators		ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Food		Beneficiaries	556,829	28%	44%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
			1,883		
Essential household items		Beneficiaries	564,683	28%	44%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
			3,563		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives		Beneficiaries	451,276	49%	
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries	222,911	28%	44%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
			119,183		
<b>Health</b>					
Health centres supported		Structures	7		
Average catchment population			127,298		
Consultations		Patients	76,975		
		<i>of which curative</i>	Patients	28,593	32,090
		<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>	Patients	1,161	
Immunizations		Doses	30,964		
		<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	Doses		
		<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	Doses		
			30,047		
Referrals to a second level of care		Patients	917		
Health education		Sessions	221		
			2,144		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Essential household items		Beneficiaries	13,270		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives		Beneficiaries	7		
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries	15,405		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>					
<b>Hospitals</b>					
Hospitals supported		Structures	13		
		<i>of which provided data</i>	Structures		
			10		
Patients whose hospital treatment has been paid for by the ICRC		Patients	6,676		
Admissions		Patients	21,898	9,780	6,853
		<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	Patients	2,040	220
		<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	Patients	124	
		<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	Patients	4,955	
		<i>of whom medical cases</i>	Patients	9,286	
		<i>of whom gynaecological/obstetric cases</i>	Patients	5,617	
Operations performed		Operations performed	9,312		
Outpatient consultations		Patients	284,478		
		<i>of which surgical</i>	Patients	31,036	
		<i>of which medical</i>	Patients	228,281	
		<i>of which gynaecological/obstetric</i>	Patients	25,161	

Main figures and indicators		ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>Water and habitat</b>					
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds		1,245		
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>					
Centres supported	Structures		4		
Patients receiving services	Patients		14,915	1,557	4,683
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients		1,512	152	105
Prostheses delivered	Units		2,005	212	142
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	720		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients		2,046	234	1,052
Orthoses delivered	Units		3,247	316	1,854
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	158		
Crutches delivered	Units		2,222		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units		279		

The distribution of food rations and essential household items eased living conditions for people, including IDPs and returnees, in violence-prone/flood-affected areas. Some livelihood-support projects, such as the provision of cows to widows, financial grants for the establishment of small businesses, and cash-for-work schemes to facilitate the repair of infrastructure damaged during the 2010 floods, continued in KP and FATA, as did agricultural support to farmers who had lost land, crops and/or cattle. Technical and financial support to the National Society-run services in IDP camps, until their closure mid-year, as well as to flood-affected communities and the civilian population in conflict areas, contributed to improvements in water supply, sanitation infrastructure and habitat.

When Sindh was again submerged in flood waters, the ICRC gave financial and material assistance to the National Society to enable it to boost its own ability to assist the flood-affected.

The ICRC helped ensure that IDPs or resident communities affected by fighting and/or floods had access to adequate standards of primary health care by supplying health centres and supporting National Society-run facilities, both fixed and mobile, renovating the premises when needed. The ICRC's hospital in Peshawar continued to attend to bomb-blast victims and weapon-wounded people and, in Quetta, the ICRC paid the treatment costs of qualifying patients at three private clinics, with additional ICRC medical staff reinforcing the quality of care provided. Local health workers were trained in first aid, and selected hospitals received essential supplies. Increased support to physical rehabilitation centres meant that greater numbers of disabled people were fitted with artificial limbs and mobility devices in 2011, with some patients at the Muzaffarabad centre receiving training and grants so they could start or extend small businesses. Financial and technical support enabled the Peshawar Paraplegic Centre in Hayatabad to establish a workshop producing orthotic devices.

ICRC delegates continued to visit people held under the authority of the Ministry of Interior in Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan-administered Kashmir and Sindh and shared their findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities. No progress was made in obtaining access to all detainees of interest to the ICRC. In a number of detention facilities, maintenance work and training of prison staff helped improve inmates' living conditions.

The ICRC followed cases of former detainees/internees repatriated from Afghanistan and the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station, Cuba, and helped families in Pakistan maintain contact with relatives detained/interned in Pakistan or abroad. In several of the cities most affected by bomb blasts, first responders received training in the management of human remains.

While preserving its independence, the ICRC maintained close contact with other actors, including the government, UN agencies and NGOs, to ensure that 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 prevented the ICRC from systematically monitoring their needs. During limited dialogue with the authorities, they were reminded of their obligations to protect civilians, to allow all wounded to access medical treatment and to respect medical personnel, equipment and infrastructure.

### Violence- and flood-affected civilians meet their immediate needs

Fighting and flooding (see *Context*) continued to affect civilian life, with many displaced, infrastructure damaged and income generation hampered. Insecurity and government restrictions limited humanitarian access to large parts of the country, including to IDPs, and prevented a systematic approach to relief distributions, particularly of consecutive monthly food rations. However, with the National Society's extensive volunteer network, the ICRC continued to provide emergency support to vulnerable communities. National Society staff received technical and financial support to boost their capacities to conduct such programmes. They supported more than 3,000 people residing in two IDP camps before their closure mid-year. To help alleviate the burden on economically disadvantaged host communities, over 550,000 residents and IDPs in violence- and flood-stricken communities in KP, FATA and Sindh received at least one four-week food ration and essential household items.

Public health improved for some 200,000 people, including 16,310 returnees, after they gained access to clean water and power, including through the rehabilitation of irrigation systems in Lower Dir and the repair of a micro-hydro power plant in Buner. Before its closure, some 1,500 people living in the Sadbar Kalay IDP camp in Lower Dir reduced their risk of contracting water-borne diseases by using clean water delivered by ICRC trucks, as did flood-affected families in temporary shelters in Sindh.

### Civilians access health care

Insecurity, displacement and natural disaster prevented many civilians, including those in Balochistan, KP and FATA, from reaching health care. At remaining IDP camps, they relied on ICRC-supplied basic and mobile health care units operated by the National Society. Other residents, including 2011 flood victims, accessed ICRC-supported National Society and Ministry of Health facilities, such as rural hospitals providing preventive and curative care. Patients were referred for secondary treatment.

In all, more than 76,975 people attended consultations at 7 ICRC-supported primary-health facilities and 284,478 at 10 hospitals (see *Wounded and sick*) in KP, FATA and Sindh. Infrastructure improvements, along with supplies, staff training and incentives allowed them to better serve communities' needs.

Some 2,000 victims of acute watery diarrhoea outbreaks in KP and FATA were treated at two ICRC-established centres, while cleaning products helped to contain a diarrhoea outbreak in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. People were better equipped to protect themselves against illness after attending one of 2,144 health education sessions and up to 10 children per day were vaccinated against dangerous diseases at a health unit in Hangu, following ICRC repairs and donated supplies.

### **Vulnerable people restore their livelihoods**

With livestock lost or sold and crops damaged or abandoned, the National Society/ICRC initiated various projects to help restore livelihoods and, therefore, food production. Thus, 27,948 farmers in flood-affected Sindh province received ICRC-donated seeds, fertilizer and tools ahead of the rice planting season (195,636 beneficiaries). In the meantime, they and other vulnerable residents relied on National Society/ICRC-provided food rations, hygiene kits and/or essential household items. In KP, farmers learnt to use subsidized agricultural machinery donated to Model Farm Service Centres in 2010 through the authorities. Following results assessments, the focus of assistance shifted from further equipment donations to technical support, anticipated to benefit more people for longer. Thus, 143 farmers received seed, fertilizer and tools to participate in a seed multiplication scheme aimed at increasing access to quality certified seeds in 2012.

In Buner, 500 widows increased their income and improved their family's diet using ICRC-donated cows (some 3,500 beneficiaries). Such livestock assets were better protected in Balochistan, KP and FATA after 153 animal health workers, including 25 women, learnt how to teach villagers about livestock breeding, health and management. Animals were also vaccinated. In all, 33,243 livestock owners (232,701 people) benefited from these initiatives. Low numbers of IDPs at National Society-run camps rendered planned fodder donations unnecessary.

People (1,822 households/12,754 people) in Buner, Upper and Lower Dir, and Swat rebuilt flood-damaged infrastructure in return for cash to support their families. Meanwhile, 930 people, including 150 physically disabled patients in Pakistan-administered Kashmir (see *Wounded and sick*), used ICRC grants and/or training to start/restart small businesses and open bank accounts, helping to cover the basic needs of their families (6,510 people); on average, their income increased by 50%.

### **People alerted to weapon-contamination danger**

Mines and explosive remnants of war continued to kill and maim. More than 69,000 residents and IDPs, including 10,000 women, in potentially contaminated areas, and journalists, were alerted to the dangers at ICRC-facilitated sessions or through a National Society pilot mine-risk education programme, which reached 13,000 vulnerable people in Pakistan-administered Kashmir.

### **Dispersed relatives regain contact**

National Society/ICRC tracing and RCM services remained available to families separated during fighting or relatives 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 US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station. Those with relatives held in the US Parwan detention facility at Bagram airbase visited them or communicated via ICRC-facilitated video calls (see *Afghanistan*).

Four Pakistani officials learnt more about human remains management and preserving data for future identification at international courses, as did medical practitioners and first responders from Balochistan and KP's civil authorities at ICRC sessions. In parallel, some morgue facilities, including Khyber Medical College's mortuary in Peshawar, received ICRC material and technical support.

### **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

No progress was made in extending ICRC access to detainees beyond those in Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan-administered Kashmir and Sindh, with no response from the central authorities to previous ICRC offers to visit certain categories of detainees. Nonetheless, more than 11,100 inmates held under the authority of the Ministry of Interior were visited according to standard ICRC procedures. Visits focused on individuals held for security reasons, those sentenced to death, foreigners, the mentally ill and children. Delegates, including an ICRC doctor, reported their findings to the authorities confidentially, making recommendations where necessary.

Detainees maintained contact with relatives via RCMs and ICRC-facilitated phone calls, and foreign embassies were notified of their detained nationals. More than 140 former detainees/internees repatriated from abroad (including Afghanistan), some of whom had received ICRC visits while in custody, received follow-up home/medical visits. Five received some ad hoc cash assistance and the spouses of two long-term detainees established small businesses using ICRC grants.

Following a request from the Sindh home secretary for assistance in monitoring the province's prison reform process, the ICRC carried out two technical assessments aimed at supporting prison management officials with maintenance and planning. It advocated the creation of a specific unit to monitor infrastructure conditions.

Some 13,270 inmates in Gilgit-Baltistan, Punjab and Sindh enjoyed better health and hygiene conditions thanks to ICRC-donated cleaning products and blankets. Prison staff benefited from ICRC technical expertise in repairing infrastructure, including: the installation of a new water supply line at Karachi Central Jail; the rehabilitation of sanitation blocks in Malir District Jail; repairs to the water system at Punjab's Adiala Jail; the renovation of kitchens at two prisons in Gilgit-Baltistan; and the fitting of new medical waste stations in three prisons. In Punjab and Sindh, prison doctors and officials learnt best prison health/hygiene practice at ICRC-organized seminars/workshops.

### **WOUNDED AND SICK**

During 2011, more weapon-wounded from Pakistan and Afghanistan accessed quality surgical care at the 120-bed ICRC field hospital in Peshawar. Public acceptance of ICRC medical services improved and the hospital's reputation as a regional referral unit grew. Thus, patient admissions were up 26% on 2010, with 56% more operations (1,955) performed. More than 90% of patients were injured by shelling or gunshots and nearly all had received

first aid prior to admission, including patients transferred from the ICRC-supported Ghallanai Hospital for surgical care following military operations in Mohmand Agency. A visiting ICRC reconstructive surgeon treated patients disfigured by weapon wounds.

In Quetta, some 6,600 wounded patients received ICRC-funded treatment at three private hospitals, with additional ICRC medical staff – including a physiotherapist – reinforcing the quality of care provided and reducing post-operative complications.

While 9 other hospitals in the KP and FATA received medical supplies, 6 of them benefited from regular support and infrastructure improvements. For example, the Ghallanai Hospital, one of the referral hospitals for ICRC-supported basic health facilities (see *Civilians*), benefited from rehabilitation work and monthly deliveries of medicines/consumables. Fuel donations prevented power cuts, and ICRC-rented vehicles transported 127 patients from there to Peshawar hospital for surgical care.

As agreed by the FATA authorities and the ICRC/National Society, over 250 local doctors, paramedics, drivers and members of police and border forces were better able to treat those unable to reach hospitals following National Society/ICRC first-aid training. Other Pakistani medics honed their skills at ICRC seminars. In Lahore and Karachi, for example, 40 doctors working at busy civilian hospitals strengthened their mass-casualty management at ICRC-held emergency room trauma courses. A one-month training stint at the Peshawar hospital helped surgeons and medical technicians from FATA improve their skills in treating weapon-wounded patients.

### **Disabled people undergo physical rehabilitation**

Violence or natural disaster caused disabilities. During 2011, improvements in the referral system and staff skills and greater public trust in the services led to more people, including patients from Afghanistan, being fitted with artificial limbs or other mobility devices at ICRC-supported centres. Thus, 14,915 patients received services at ICRC-supported facilities, including the Muzaffarabad Physical Rehabilitation Centre, the Pakistan Institute of Prosthetic and Orthotic Sciences (PIPOS) 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. Staff and students underwent on-the-job training or attended professional courses abroad, including gait training in Ethiopia.

Meanwhile, patients discharged from the Peshawar Paraplegic Centre in Hayatabad lived at home with dignity using ICRC-supplied wheelchairs and orthotic devices and home modifications such as access ramps and railings. From December, polypropylene devices were produced at the centre's new workshop. An ICRC-donated vehicle facilitated patient follow-up care.

### **AUTHORITIES**

When possible, the ICRC maintained a dialogue with the authorities on issues related to respect for civilians and Movement access to violence- and flood-affected communities. Meetings with the Foreign Affairs, Law, Justice and Human Rights Ministries provided limited opportunities to raise awareness of the National Society/ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and of relevant international laws/norms and the importance of their implementation. Embassies and donor agencies received regular updates on National Society and ICRC activities during meetings with delegates.

Although party to a number of IHL treaties, Pakistan had still to incorporate their provisions into domestic legislation. While no progress was made in this regard, government officials learnt more about national IHL implementation at a regional conference in Male, Maldives (see *New Delhi*).

### **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

Meetings with members of the army and security forces provided some opportunities to discuss their obligations to protect civilians; to respect medical staff and infrastructure; to allow the National Society and the ICRC, as neutral, impartial and independent organizations, access to violence-affected people; and to integrate IHL and other internationally recognized norms into their doctrine, training and education programmes.

Efforts to achieve such integration continued: the Pakistani Air Force and Navy instructors honed their IHL teaching skills at three train-the-trainer courses; and officers from all three forces, including army field commanders involved in military operations in KP, deepened their understanding of IHL and its application during ICRC-run dissemination sessions. Reduced dialogue between the army and foreign organizations prevented the ICRC from sponsoring senior officers to attend events abroad and from briefings to officers departing on peacekeeping missions.

Through bilateral meetings with senior police officers of all provinces, regular visits to police stations, and dissemination sessions at federal and provincial stations across Pakistan (some 500 participants), officers better understood the ICRC's mandate and activities and their obligations under international human rights law.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

Given the ongoing violence, it remained important that the public understood and supported the Movement's work. Drawing on ICRC press releases, interviews and operational updates in English and Urdu, the Pakistani and international media continued to cover humanitarian issues and National Society/ICRC activities, including those during the Sindh floods. At seminars in Karachi and KP and through first-aid training, journalists learnt more about weapon contamination and reporting on violent situations.

Traditional and religious leaders and representatives of think-tanks, the judiciary, NGOs and charities gained a better understanding of the National Society/ICRC, neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, and common ground between IHL and Islamic law through ongoing networking and dialogue with the ICRC, as well as through seminars, courses and dissemination sessions in Pakistan and abroad. Some then undertook independent research on IHL and Islamic law.

Academic institutions promoted IHL using ICRC-supplied teaching materials. The National Curriculum Committee of Pakistan's Higher Education Committee added a compulsory IHL component to the new five-year undergraduate law degree and made an additional elective IHL course available to students, following ICRC advocacy. Two universities received IHL libraries and other undergraduate institutes received IHL texts. Students and teachers learnt about the Movement and IHL at ICRC-organized presentations. Two university lecturers shared their knowledge with counterparts at the 18th South Asian Teaching Session on IHL in Kathmandu (see *Nepal*), and students flexed their IHL skills at national and regional IHL competitions (see *Nepal*).

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## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Pakistani Red Crescent remained the ICRC's key operational partner in joint activities to provide essential relief and services to people affected by fighting and the residual effects of the 2010 floods. It received ICRC financial, technical and material support for these and other activities (see *Civilians*).

Such support enabled the National Society to provide food and essential household items to some 15,000 flood-affected families in Sindh in cooperation with other Movement partners. It confirmed its role as an important emergency response actor by organizing a conference on large-scale disasters in Pakistan, with ICRC support.

Training, workshops and the development of training resources enabled the National Society to strengthen its capacities to restore contact between separated family members, respond to emergencies and spread awareness of the Movement, the Fundamental Principles and basic IHL to the wider public. For example, ICRC-trained National Society first-aid instructors honed their own skills and knowledge of the Safer Access approach before training local health staff and ICRC drivers to provide life-saving assistance to civilians in the FATA. A joint review of the National Society's first-aid and emergency response programme continued, aimed at addressing any shortcomings (see *Wounded and sick*).

With ICRC financial and technical support, a National Society branch was established in Mohmand Agency, FATA, where it carried out volunteer recruitment, orientation, dissemination and first-aid activities for the local population.

# PHILIPPINES



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	2,737
Assistance	7,642
Prevention	2,112
Cooperation with National Societies	764
General	-

► **13,255**  
of which: Overheads 809

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	83%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	29
National staff (daily workers not included)	147

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- alone or with the Philippine Red Cross, helped some 60,000 people restore their livelihoods in Mindanao and the Visayas and improved the water supply of some 47,000 people through the construction of permanent infrastructure
- supported the Philippine Red Cross's emergency response for victims of floods and tropical storms, including by supplying it with emergency relief items for some 76,000 people
- provided medical and surgical support to 24 hospitals treating weapon-wounded patients in Mindanao
- visited over 84,000 detainees in 189 places of detention, following up 746 inmates individually and enabling 360 to receive visits from their families
- supported the authorities' efforts to reduce overcrowding in prisons and improve detainees' living conditions and health care, including TB control
- held an Asia-Pacific regional conference for senior editors and media leaders on reporting on violence and other emergencies

In the Philippines, where the ICRC has worked since 1982, the delegation assists and seeks to protect 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 to assist displaced people and vulnerable communities and promote compliance with IHL.

## CONTEXT

Peace talks continued between the government of President Benigno Aquino III and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and resumed with the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military wing, the New People's Army (NPA), under Norwegian auspices. Talks were also under way, under the aegis of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) to reach a final settlement of the 1996 peace agreement. While the talks with the MILF and the MNLF were accompanied by an overall decrease in violence, clashes between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the NPA continued unabated across the Philippines.

On the ground in Central Mindanao, the situation remained relatively calm as the internationally monitored 2009 ceasefire between the government and the MILF continued to hold, although feuds between powerful clans persisted. Occasional skirmishes occurred between the Philippine armed and police forces and armed elements on the islands of Basilan and Sulu. Clashes involving the NPA affected civilians living in rural areas in North Luzon, Eastern Mindanao and the Visayas.

Verbal exchanges intensified between China, the Philippines and other neighbouring States regarding sovereignty over the South China Sea, particularly the Spratly Islands.

Natural disasters caused thousands of deaths and destruction of property. Two typhoons flooded Central Luzon, while tropical storm "Sendong" (Washi) devastated Northern Mindanao and parts of the Visayas.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC worked to promote protection of and respect for people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence in the Philippines. It did so through dialogue with the parties to the conflicts, where relevant reporting alleged IHL violations and other misconduct, and through the dissemination of IHL and humanitarian principles among weapon bearers and the civilian population.

In the fields of assistance and restoring family links in particular, the Philippine Red Cross remained the ICRC's primary partner. Given this operational partnership, and in order to boost its rapid response capacities, the National Society received financial, technical and material support. In some cases, the ICRC acted as main implementer or, in areas which remained off-limits to the

Main figures and indicators		PROTECTION		Total	
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>					
RCMs collected				2	UAMs/SCs*
RCMs distributed				5	
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>					
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered				6	Women
People located (tracing cases closed positively)				2	Minors
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)				15	
<b>Documents</b>					
People to whom travel documents were issued				1	
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>ICRC visits</b>					
Detainees visited				84,614	Women
Detainees visited and monitored individually				746	Minors
Detainees newly registered				167	
Number of visits carried out				381	
Number of places of detention visited				189	
<b>Restoring family links</b>					
RCMs collected				9	
RCMs distributed				5	
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support				360	

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators		ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>						
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>						
Food		Beneficiaries	217,496	25%	50%	
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	217,488			
Essential household items		Beneficiaries	238,480	25%	49%	
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	238,470			
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives		Beneficiaries	59,657	25%	50%	
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	36			
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries	69,417	17%	67%	
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	47,586			
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>						
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>						
Essential household items		Beneficiaries	14,972			
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries	9,586			
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>						
<b>Hospitals</b>						
Hospitals supported		Structures	29			
		<i>of which provided data</i>	24			
Patients whose hospital treatment has been paid for by the ICRC		Patients	36			
Admissions		Patients	179,553	88,691	49,937	
		<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	4,786	457	237	
		<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	74			
		<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	26,108			
		<i>of whom medical cases</i>	88,077			
		<i>of whom gynaecological/obstetric cases</i>	60,582			
Operations performed			36,819			
Outpatient consultations		Patients	430,888			
		<i>of which surgical</i>	108,081			
		<i>of which medical</i>	235,352			
		<i>of which gynaecological/obstetric</i>	87,455			
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>						
Centres supported		Structures	1			
Patients receiving services		Patients	82	20	18	
New patients fitted with prostheses		Patients	9	2	1	
Prostheses delivered		Units	39	9	2	
Orthoses delivered		Units	2		2	
Crutches delivered		Units	39			
Wheelchairs delivered		Units	2			

organization for security reasons, for example the Sulu archipelago, worked through local actors.

To contribute to early recovery, the ICRC focused its assistance activities on helping remote conflict-affected communities in the Visayas and former IDPs and vulnerable residents in Central Mindanao restore some means of livelihood through agricultural

and other inputs and training. The construction of water supply and sanitation facilities also helped improve the general health of resident and displaced populations. In Mindanao, weapon-wounded patients received medical and surgical care boosted by ICRC support to hospitals. In some cases, the ICRC covered the costs of their treatment. The organization continued to support the physical rehabilitation centre in Davao, where amputees received specialized services.

In coordination with other Movement partners, the ICRC supported the Philippine Red Cross's emergency response for flood and tropical storm victims. It supplied National Society teams in Mindanao and Sulu with emergency relief items and helped organize transport and distributions, including of drinking water for people in evacuation centres.

The ICRC continued its visits to people deprived of their freedom, paying particular attention to those detained in relation to the conflicts and other situations of violence. The authorities and key government agencies at central and local level pursued efforts to improve prison facilities and health care and tackle overcrowding through the allocation of more resources, mobilized within the framework of the ICRC-supported "Call for Action" process. After two pilot groups discussed concerns stemming from procedural delays in detainees' cases at Manila and Tacloban City Jails, a task-force was set up to expedite cases in the former. The national TB programme was expanded from 7 to 57 places of detention, covering around 50,000 detainees. The ICRC commenced rehabilitation of a 60-bed TB infirmary in Quezon City Jail to help upgrade the quality of care and improve infection control.

Building on the momentum created by the adoption of an IHL Act in late 2009, the ICRC promoted national implementation of IHL, its integration into the doctrine, training and operations of the armed forces, and its study and research among academics. IHL training was conducted for some 200 legal aid lawyers, while coordination of the training of judges and prosecutors began in partnership with the Philippine Judicial Academy and the Department of Justice respectively. Media from around the country deliberated on IHL issues, conflict reporting and related challenges through the first Red Cross Award for Humanitarian Reporting. Media leaders in Asia-Pacific countries committed to higher standards of reporting on violence and emergencies at a regional conference held in Manila.

The ICRC continued to coordinate its activities with those of Movement partners, UN agencies and other humanitarian actors in fields of common interest, in order to maximize impact, identify unmet needs and avoid duplication.

## 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 livelihood and short-term displacement in regions often lacking infrastructure, essential services and income-generating opportunities.

The presence of delegates in violence-affected areas and dialogue with the parties concerned, weapon bearers, local authorities, and religious and other community leaders enabled the ICRC to gain a better understanding of humanitarian issues and helped promote respect for the civilian population. Whenever possible, the relevant parties were made aware of documented allegations of IHL violations and other concerns, such as the plight of civilians caught between fighting forces, so that corrective action could be taken. Information sessions for weapon bearers and civilians on IHL, humanitarian principles and the risks posed by weapon contamination contributed to these efforts.

Former or newly conflict-affected people and victims of floods and tropical storms were better able to cope thanks to emergency assistance provided by Philippine Red Cross/ICRC teams. In parallel,

conflict-affected communities in remote areas and former IDPs and vulnerable residents received support to recover their means of livelihood.

The National Society enhanced its overall emergency-response capacities in the fields of relief, water and habitat, and restoring family links through training and the donation of materials by the ICRC. People seeking to contact relatives in the aftermath of the natural disasters that befell the country, the earthquake and tsunami in Japan and the armed conflict in Libya made use of Philippine Red Cross family-links services.

## Post-emergency, vulnerable families recover a means of livelihood

In the Visayas provinces of Negros Oriental and Northern Samar, 85,152 people (14,192 households), comprising both IDPs and members of isolated host communities affected by recurring armed clashes and heavy floods, received a one-month food ration and soap, while 11,442 people (1,907 families) resumed rice cultivation thanks to the distribution of seed.

In the Mindanao province of North Cotabato, where the implementation of livelihood-support activities was slower than expected, the most vulnerable IDPs received a final distribution of supplementary relief: 55,818 individuals (9,303 households) received a one-month food ration and in many cases also essential household items. There and in the violence-prone Surigao del Sur province, most of the around 48,000 people (8,000 households) who benefited from livelihood support started farming activities using rice and vegetable seed and tools, backed up by relevant training, provided by the ICRC in coordination with the local agricultural authorities. Some families were supplied with working animals and post-harvest facilities (rice threshers, corn shellers) and others with fishing equipment. In Palawan, 720 people previously connected to an armed group (120 households) received similar assistance to boost their agricultural production. Vulnerable communities in the Sulu archipelago increased seaweed cultivation and yield by over 50 percent as a result of a project implemented through a local NGO.

Access to and the quality and quantity of drinking water improved for some 47,000 people in Central Mindanao and the Visayas following the construction of permanent infrastructure such as spring catchments, reservoirs, rural water supply systems and rubbish collection facilities. Six health centres (conducting on average 91 consultations a day) in Central Mindanao enhanced their services following the construction of medical waste disposal pits.

## Flood victims receive emergency aid with ICRC support

As part of the Philippine Red Cross emergency response for flood and tropical storm victims, with ICRC support coordinated with other Movement partners:

- ▶ in Mindanao (e.g. in Cagayan de Oro, Cotabato, Davao del Norte, Lanao del Norte and Sibugay provinces) and Sulu, some 76,000 flood-affected people received one- or two-week food rations with soap
- ▶ some 20,000 IDPs in evacuation centres in Northern Mindanao received emergency drinking water
- ▶ main hospitals took care of victims using ICRC pre-positioned medical stocks plus antibiotics supplied to 2 of them
- ▶ people received help to restore contact with relatives, while the provision of body bags facilitated the recovery and return to their families of the remains of those who had died

In order to encourage national actors to enhance coordination and training in the management of human remains during emergencies, two Department of Health representatives attended a seminar on the topic in Geneva, Switzerland.

### **Conditions for migrants in transit enhanced**

In Zamboanga, migrants transiting through a processing centre and minors housed at a centre for trafficked children following deportation from Malaysia benefited from ICRC work to improve hygiene and sanitary conditions. A weekly average of 400 migrants had access to upgraded facilities, including a new kitchen and laundry shed, and improved drainage and rubbish collection systems, while some 5,700 individuals at both centres received hygiene parcels.

### **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

On receiving allegations from families 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 84,600 people deprived of their freedom in 189 places of detention under the responsibility of the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), the Bureau of Corrections, 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. Following the visits, which were carried out in accordance with the ICRC's standard procedures, the findings and recommendations were shared confidentially with the authorities orally and in writing.

A total of 360 detainees received ICRC-funded visits from relatives facilitated by the Philippine Red Cross.

### **Detainees' living conditions improve as a result of "Call for Action"**

The authorities and key government agencies at central and local level pursued efforts to improve prison facilities and health care services and tackle overcrowding through the allocation of more resources, mobilized within the framework of the ICRC-supported "Call for Action" process. Three working groups continued to address shortcomings in the criminal justice system, in particular procedural delays (one of the major causes of overcrowding), TB in places of detention, and prison infrastructure problems. Plans were under way to assess the results of the process in a national conference and to share experiences gained with penitentiary specialists in a regional meeting, both to be held in 2012.

Two pilot working groups discussed concerns stemming from procedural delays in the cases of inmates at Manila and Tacloban City Jails and ways to improve cooperation between criminal justice agencies. Their findings and recommendations, combined with the results of an ICRC evaluation of the achievements of the "Call for Action" so far, fed into discussions with the Supreme Court, executive judges, the Public Attorney's Office, the Office of the Chief Prosecutor and the BJMP on concrete measures to address jail congestion. As a result, with ICRC support, a taskforce was mandated by the Supreme Court to expedite the cases of inmates at Manila City Jail, and extra human and material resources were provided to improve records management there. The Senate received an ICRC

position paper on detention-related bills focusing on good conduct time allowance and preventive imprisonment.

### **Detainees have better access to health care**

As part of the Call for Action, the national authorities strengthened TB management in 7 pilot prisons and extended it to a further 50 prisons, increasing coverage from 31,000 to 50,000 detainees. Monitoring by the TB-management working group in the pilot sites helped improve compliance with technical and operational guidelines, while technical support started in the new sites to help them reach the quality level required by national and international standards. Two prisons established direct sputum smear microscopy laboratories, with ICRC material support. All facilities involved received TB protection respirators and cool boxes. Work began on rehabilitating a 60-bed TB infirmary in Quezon City Jail to improve infection control and treatment conditions.

In parallel, nearly 47,000 detainees in 26 prisons benefited from ICRC monitoring of their general health and access to medical care. Fourteen facilities received medical equipment and supplies, potentially benefiting 35,500 detainees. Nearly 15,000 detainees received hygiene kits and recreational items. A regional prison in eastern Visayas significantly reduced mortality rates, with ICRC support, after strengthening links with the civilian health system, improving living conditions and holding TB-control training.

### **Prison infrastructure improved**

The BJMP, together with the ICRC, continued to improve infrastructure as one way of addressing the consequences of overcrowding. Over 9,000 detainees thus benefited from better living conditions, in particular water and sanitation, ventilation, health infrastructure, sleeping areas and cooking facilities. In three prisons, energy costs were greatly reduced and working conditions for inmates in kitchens improved following the installation of solar water heaters for cooking. Forty-eight BJMP engineers attended training in construction project management.

### **WOUNDED AND SICK**

Twenty-four hospitals in Mindanao, including 19 identified as the main referral centres for weapon-wounded patients, increased their capacities to treat emergency cases thanks to the regular supply of medical and surgical items tailored to their level of activity, capacity and needs. Nine of them, including the main referral centre for weapon-wounded in Central Mindanao, received surgical and other equipment, including a sterilizer, an external fixation set, and a skin-graft set for a burns centre. In all, they treated 4,786 weapon-wounded patients and performed 36,819 operations. Thirty-six conflict victims, including weapon-wounded people, benefited from ICRC financial support for their treatment.

A further five primary hospitals in remote locations, which provided first-aid/stabilization to the injured prior to transfer, received ad hoc support.

Natural disaster-related emergencies and staffing issues did not allow the organization of the initially planned training courses and seminars on war surgery and emergency response for surgeons and first-line health providers. However, the Philippine Red Cross undertook a review of its first-aid curriculum, manual and standard operating procedures, with a view to strengthening first aid, particularly in conflict areas.

Eighty-two disabled people received specialized services at the ICRC-supported Jubilee Foundation physical rehabilitation centre in Davao. The ongoing construction of a new prosthetic/orthotic workshop aimed to enhance the quality of patient care. One technician embarked on a three-year course at the Cambodian School of Prosthetics and Orthotics.

### **AUTHORITIES**

National and local authorities in the Philippines and the ICRC maintained regular contact on operational matters, thus helping to ensure that all concerned knew about and supported the ICRC and its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. They, and other stakeholders, had access to information on ICRC activities through a new electronic newsletter and increased ICRC presence online and in social media.

The Philippine government made progress towards acceding to Additional Protocol I and the Hague Convention on Cultural Property. Bills on the protection of the emblems, IDPs, landmines and detention-related issues were submitted to Congress, with ICRC technical input. A draft administrative order on the establishment of a national IHL committee within an existing inter-agency body was under consideration.

Government representatives attended regional events on the 1977 Additional Protocols and antipersonnel landmines in Japan and Cambodia respectively (see *Kuala Lumpur* and *Bangkok*).

In light of a bill penalizing serious violations of IHL enacted in late 2009, the Philippine Judicial Academy and the Department of Justice started coordinating training on IHL for judges and prosecutors, in partnership with the ICRC. Some 200 Integrated Bar of the Philippines lawyers providing free legal aid to people in conflict-affected areas were trained in the application of IHL and related national laws.

### **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

During field dissemination sessions, members of the armed forces, police and armed groups were reminded of the need to respect civilians and their property and to ensure the safety of humanitarian workers in accordance with IHL and other relevant international standards. Significant progress was achieved in dialogue with armed groups, resulting in the holding of such sessions in Luzon, Mindanao and the Visayas.

Following a directive issued by the chief of staff in 2010 on the integration of IHL into military training, the armed forces' Human Rights Office organized a round-table to take stock of progress made and establish a plan of action. The integration process was reinforced by a workshop for key officers from different military training institutions and materials on the IHL Code of Conduct produced by the AFP and the ICRC.

A Philippine Military Academy instructor took part in the sixth South-East and East Asian Teaching Session on IHL (see *Kuala Lumpur*).

The Philippine National Police (PNP) began to work towards strengthening its capacity to provide IHL training for its ranks, particularly for units participating in combat operations. Senior police officers discussed international policing standards and law-enforcement practices at ICRC-supported workshops. Materials on the basics of law enforcement in three local languages were produced jointly by the PNP and the ICRC.

Military personnel on predeployment training for UN peace-keeping missions attended ICRC briefings.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

National and local media and other civil society members used ICRC materials to raise public awareness of the humanitarian effects of armed conflict and the organization's activities in the country. Around 60 journalists increased their knowledge of IHL, conflict reporting and safety in the field at a series of ICRC workshops held across the country. Media interest was further boosted by the first Red Cross Award for Humanitarian Reporting, held in partnership with the Philippine Red Cross. More than 50 senior editors and veteran journalists from countries in the Asia-Pacific region discussed challenges and best practices on "Reporting on Violence and Emergencies" at a regional conference in Manila, and adopted the so-called "Manila declaration" on journalists' behaviour and ethics when reporting on such situations. Academics and other experts had access to specialist material following distribution of the *Asia-Pacific Yearbook of International Humanitarian Law*.

University students enhanced their knowledge of IHL at moot court competitions, debates, photo exhibitions, lectures and interactive activities. More than 30 academics and experts discussed current IHL developments, challenges and teaching at an event co-organized with the Ateneo Human Rights Center in Davao. Advancing the integration of IHL into universities around the country, lecturers based in conflict-affected areas attended in-depth training workshops on IHL.

### **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 meet the needs of conflict-affected people and the National Society's emergency-response capacity (see *Civilians, People deprived of their freedom and Wounded and sick*).

With ICRC support, the National Society also strengthened its capacity to promote IHL, the Movement and proper use of the emblem by conducting training for disseminators, board members, other staff and volunteers. It also held dissemination sessions for members of the public and specialists.

Regular meetings of the different components of the Movement active in the Philippines helped ensure coordination of activities, especially in emergencies and large-scale disasters.

# SRI LANKA



ICRC delegation (red cross icon) ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre (red triangle icon)

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	3,644
Assistance	1,491
Prevention	827
Cooperation with National Societies	922
General	-

► **6,883**

of which: Overheads 420

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	40%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	21
National staff (daily workers not included)	131

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- visited 17,741 detainees, monitoring 2,377 individually, in 64 places of detention and facilitating, with the National Society, family visits for 5,057 inmates, including those in rehabilitation centres
- increased its financial and technical support to the National Society's ongoing structural reform and island-wide capacity-building efforts, in cooperation with the International Federation and partner National Societies
- with the National Society, launched an initiative providing cash grants and vocational training to vulnerable households, including those headed by women and disabled persons
- boosted the authorities' efforts to develop a plan of action on human remains management by supporting a national workshop on the subject
- further expanded its support to Sri Lanka's physically disabled, including by providing technical and material support to the Jaffna Jaipur Centre for Disability Rehabilitation in the north and to the Navajeevana centre in the south
- briefed some 3,360 troops departing on UN peacekeeping operations on IHL rules relevant to their functions, on the humanitarian situation in their countries of deployment and on the role of the ICRC there

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 water supply and economic security for IDPs, returnees and resident communities; improving access to physical rehabilitation facilities; and supporting military training in IHL.

## CONTEXT

In August 2011, the state of emergency that had been in place, intermittently, for 28 years was lifted as Sri Lanka continued its recovery from the former armed conflict that ended in May 2009.

Most of the 280,000 civilians displaced at the end of the conflict and accommodated in camps had returned to their areas of origin, some as part of a government-led process that began in 2009. Thousands remained unaccounted for, leaving relatives without definitive information about their fate. While travel restrictions were lifted in July, independent humanitarian access to most former conflict areas remained strictly regulated.

While the lifting of the state of emergency meant that the Emergency Regulations no longer applied, people allegedly affiliated with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) continued to be detained in prisons and detention centres under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. Others were held in so-called rehabilitation centres, though many were released from these centres during 2011.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Despite very restricted space for independent humanitarian action, the ICRC continued to contribute to addressing the consequences of the former armed conflict, operating whenever possible in partnership with the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society.

ICRC delegates visited detainees, including those arrested and held in relation to the former armed conflict, with a focus on those held under the Emergency Regulations or suspected of affiliation with the LTTE. They checked on inmates' treatment and living conditions and reported their findings and recommendations confidentially to the detaining authorities. With the National Society, the ICRC facilitated a number of family visits to detained relatives. To assist the authorities in improving detention conditions, particularly in relation to overcrowding, the ICRC organized environmental engineering assessments of four prisons, identifying areas for improvement and providing realistic proposals for remedial action. Subsequently, rehabilitation work began and the ICRC discussed with the authorities administrative factors contributing to overcrowding, as well as possible solutions, such as respect for judicial guarantees.

Meanwhile, the ICRC supported a Health Ministry workshop aimed at developing a national plan of action to facilitate the identification of human remains through proper management.

Following a government order issued in late 2010 to close the ICRC's remaining sub-delegations in the north and curtail planned assistance activities, several proposed programmes to

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION		Total	
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected			248	
RCMs distributed			325	
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered			1,382	248 369
People located (tracing cases closed positively)			136	
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)			15,780	751 1,494
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>				
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011			46	17
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued			19	
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited			17,741	
Detainees visited and monitored individually			2,377	158 3
Detainees newly registered			159	5 1
Number of visits carried out			135	
Number of places of detention visited			64	
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected			397	
RCMs distributed			293	
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative			427	
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support			5,057	
People to whom a detention attestation was issued			3,263	

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Essential household items	Beneficiaries		14,000	50%	20%
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries		19,671	40%	20%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	19,240		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries		3,200	34%	34%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	3,200		
<b>Health</b>					
Health centres supported	Structures		1		
Average catchment population			9,392		
Consultations	Patients		9,943		
	<i>of which curative</i>	Patients		2,736	5,780
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Essential household items	Beneficiaries		12,802		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries		11,353		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries		4,000		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>					
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>					
Centres supported	Structures		1		
Patients receiving services	Patients		1,331	369	79
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients		171	45	3
Prostheses delivered	Units		334	85	8
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	113		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients		92	33	18
Orthoses delivered	Units		193	62	34
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	2		
Crutches delivered	Units		161		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units		12		

assist resettling or returning populations did not take place. Cancelled programmes included the provision of seed and tools to farmers to boost crop production; the provision of tackle to fishermen to help them resume livelihood activities; cash grants or vocational training to vulnerable families to invest in improving their future; and the rehabilitation and/or extension of municipal water systems.

To help ensure vulnerable communities could nonetheless meet their own needs, the ICRC donated tractors and agricultural tool kits purchased for its aforementioned livelihood-support activities mainly to the Sri Lankan Red Cross to aid its emergency response for victims of January's floods. The organization also financed part of the National Society's appeal for the provision of essential household items for flood victims and enhanced its capacity

to provide clean water to affected communities. Furthermore, the National Society/ICRC launched a pilot initiative in October whereby vulnerable households in the north received cash grants and business management training. An ICRC-supported National Society mobile health clinic also continued providing consultations to patients in Jaffna, where hospitals were not yet fully functioning. By providing such financial, material and technical support, the ICRC aimed to strengthen the Sri Lankan Red Cross's capacity to work independently, particularly when responding to emergencies. At an institutional level, such support saw the branches in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu restored to full working order, and a training facility was established for national and northern branches in Annuradhapura.

Meanwhile, efforts to enable people with conflict-related disabilities to live in dignity continued, with the ICRC providing technical and material support to the Jaffna Jaipur Centre for Disability Rehabilitation (JJCDR) in the north and to the Navajeevana physical rehabilitation centre in the south. Severely disabled patients accessed services at Vavuniya General Hospital thanks to an ICRC-supported National Society ambulance service.

While IHL promotion continued amongst influential members of society, the pace of activities targeting government institutions remained slow. Similarly, support to the armed forces in teaching troops about IHL was adversely affected by the ICRC's limited access to regions they were predominantly deployed in. However, some presentations did take place, dialogue with senior officers resulted in a concrete plan for the direction of future ICRC support, and at the request of the Sri Lankan Army (SLA), the ICRC conducted predeployment briefing sessions for troops involved in UN peacekeeping missions.

## CIVILIANS

Former IDPs who had recently returned to their places of residence or resettled elsewhere found damaged or neglected infrastructure, such as water supply systems, and faced the daunting task of restarting livelihood activities. However, following a government order issued in 2010 to close the ICRC's offices in the north and to cease assistance activities, plans to implement livelihood activities were cancelled (see *ICRC action and results*). Government-imposed restrictions on ICRC access to resettlement areas also prevented it from carrying out planned water supply projects and from systematically monitoring civilian welfare.

Nevertheless, the Sri Lankan Red Cross and the ICRC reinforced cooperation, wherever possible, in order to meet the needs of vulnerable civilians. Following flooding in January, three ICRC trucks and drivers, loaned to the National Society for a month, kept staff at flood-affected branches mobile and were able to respond to civilians' needs. Farmers in affected areas could more easily restart livelihood activities, and thus food production for the wider community, following an ICRC donation of some two-wheel tractors and agricultural tool kits to farmers' organizations, mainly via the National Society. These items were originally intended for the aforementioned, defunct livelihood activities and benefited 19,164 people (4,291 families). Some 14,000 people (3,500 households) received essential household items and some 3,200 people living in flood-affected communities were better protected against water-borne diseases following the cleaning of wells, carried out by 105 National Society volunteers who had previously undergone on-the-job training in water pumping, well disinfection, and flood

mapping. Additional material and technical support, including in warehouse management, the servicing/repair of water pumps, contingency planning and risk assessment, bolstered the National Society's disaster management capacity.

Later in the year, the launch of a pilot National Society/ICRC project meant that 23 vulnerable conflict-affected households in Vavuniya, including 7 headed by disabled individuals and 16 by women (benefiting 76 people in total), were better equipped to boost their income by up to 50% through one-off cash grants and/or business management training. The project also aimed to enhance the National Society's experience and capacity to run such projects, with the ultimate aim of extending them to branches countrywide. Its launch in October came later than anticipated due to administrative delays, including in staff recruitment, meaning that fewer households benefited from the project in 2011 than initially planned.

While health services in northern regions continued to lack resources, some 9,943 patients in areas of the Jaffna peninsula where hospitals had not yet resumed services accessed care thanks to 161 visits by a mobile health clinic run by the National Society with ICRC support.

## Families seek information on missing relatives

Thousands of people had lost touch with relatives during the former conflict and in its immediate aftermath, and many such cases reported to the ICRC remained unresolved. The ICRC discussed the plight of separated family members with the Defence Ministry during bilateral meetings and continued to monitor the implementation of laws and creation of entities that could have an impact for missing persons and their families. For example, parliament passed a law enabling relatives of those missing in relation to the former conflict to register their family member's death and obtain a death certificate, thus enabling them to settle land ownership issues and/or get remarried.

While people, including migrants, continued to request the ICRC's help in searching for family members unaccounted for, restrictions on ICRC access to people in the affected areas limited its ability to play a direct role in restoring family links. However, such families, along with those dispersed by the floods (see *Context*), were able to register missing relatives with National Society/ICRC-trained volunteers at five branches in the north and east, who used a tracing database updated with ICRC technical support. With the help of National Society volunteers, people with detained family members, including those held in rehabilitation camps, visited their relatives (see *People deprived of their freedom*), thus saving their sometimes meagre resources for other essentials, such as health care or education. The National Society was better able to respond to needs in the field of restoring family links, having drawn on ICRC expertise to draft contingency plans.

With a view to formulating a national human remains management strategy, including identification, and so help clarify the fate of missing persons, the authorities drew on ICRC technical advice during a workshop organized by the Health Ministry. Subsequently, a steering group was formed tasked with formulating a national plan of action, which included attention to necessary changes to the law. A forensic practitioner honed their skills in managing and identifying human remains at a training course in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Thousands of people continued to be held in relation to the former armed conflict at temporary and permanent places of detention around the country, and arrests continued. When the state of emergency was lifted, inmates held in connection with the former armed conflict were detained under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. The ICRC monitored the application of such detention-related laws and abandoned its fruitless efforts to obtain access to people held in rehabilitation centres.

Some 17,700 detainees, including those held in temporary places of detention and special police units, received visits from the ICRC, according to its standard procedures, with 2,377 monitored individually. Following all visits, ICRC 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. Such dialogue led to detainees at one jail being granted access to an outdoor area for between one and three hours a day.

Detainees maintained contact with their relatives through RCMs and/or ICRC-funded visits (see *Civilians*). After former LTTE fighters who had surrendered were released from rehabilitation centres in September 2011, demand for family visits fell, with the exception of Batticaloa Prison, where visits increased as relatives in the area learnt of the programme from the National Society. In some cases, families had not seen their detained relatives for several months because they could not afford the bus fare to the prison. Clothing kits and hygiene items aimed to improve the quality of life for some 12,800 detainees, and recreational items, including indoor/outdoor games and library books, helped to ease the monotony of incarceration for inmates at several prisons. Efforts made by the prison authorities to produce their own food and involve the detainees in agricultural activities were also bolstered by an ad hoc ICRC donation of 17 tractors and 100 agricultural tool kits to 15 open prisons (over 11,000 inmates). In 2011, 32 released detainees benefited from assistance to return home.

Mobility aids such as crutches, as well as prosthetic limbs, allowed disabled detainees to serve their sentences with more dignity, including 48 people held at Boossa detention centre who obtained prosthetic limbs through a cooperation agreement between local NGO Sanasuma and the ICRC, which successfully concluded at year-end when the authorities assumed responsibility for such assistance.

### Authorities receive support in improving detention conditions long-term

Efforts by the prison authorities to make long-term improvements to detainees' living conditions, particularly with regard to overcrowding, were supported by environmental engineering assessments carried out by ICRC experts in four prisons. These assessments, which analysed the nature and extent of any problems, provided the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Prison Reforms with precise and realistic proposals for remedial action and subsequently formed the basis of discussions, including on the importance of establishing a more effective health management system between the health and prison authorities. In parallel, constructive meetings between the authorities and the ICRC, and the submission of an ICRC report on overcrowding, paved the way for the implementation of specific measures to address the problem in Sri Lanka's detention facilities.

Some 4,000 detainees were better able to avoid disease following rehabilitation work, including at Welikada Prison, where three new toilet blocks were built and a further two renovated. Prison hospital authorities were made aware of the importance of introducing medical waste incinerators and TB diagnostic tests.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

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. As people continued to resettle, they were better able to seek treatment. Some 1,331 patients received treatment at the JJCDR, the only longstanding physical rehabilitation centre in the north. A further 1,835 patients in the north, unable to travel to the centre, were treated at home as part of the centre's outreach programme. In order to boost the quality of patient services at the centre, which produced 334 prostheses and 193 orthoses, three outreach officers and two assistants underwent additional ICRC-supported training in their fields, and one physiotherapy assistant attended a one-week course in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

As several NGOs had moved their physical rehabilitation to the north, 29 patients had their treatment paid at the Navajeavana centre, a local NGO in the south dedicated to helping disabled patients, on the basis of an agreement signed with the ICRC in March. All three programmes enjoyed ICRC administrative, material, technical and/or financial support. Meanwhile, 14 severely disabled patients accessed care at Vavuniya General Hospital in an ICRC-funded National Society ambulance.

## AUTHORITIES

Following the closure of ICRC offices (see *ICRC action and results*) and the scaling-down of ICRC operations post-conflict, the organization discussed its revised role in the country and remaining humanitarian priorities with key decision-makers, including government ministers. Similarly, bilateral meetings continued with influential actors at national level, including officials of the UN, NGOs and diplomatic missions, with the objectives of raising awareness of IHL and the ICRC's mandate and work, establishing and/or consolidating relations and networks, identifying needs, obtaining advice and offering services. Such dialogue led to the launch of several activities, in coordination with the authorities, such as a workshop on human remains management (see *Civilians*).

Sri Lanka was party to several IHL treaties, including the 1949 Geneva Conventions, but had not fully incorporated them into domestic law. To encourage the authorities to accelerate this process, the ICRC sponsored high-ranking government officials, including from the External Affairs and Justice Ministries and the Attorney General's Department, to attend IHL events such as: a training session co-organized by the ICRC and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (see *New Delhi*); the Third South Asia Regional IHL Conference, held in Male, Maldives (see *New Delhi*); and the 18th and 19th South Asia Teaching Sessions, held in Kathmandu and Bangalore respectively (see *Nepal* and *New Delhi*). ICRC publications updated officials and institutions on IHL and relevant humanitarian topics.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Some 800 officers, including from the SLA and Special Task Force, improved their understanding of their obligations under IHL and international human rights law and the Movement following ICRC briefings nationwide. Cadets did likewise at the Defence Services Command and Staff College. Following discussions with

military leadership, it was agreed such briefings would be discontinued in 2012 in favour of train-the-trainer courses. Engagement on IHL integration into military doctrine, training and operations was not possible.

To enhance police officers' understanding of international policing standards, the ICRC presented the authorities with the findings of its comprehensive assessment of police training needs. Together, they drafted a memorandum of understanding outlining future ICRC support to national efforts in this regard. It included support in developing standard operating procedures, particularly in situations of public unrest. Subsequently, officers, including some 100 tasked with teaching such subjects, boosted their knowledge at ICRC workshops/lectures.

Meanwhile, at the SLA's request, some 3,360 personnel participating in UN peacekeeping missions attended briefings at which they enhanced their knowledge of their legal obligations, the humanitarian situation in their countries of deployment and the ICRC's role there. One officer was also sponsored to attend an IHL training session in San Remo.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

The media drew on National Society/ICRC briefings and press releases to produce articles or news programmes on humanitarian topics in local languages. To encourage them to use the information ethically and impart their knowledge of IHL and the Movement, particularly the ICRC's post-conflict role, provincial and national journalists attended ICRC-organized workshops. Interaction with NGO representatives and community and religious leaders, while limited due to the scaling-down of ICRC operations, helped to prioritize any residual humanitarian issues and increased their awareness of Movement action, as did ICRC publications distributed to influential society members in local languages.

Meanwhile, reference materials supported universities teaching IHL, where students were encouraged to participate in IHL essay-writing competitions. Students of the Open University of Sri Lanka and the University of Colombo put their IHL knowledge into practice at regional moot court competitions in Hong Kong, China, and Kathmandu, Nepal, respectively (see *Beijing* and *Nepal*).

The National Society's ability to promote IHL, humanitarian values and the Movement's mandate was strengthened by the appointment of a dissemination officer charged with helping identify and meet local needs. Volunteers developed their own training curricula and dissemination tools at an ICRC workshop, and one volunteer charged with promoting IHL completed a postgraduate diploma in IHL, with ICRC sponsorship.

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

Amid heavy restrictions on humanitarian access, the National Society remained an invaluable operational partner for the ICRC. It responded to the needs of vulnerable communities, including by restoring family links and assisting flood-affected, displaced and returnee populations, with ICRC training and financial, technical and material support (see *Civilians*).

To enable the National Society to boost its branch disaster response teams, and thus their emergency preparedness, the ICRC supported the training of 75 volunteers (including in first aid and the Safer Access approach) and donated two trucks and disaster response kits to branches in priority areas.

The ICRC continued to support the National Society's pursuit of structural reform, increased independence and greater operational capacity. It provided technical advice, training support and equipment – including vehicles, office equipment and temporary facilities – thus enabling the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu branches, along with two new divisional units, to become fully functional, an income-generating computer centre to open in Vavuniya, and a training facility for national and northern branches to be established in Annuradhapura. It continued to coordinate activities with Movement partners.

# BANGKOK (regional)

COVERING: Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Thailand, Viet Nam



ICRC regional delegation + ICRC office ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

Having first established a presence in Thailand in 1975 to support its operation in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam, the ICRC now promotes the ratification and implementation of IHL treaties and the integration of IHL into military training regionwide. It strives to raise awareness of humanitarian issues and supports National Societies in developing their IHL promotion and family-links activities. It seeks to protect and assist vulnerable populations in Thailand, visits detainees in Thailand and in Cambodia, where it also supports the authorities in improving prison management, and helps meet the need for affordable, good-quality prostheses.

## CONTEXT

Recurrent tensions between Cambodia and Thailand over the disputed border and, in particular, the ancient temple site of Preah Vihear escalated in February and April into armed border clashes that left some 25 soldiers dead and dozens wounded on both sides. While civilian casualties were limited, a reported 90,000 people were temporarily displaced. On both occasions, fighting subsided after a few days and was followed by an uneasy truce. Mediation efforts by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) met with mixed success.

Large swathes of Cambodia, central and northern Thailand, and Viet Nam were struck by devastating floods in October. Hundreds of people lost their lives and millions of livelihoods were affected. Parts of the Thai capital were under water, and the national economy ground to a standstill. The south of Thailand had suffered heavy flooding in March.

The Thai prime minister dissolved parliament and elections were held in July. The Pheu Thai Party won the majority and its leader Yingluck Shinawatra became the country's first female prime minister.

The country's three southern border provinces continued to be plagued by violent incidents, in particular drive-by shootings and bombings in public places, causing deaths and injuries among civilians.

The conflict in Myanmar had a spillover effect in border areas of Thailand, with Myanmar civilians seeking refuge both within and outside camps.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC further consolidated its cooperation with the Thai Ministry of Justice and the Royal Thai Armed Forces with an expansion of its activities on behalf of people deprived of their freedom. It was granted access to detainees held in military detention facilities in the south of the country and to wider categories of detainees held in civil prisons, including irregular migrants. During the October floods, the ICRC provided food and material assistance to tens of thousands of detainees and support to flood-affected prisons in the central, northern and north-eastern parts of the country.

During the border clashes between Cambodia and Thailand, the ICRC reminded both national authorities of their obligations under IHL. Together with the National Societies, it provided

### EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	3,847
Assistance	2,683
Prevention	2,232
Cooperation with National Societies	1,204
General	-

► 9,966

of which: Overheads 608

### IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	91%
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### PERSONNEL

Expatriates	35
National staff (daily workers not included)	85

### KEY POINTS

In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ during border clashes, reminded the Cambodian and Thai authorities of their responsibilities under IHL
- ▶ provided emergency assistance for some 59,000 detainees in Thailand and 2,600 in Cambodia following devastating floods
- ▶ conducted first visits to a military detention facility in southern Thailand and an immigration detention centre in Bangkok
- ▶ held first dissemination sessions for Thai army units preparing for deployment in the south
- ▶ with the Cambodian authorities, organized two round-tables to discuss solutions to prison overcrowding
- ▶ improved water supply for 756 Hmong villagers in the Lao People's Democratic Republic

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION		Total	
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected			3	UAMs/SCs*
RCMs distributed			8	
Phone calls facilitated between family members			2,934	
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued			13	
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
				Women
Detainees visited			67,030	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually			634	9
Detainees newly registered			188	7
Number of visits carried out			88	
Number of places of detention visited			49	
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected			12	
RCMs distributed			3	
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support			120	
People to whom a detention attestation was issued			1	

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children 1. Cambodia, Thailand

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Food <sup>1</sup>		Beneficiaries	98,136		
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	98,136		
Essential household items <sup>1</sup>		Beneficiaries	98,136		
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	98,136		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives <sup>2</sup>		Beneficiaries	35	94%	
Water and habitat activities <sup>3</sup>		Beneficiaries	756	52%	30%
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Food <sup>2</sup>		Beneficiaries	39,581		
Essential household items <sup>1</sup>		Beneficiaries	68,663		
Water and habitat activities <sup>1</sup>		Beneficiaries	9,855		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>					
<b>Hospitals</b>					
Patients whose hospital treatment has been paid for by the ICRC <sup>2</sup>		Patients	111		
<b>Water and habitat</b>					
Water and habitat activities <sup>4</sup>		Number of beds	195		
<b>Physical rehabilitation <sup>4</sup></b>					
Centres supported		Structures	3		
Patients receiving services		Patients	10,646	1,295	781
New patients fitted with prostheses		Patients	175	21	6
Prostheses delivered		Units	1,629	127	43
		<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	1,369		
New patients fitted with orthoses		Patients	289	65	109
Orthoses delivered		Units	1,397	248	576
		<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	6		
Crutches delivered		Units	2,776		
Wheelchairs delivered		Units	486		

1. Cambodia, Thailand 2. Thailand only 3. Lao PDR 4. Cambodia only

assistance to many thousands of displaced people. An ICRC delegate was present during the handover by the Cambodian authorities to the Thai authorities of a captured Thai soldier.

The ICRC continued to monitor the consequences of the violence on the civilian population in southern Thailand and the spill-over effects of the armed conflict and violence in Myanmar on the Thai-Myanmarese border. In southern Thailand, delegates discussed with the relevant authorities first-hand information on the humanitarian situation collected during field trips. The ICRC broadened its network of contacts with the Thai military and security forces, government representatives and community leaders there, started holding dissemination sessions for military

units preparing for deployment in the area, and organized workshops on international human rights law and internationally recognized standards relating to policing for police officers there. The ICRC paid for the surgical treatment in Thai hospitals of 111 patients with weapon-related injuries who could not be treated in Myanmar.

In Cambodia, within the framework of its visits to detainees, 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. After a report on the causes of prison overcrowding was presented to the main stakeholders in the Ministries of Interior and Justice, two round-table

meetings helped stimulate dialogue on how best to address the issue. Dialogue also developed with the National Police.

Victims of mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW) and other disabled persons in Cambodia received physical rehabilitation services in ICRC-supported structures. The ICRC helped the relevant authorities take over full responsibility for managing two regional rehabilitation centres and the factory supplying prosthetic/orthotic components to all centres in the country.

In the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), the Lao Red Cross and the ICRC continued to organize targeted assistance for particularly vulnerable members of the Hmong minority living in remote villages.

In order to promote accession to 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 ASEAN national secretariats. Work with universities also encouraged IHL teaching. The Thai Red Cross Society and Ministry of Education tested and finalized the adapted Exploring Humanitarian Law modules in Thai, in preparation for their implementation in schools in 2012.

The region's National Societies, supported by the ICRC, provided relief to victims of violence and natural disaster and strengthened their capacities in family links, mine action and the promotion of the Fundamental Principles and IHL.

## CIVILIANS

Following the border clashes, the Thai Red Cross facilitated ICRC access to the border areas and contacts with civil and military authorities in Thailand. Over 90,000 temporarily displaced Cambodian and Thai civilians received shelter and other emergency material assistance from their National Societies and the ICRC.

Whether directly targeted or caught in crossfire, the civilian population of southern Thailand continued to bear the brunt of the ongoing violence. Relevant authorities and religious and community leaders and the ICRC regularly reviewed the humanitarian situation and issues of concern on the basis of first-hand information collected by delegates in the affected areas (see *Authorities, Armed forces and other bearers of weapons* and *Civil society*). After receiving vocational training and material input, direct victims, including families who had lost their breadwinners, set up small sustainable businesses such as sewing and catering to restore their livelihoods.

Along the Thai-Myanmar border, Myanmarese civilians fleeing clashes between the Myanmar army and armed opposition groups shared their concerns with ICRC delegates about the humanitarian situation in Myanmar and their current needs. In their contacts with the Thai authorities, the ICRC and the National Society sought to ensure that Myanmarese civilians got basic assistance and that vulnerable people were not sent back against their will.

Specific concerns, such as the use of anti-personnel mines and the recruitment of children, were taken up with the relevant parties when possible (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*). The ICRC continued to participate in coordination meetings with humanitarian actors operating in the area.

During the floods in northern Thailand, 250 families received essential household items and food from the Thai Red Cross with ICRC support.

In the Lao PDR, together with members of the Hmong minority living in two remote villages in Xieng Khuang province, the Lao Red Cross/ICRC completed two projects initiated in 2010. As a result, 756 people gained access to sufficient water for households and livestock following the construction of a new gravity-fed water system, and 116 among them benefited from new latrines. Before the onset of winter, after an assessment of the situation in villages further away, 168 Hmong families in eight villages received clothing and blankets. Over 504 children received school materials.

## Separated relatives benefit from the Red Cross family-links network

Civilians in the region were able to restore and maintain contact with relatives through tracing and RCM services. Minors deported from Malaysia were reunited with their families with the help of the Cambodian and Vietnamese Red Cross Societies.

The National Societies worked to strengthen their family-links services with ICRC support. For example, the Red Cross of Viet Nam launched a needs assessment. The Thai National Society worked with the government's disaster-preparedness department and the ICRC to plan family-links services in natural disasters.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees in Cambodia and Thailand received ICRC visits, carried out according to the organization's standard procedures, with particular attention paid to vulnerable detainees, including migrants, and women. After the visits, delegates shared their findings and any recommendations on detainees' treatment and living conditions confidentially with the detaining authorities. Detainees sometimes used the National Society/ICRC family news network to exchange news with their families and, in Thailand, received visits from them with ICRC help.

In relation to the border clashes, the Cambodian authorities handed over to the Thai authorities a captured Thai soldier in the presence of the ICRC.

## More detainees visited in Thailand

As a result of strengthened contacts with the armed forces in southern Thailand, security detainees held in relation to the situation there and visited by the ICRC included, for the first time, people detained in facilities run by the armed forces, in addition to those held in police stations and prisons run by the Ministry of Justice. This ministry also granted the ICRC access to places holding

CIVILIANS			CAMBODIA	LAO PDR	THAILAND
Economic security, water and habitat					
Food		Beneficiaries	7,136		91,000
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	7,136		91,000
Essential household items		Beneficiaries	7,136		91,000
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	7,136		91,000
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives		Beneficiaries			35
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries		756	

other detainees, including irregular migrants, and first visits were conducted to two provincial prisons and the Immigration Detention Centre in Bangkok. The authorities continued considering the ICRC's request for access to people detained in relation to the unrest in March–May 2010.

Over 6,520 detainees benefited from the donation of hygiene and sports items. Water supply improved for some 1,000 detainees in one prison in the south after the installation of an improved water storage system by the authorities, with ICRC support. Over 180 former security detainees received visits from delegates to assess their well-being after release.

Enhancing regional exchange, over 20 representatives from the Justice Ministries and central prison administrations of eight South-East Asian countries attended a four-day seminar on water and habitat in detention co-organized in Bangkok by the ICRC and the Ministry of Justice. The participants visited a prison and discussed topics such as national standards for prison infrastructure and lessons learnt from joint projects with the ICRC.

### Detainees in Cambodia enjoy 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 and to upgrade health services for inmates. To support this process, a report produced by an ICRC-hired consultant on the causes of the continuous growth in the prisoner population was handed over to the Ministries of Interior and Justice and the relevant judicial authorities in February. Subsequently, all stakeholders discussed the issues raised at two round-table meetings, leading to a constructive dialogue between the different authorities and their request to pursue such meetings in 2012.

Meanwhile, the General Department of Prisons health office, the Ministry of Health and NGOs working on health in prisons strengthened coordination, including in the fields of HIV/AIDS and TB, through ICRC-facilitated meetings. The most active partners set up a technical working group, further increasing their support. During a national seminar on health in prison settings, co-organized by the ICRC and the General Department of Prisons, over 170 representatives of government ministries, provincial authorities, international agencies and NGOs discussed achievements and agreed on the steps ahead through recommendations.

At working level, health staff from all prisons gained new expertise in TB and HIV/AIDS control at a week-long course supported by the ICRC. To improve public health, the authorities conducted a pilot hygiene-promotion campaign, including the provision of hygiene kits, for 1,100 detainees in two prisons. Some 7,000 detainees in six prisons underwent anti-scabies treatment and 300 detainees and staff in one prison benefited from a disinfection campaign. In all, over 9,100 detainees received hygiene kits.

Some 8,800 detainees in 16 prisons had infrastructure upgraded and maintained by General Department of Prisons engineers, including: the connection of three prisons to the city electricity networks and one to the city water network; the connection of sewage systems in three prisons to a new biotech septic tank system; and the renovation of kitchens in four prisons. Prison directors and other stakeholders received copies of the ICRC handbook and CD *Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Habitat in Prisons*, translated into Khmer.

### Authorities receive help in response to the floods

In Thailand, some 1,000 detainees in two flood-affected prisons in the south received food and drinking water in March, while in October–December nearly 37,000 detainees and juveniles in 52 prisons and 4 juvenile centres in Bangkok and central and north-eastern Thailand received food and nearly 53,000 received hygiene kits and blankets. Some 30 prisons used pumps, generators and sandbags provided by the ICRC to keep the rising waters at bay. Detainees were also helped to contact their families.

In Cambodia, some 2,600 detainees and prison staff used ICRC emergency materials to help keep flood waters out of two prisons.

### WOUNDED AND SICK

A total of 111 weapon-wounded patients from Myanmar seeking treatment in Thai hospitals, including 65 with mine-related injuries, had their medical costs covered by the ICRC.

### Disabled persons in Cambodia access adequate treatment

While mines/ERW continued to be a threat for rural communities, survivors among the 60,000 recorded mine/ERW casualties and other physically disabled persons still required regular rehabilitative and/or medical care.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	CAMBODIA	THAILAND
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited	10,817	56,213
Detainees visited and monitored individually	40	594
	<i>of whom women</i>	2
Detainees newly registered	13	175
	<i>of whom women</i>	1
Number of visits carried out	38	50
Number of places of detention visited	20	29
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
RCMs collected	1	11
RCMs distributed	1	2
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		120
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		1

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	CAMBODIA	THAILAND
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>		
Food	Beneficiaries	39,581
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	9,139
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	8,855
		1,000

Some 10,600 disabled people had access to adequate treatment at the regional physical rehabilitation centres in Battambang and Kampong Speu. Both centres benefited from maintenance and renovation work. Their technicians improved patient treatment skills at training sessions, while heads of department developed their managerial skills under ICRC mentoring. The national orthopaedic component factory in Phnom Penh supplied all the necessary components for the 11 physical rehabilitation service providers in the country.

From the beginning of 2011, the Cambodian Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation took over full responsibility for managing the two centres and the component factory, with continued ICRC financial and technical support, while strengthening its capacity to coordinate the physical rehabilitation sector at national level.

In cooperation with the ministry and the ICRC, Cambodian Red Cross branches played an active role in referring physically disabled people living in remote areas to the two centres. Outreach teams comprising prosthetists, orthotists and physiotherapists also carried out 176 field trips from Battambang and 97 trips from Kampong Speu, during which:

- ▶ 7,811 patients' conditions and needs were assessed
- ▶ 4,464 prostheses/orthoses and 644 wheelchairs were repaired
- ▶ 701 crutches and 225 wheelchairs were delivered
- ▶ 115 patients were referred to the 2 centres

Forty-two patients who received services in ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres were referred to NGOs working in the field of socio-economic reintegration and inclusion.

## AUTHORITIES

During the border clashes, the Cambodian and Thai authorities were contacted by the ICRC and handed a *note verbale* reminding them of their obligations under IHL. Authorities in Thailand and the ICRC regularly focused their dialogue on the situation in the south, the respect due to civilians and the ICRC's mandate.

Events and contacts with government representatives in the region, including with staff of ASEAN national secretariats, aimed to encourage accession to or implementation of IHL treaties, to familiarize them with the ICRC and to gain their support.

Representatives of various Thai ministries discussed a future arms trade treaty at a workshop organized by the National Security Council in part facilitated by the ICRC. Other government officials, NGO members and academics discussed the International Criminal Court and the prosecution of IHL violations at the Fifth Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Lecture on IHL, organized by the Thai Foreign Ministry and the Thai Red Cross.

Some 70 Vietnamese officials from different ministries reaffirmed their commitment to accede to and comply with relevant treaties at a round-table held to review the conclusions of an ICRC-sponsored study on the compatibility of Vietnamese law with IHL.

In preparation for the 11th Meeting of States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention hosted in Cambodia, 25 representatives from 10 countries in East and South-East Asia discussed the human costs of anti-personnel landmines and the importance of adherence to the treaty at a seminar in Phnom Penh. Officials from all four countries covered attended a seminar on the 1977 Additional Protocols in Kyoto, Japan (see *Kuala Lumpur*).

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The Royal Thai Armed Forces continued to strengthen their capacity to teach IHL. With ICRC input, they produced an operational law handbook including information on respect for IHL and human rights during military operations. Their Peace Operations Centre introduced a training module on the subject. Participants in various regional military and peace-support exercises and training courses attended tailor-made ICRC presentations. A senior officer took part in the Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations in South Africa (see *International law and cooperation*).

Further to regular ICRC operational dialogue with army and police forces, army units preparing for operations in northern and southern Thailand began to receive, as part of their predeployment training, regular ICRC briefings promoting compliance with international norms and standards. Similarly, 80 police officers discussed international policing standards, human rights and the ICRC at two workshops held in the south and one in Bangkok. The Royal Thai Police College integrated modules on international policing standards into its revised operating procedures and training courses.

Ties forged with the Cambodian National Police enabled the organization of three workshops at the Police Academy where some 50 generals and colonels, 50 prison guards and 500 newly recruited police officers learnt about international policing standards and human rights. Two senior police officials took part in the prison-overcrowding round-table process (see *People deprived of their freedom*).

In Viet Nam, 32 senior army officers attended an IHL instructor course held with ICRC support.

Renewed contact between the Lao PDR armed forces and the ICRC paved the way for further discussions on IHL promotion.

Periodic meetings with members of armed groups from Myanmar focused on respect for IHL, notably regarding the use of anti-personnel mines and the recruitment of children.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Media representatives took advantage of local (Bangkok, Vientiane) and regional (see *Philippines*) seminars on the Movement and reporting in time of conflict and of written and oral information to cover more widely National Society and ICRC activities in Cambodia, the Lao PDR and Thailand. They contributed directly to raising public awareness of humanitarian issues.

Community representatives, religious leaders, teachers and students in southern and northern Thailand and NGO staff working along the Thai-Myanmar border also increased their knowledge of the ICRC during bilateral meetings and dissemination sessions. Specific sessions targeted young people in schools in southern Thailand, raising their awareness of humanitarian principles. More material was produced in Thai and Yawi.

With some delay, the Thai Red Cross Youth Bureau and the Ministry of Education finalized the Exploring Humanitarian Law modules in Thai and held train-the-trainer and teacher-trainer workshops. The introduction of the programme in schools, followed by a national conference, was to take place in 2012.

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Several events, organized in partnership with local institutions, encouraged IHL teaching at universities. Thus, two teams of students from two Thai universities took part in the regional IHL moot court competition in Hong Kong (see *Beijing*); a national IHL moot court competition was organized in Phnom Penh; and IHL seminars were held in Hanoi for 80 students and in Vientiane for 60 students.

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

The region's National Societies and the ICRC further strengthened their partnerships through joint activities to assist victims of violence and natural disaster and vulnerable communities, including restoring family links (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*). They received ICRC financial and technical support for their communication programmes. They organized dissemination work for various audiences (see *Civil society*) and promotional and cultural events for World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day (8 May). They took an active part in the Movement statutory meetings in Geneva, Switzerland.

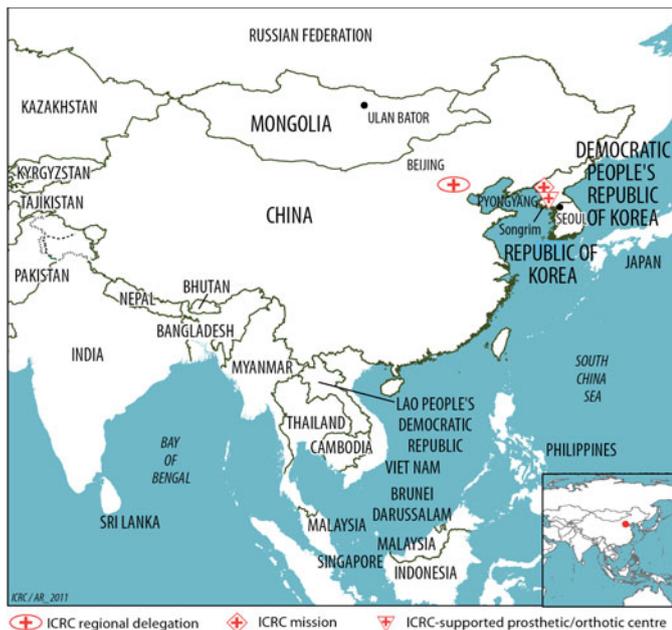
An International Federation/ICRC initiative to train Thai Red Cross trainers in basic Movement matters continued; another supported the Lao Red Cross strategic planning process.

The Cambodian Red Cross pursued its mine-risk reduction and education programme, with the support of the Australian and Norwegian Red Cross Societies. In Viet Nam, 26 government and Red Cross representatives in Quang Bin province attended training sessions aimed at reducing the impact of ERW. A joint Lao Red Cross/ICRC field survey carried out in Sepon, Savannakhet province, explored the needs arising from weapon contamination.

The Movement components active in the region held regular meetings to coordinate their activities.

# BEIJING (regional)

COVERING: China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Mongolia



EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)	
Protection	938
Assistance	1,556
Prevention	3,118
Cooperation with National Societies	1,240
General	-

► **6,852**  
of which: Overheads 418

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	68%

PERSONNEL	
Expatriates	15
National staff (daily workers not included)	33

## KEY POINTS

In 2011, the ICRC:

- started implementing a cooperation agreement signed with the Ministry of Health and the National Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) regarding assistance for provincial hospitals
- supported physical rehabilitation centres in China and the DPRK in providing services to 1,018 people
- continued to develop its dialogue with the Chinese authorities on detention issues, including through a tour of 10 Chinese detention facilities and the holding of a seminar on health and prison management
- strengthened dialogue with the Chinese authorities through meetings with high-ranking Foreign Affairs Ministry officials and members of influential think-tanks, notably during a visit by the ICRC president
- briefed police and military personnel from China and the Republic of Korea (ROK) before their deployment on UN peacekeeping operations
- especially in China, increased knowledge of the organization's activities and concerns using interactive social media platforms; promoted IHL and humanitarian principles and issues among young people in China and the ROK

Present in the region since 1987, the ICRC moved its regional delegation for East Asia to Beijing in 2005. The delegation fosters support for humanitarian principles, IHL and ICRC activities, in the region and worldwide, among governments, experts and National Societies. 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 IHL promotion and tracing activities. In partnership with the National Society, it supports hospital care and contributes to meeting the need for affordable, good-quality prostheses in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

## CONTEXT

Political and military tensions between the Republic of Korea (ROK) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) remained relatively high, despite the resumption, after a 19-month interruption, of talks between Pyongyang and Seoul on the one side and Pyongyang and Washington on the other. The six-party talks addressing the issue of the DPRK nuclear weapons' programme remained on hold. Following the sudden death of the DPRK leader Kim Jong-Il in December 2011, his successor Kim Jong-Un was elevated to the rank of supreme commander.

Reports of an ever-worsening humanitarian situation in the DPRK persisted, with the vulnerable population living in rural and peri-urban areas facing a major food shortage. The Korean peninsula was again severely hit by floods, forcing people from their homes and causing widespread destruction and damage to houses and infrastructure. The ROK continued to strengthen its role in international affairs and increased its humanitarian aid budget.

Given the continuing global financial upheaval, maintaining internal stability through economic and social development remained a key challenge for China, which had emerged as the world's second largest economy.

Tensions generated by territorial claims between States bordering the South and East China Seas were sources of international concern.

## 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 visits by the ICRC president and director of operations, 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.

Dialogue and cooperation on detention issues continued to develop with the Chinese Ministries of Justice and Public Security. The ICRC toured 10 Chinese detention places run by the ministries, while Public Security Ministry officials took part in an ICRC-facilitated study tour of Peruvian and Swiss prisons, enhancing mutual understanding and exchange of experiences. A seminar on health and disease control in prisons was organized in China with the Ministry of Justice.

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat<sup>1</sup></b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	1,000		100%
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals<sup>1</sup></b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	1		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	Structures	1	
Admissions	Patients	122	16	15
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	Patients	122	
Operations performed		122		
<b>Physical rehabilitation<sup>2</sup></b>				
Centres supported	Structures	4		
Patients receiving services	Patients	1,018	160	46
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	319	36	7
Prostheses delivered	Units	744	96	32
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	24	
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	11	3	4
Orthoses delivered	Units	25	9	10
Crutches delivered	Units	409		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	23		

1. DPRK      2. China, DPRK

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 DPRK, the authorities, the DPRK Red Cross and the ICRC signed two memoranda of understanding: one extending ICRC support to the physical rehabilitation centre in Rakrang until October 2012; and the other on a new cooperation programme regarding assistance to the three provincial hospitals of Hamhung, Pyongsong and Sariwon. The latter, signed in April, paved the way for an ICRC project to rehabilitate the infrastructure of these facilities and provide training, drugs and medical equipment to their surgical departments over the next two years. By end-2011, project details had been agreed with the authorities, preparatory work had been completed and work to improve sanitation and power systems had begun in the three hospitals.

Raising awareness of IHL, ICRC activities and humanitarian principles and issues among specific audiences and the wider public included the production of additional documentation in Chinese and Korean, the posting of information in Korean on the National Society's website and the increased use of social media. The ICRC continued to promote the teaching of IHL in major universities in China and the ROK, co-organizing IHL events for academics and moot court competitions for students, including the 9th Red Cross IHL Moot for the Asia-Pacific region, and delivering lectures on the subject.

Secondary school pupils in China, Mongolia and, by year-end, the ROK learnt about basic IHL and humanitarian principles through the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme. The National Societies and education authorities adapted and translated materials and held workshops for teachers, student competitions and coordination meetings, with ICRC support.

Cooperation with the region's National Societies focused on the promotion of IHL and the Fundamental Principles and on building their family-links capacities. Following the earthquake and tsunami in Japan, the Chinese and ROK Red Cross Societies promoted the Chinese and Korean versions of the family-links website and acted as focal points for tracing requests. The Chinese and the DPRK Red Cross Societies and the ICRC initiated work for particularly vulnerable people: in China, joint missions were conducted to the Yanbian

Autonomous Prefecture and the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region; and the DPRK Red Cross provided food assistance to 1,000 orphans particularly affected by severe winter conditions.

## CIVILIANS

Owing to the tensions between the DPRK and the ROK, no progress was made in resolving the issue of family members separated since the 1950–53 Korean War. The ICRC nevertheless stood ready to assist in finding a long-term solution to the plight of the families and raised its concerns with the authorities and respective National Societies whenever appropriate.

Following a particularly harsh winter and the suspension of a large part of external food aid, with ICRC material support and guidance, the Sinuju branch of the DPRK Red Cross provided three months' worth of food assistance to 1,000 orphans in North Pyongan province.

The Chinese Red Cross and the ICRC conducted joint missions to the Yanbian Autonomous Prefecture in Jilin Province and the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region to assess the capacities of the local Red Cross branches in dissemination/communication and emergency preparedness and to better understand the needs of vulnerable people belonging to minority communities.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Dialogue between the Chinese authorities and the ICRC on detention conditions in prisons continued to develop. Ministry of Justice representatives, prison managers and doctors from 11 provinces discussed health and prison-management issues with ICRC staff and experts from Beijing and abroad at a seminar held in Chongqing. They reviewed specific problems related to the prevention, control and treatment of TB and HIV/AIDS, prison management and overcrowding. The event enabled discussion between participants who otherwise had few opportunities for such an exchange of experiences.

The ICRC gained a deeper understanding of the structure and functioning of detention facilities in China during two study tours organized by the authorities respectively to two prisons run by the Ministry of Justice in Chongqing municipality and eight run by

the Ministry of Public Security in Zhejiang province and Beijing municipality. ICRC delegates and prison managers discussed health care issues. Delegates provided written feedback on the second tour to the authorities. Meanwhile, high-ranking Chinese Ministry of Justice officials learnt more about prison management and detainee health care in other countries during an ICRC-facilitated study tour of prisons in Peru and Switzerland, while a visit to ICRC headquarters helped increase their understanding of the organization's humanitarian mandate and provided an opportunity to further discuss various detention topics. Overall, the tours provided important opportunities to share expertise and confirmed both parties' interest in further developing the dialogue on detention issues, including beyond health-related matters.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### DPRK physical rehabilitation centre enhances its capacity

A total of 490 physically disabled people in the DPRK received appropriate treatment at the Rakrang physical rehabilitation centre. With financial, material and technical support from the ICRC and the DPRK Red Cross, the centre continued to produce high-quality prostheses and orthoses, as well as crutches and wheelchairs, and building work started with a view to doubling the centre's bed capacity from 30 to 60 patients. Meanwhile, health staff enhanced their professional skills through on-the-job training by an ICRC physiotherapist and a prosthetist/orthotist, who also monitored the quality of services provided. Two of the centre's technicians and two physiotherapy assistants were sponsored to attend training courses abroad, in Cambodia and India respectively. In January 2011, a new memorandum of understanding was signed, extending ICRC support to the centre for a further two years.

In addition, the Rakrang centre's surgical annex carried out stump revisions for both military and civilian amputees with the help of ICRC expertise. In 2011, a total of 122 surgical procedures were performed. ICRC-trained surgeons continued to perform stump revision operations and provide training to other hospitals throughout the country.

### Three DPRK hospitals set about improving orthopaedic surgery standards

A tripartite agreement was signed in April between the DPRK Ministry of Health, the DPRK Red Cross and the ICRC on a new cooperation programme regarding assistance to the three provincial

referral hospitals of Hamhung, Pyongsong and Sariwon. This paved the way for the ICRC to help rehabilitate the infrastructure of these facilities and provide training and medical/surgical materials to their surgical departments in the coming two years.

The construction/rehabilitation part of the project required a lengthy fine-tuning process involving hospital management and engineering staff. It was agreed that the first phase would focus, among other things, on rehabilitating the main water supply and wastewater treatment system. The construction of septic tanks in all three hospitals started in November/December.

By year-end, preparatory work for the health elements of the project had been completed with the three hospitals, before the planned arrival of the ICRC surgical/medical team in 2012. This included: an assessment of operating facilities and sterilization standards; an evaluation of priorities in pre- and post-operative patient care; and preparation of training and translation of ICRC protocols and guidelines into Korean.

### Disabled people in China have access to physical rehabilitation services

A total of 249 disabled people living in China's south-western Yunnan province received physical rehabilitation services provided in Kunming by the Yunnan branch of the Chinese Red Cross. The majority of patients had their worn-out prostheses replaced. Meanwhile, 279 amputees had their artificial limbs repaired or adjusted at the workshops in Kaiyuan and Malipo, near the Vietnamese border.

The provision of prosthetic components, related consumables and in-house practical training by the ICRC helped the centre further strengthen its capacity to deliver high-quality devices and services to patients. The Yunnan Red Cross branch and the ICRC agreed that the latter support would continue as part of broader cooperation with the National Society and its branches from 2012 to 2016.

## AUTHORITIES

Dialogue between Chinese political decision-makers and the ICRC was strengthened by missions to Beijing by the ICRC president – during which he met President Hu Jintao and had a discussion with the Minister of Foreign Affairs – and by the director of operations and three heads of regional operations. The director of

WOUNDED AND SICK		China	DPRK
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>			
Centres supported	Structures	3	1
Patients receiving services	Patients	528	490
	<i>of whom women</i>	96	64
	<i>of whom children</i>	22	24
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	61	258
	<i>of whom women</i>	6	30
	<i>of whom children</i>	2	5
Prostheses delivered	Units	250	494
	<i>of which for women</i>	38	58
	<i>of which for children</i>	12	20
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	24	
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients		11
	<i>of whom women</i>	Patients	3
	<i>of whom children</i>	Patients	4
Orthoses delivered	Units		25
	<i>of which for women</i>	Units	9
	<i>of which for children</i>	Units	10
Crutches delivered	Units		409
Wheelchairs delivered	Units		23

operations also met senior Foreign Ministry officials in the ROK. In addition to briefings on ICRC operations worldwide, discussions in both countries focused on the need to maintain a space for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and the importance of increased support and funding for ICRC work.

The Chinese authorities showed support for ICRC efforts to develop IHL during consultations on a draft resolution on “Strengthening legal protection for victims of armed conflicts”, to be presented at the 31st International Conference.

The national IHL committees of China, Mongolia and the ROK worked on the issues of legal protection of the emblems, the repression of war crimes and the ratification of key treaties, with ICRC guidance and documentation. Six officials from the three countries attended a seminar on the 1977 Additional Protocols in Kyoto, Japan (see *Kuala Lumpur*).

Government officials from 25 countries attended a two-day IHL training course during a three-week seminar on international law organized by the ROK authorities. Others from the region, including the DPRK, participated in a workshop on the Montreux document on private military and security companies, hosted by the Mongolian government and sponsored by Switzerland.

### **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

Military operational decision-makers in the region and the ICRC maintained contact on IHL-related matters, while relations at working level continued to develop. In China, decision-makers showed support for ICRC initiatives, but there was little progress on engaging in substantive IHL integration programmes. At lectures and presentations, members of the armed forces of China, Mongolia and the ROK gained a greater understanding of IHL and the ICRC. Two senior officers from China and one from the ROK took part in the fifth Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations held in South Africa (see *International law and cooperation*). The DPRK sent a participant to a course at the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, which included a briefing at ICRC headquarters.

Military lawyers in China and the ROK discussed issues such as a future arms trade treaty.

Senior military decision-makers in Mongolia and the ICRC discussed tangible steps the country could take to accede to the Mine Ban Convention.

Police personnel from China and military personnel from the ROK attended ICRC briefings before their deployment on UN peacekeeping missions. The China Police Peacekeeping Centre received ICRC advice and documentation for peacekeepers on medical precautions and personal safety. Dialogue developed with the Ministry of Public Security on detention matters and the ICRC’s mandate and role (see *People deprived of their freedom*).

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

General and specialist audiences enjoyed access to ICRC multimedia material on IHL and operational humanitarian issues in their own languages through the organization’s Chinese-language website and Korean sub-site, various online and social media and some 30 new publications. Journalists worked with the ICRC to cover topical humanitarian themes and received help in contacting ICRC delegations worldwide.

Influential think-tanks took part in debate on humanitarian concerns. The China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations and the ICRC organized a seminar on regional conflicts and humanitarian action in the Horn of Africa and North Africa.

Secondary school children in four areas of China (Hong Kong, Shanghai, Tianjin and Zhengzhou), Mongolia and, from November, the ROK learnt about basic IHL and humanitarian principles through the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme. The National Societies and education authorities adapted and translated materials and held workshops for teachers and coordination meetings. In Mongolia, they organized a student competition on the topic. National Society representatives in charge of Exploring Humanitarian Law and other youth programmes from six countries shared their experiences at an ICRC-organized regional meeting in Shanghai.

University students and lecturers learnt more about IHL and the Movement at ICRC-supported lectures, workshops and regional and national moot court competitions organized by universities and National Society branches in Beijing, Hong Kong, Renmin, Seoul, Shanghai, Taipei, and Urumqi. In particular, 20 teams from the Asia-Pacific region tested their knowledge at the 9th Red Cross IHL Moot in Hong Kong. Four academics from China and the ROK participated in the Sixth Southeast and East Asian Teaching Session on IHL (see *Kuala Lumpur*).

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

Members of the Chinese, Japanese, Mongolian and ROK Red Cross Societies received training at the third regional family-links seminar for East Asia, held in Hong Kong. The Red Cross Society of China assessed needs and gaps in its family-links service and trained 15 branches in restoring family links in disasters. Following the earthquake and tsunami in Japan, the Chinese and ROK Red Cross Societies promoted the Chinese and Korean versions of the family-links website and acted as focal points for tracing requests.

Members of 32 Chinese Red Cross branches attended one national and two regional seminars on IHL and the Fundamental Principles. Sub-branches of the Tibetan Red Cross branch also received dissemination training. The DPRK Red Cross facilitated a workshop on basic IHL and the Movement at Kim Il-sung University. Cooperation with both National Societies included work regarding disaster/management preparedness and responding to the potential needs of vulnerable people (see *Civilians*).

Thirty health professionals shared experiences at the third Health Emergencies in Large Populations course, organized with the Peking University School of Public Health and the Chinese Red Cross.

The different Movement components coordinated their activities, including through a partnership meeting for the Mongolian Red Cross and a regional National Society leadership meeting in China.

# JAKARTA (regional)

COVERING: Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Association of Southeast Asian Nations



ICRC / APR 2011  
 ICRC regional delegation     ICRC office

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	<b>1,329</b>
Assistance	<b>341</b>
Prevention	<b>2,025</b>
Cooperation with National Societies	<b>970</b>
General	-
	<b>▶ 4,666</b>
	<i>of which: Overheads 285</i>

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>80%</b>
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	<b>9</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>56</b>

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ with the Indonesian authorities, worked to improve environmental health and health care in prisons through training of medical and technical staff, joint assessments, and scabies and hygiene campaigns
- ▶ set up a psychological and social support project for families of missing persons in Timor-Leste
- ▶ signed an agreement with the Indonesian armed forces formalizing IHL-promotion activities
- ▶ organized introductory seminars on the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme for representatives of Islamic schools in Indonesia
- ▶ stepped up public communication on humanitarian issues in Bahasa Indonesia using social media

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 families of missing persons.

## CONTEXT

Politically stable and economically strong, Indonesia continued to expand its influence in regional affairs, including within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and on the international scene. However, socio-economic inequalities, ethnic or religious tensions, and political issues remained sources of violence in some parts of the country, such as Papua, where access was restricted for most international humanitarian organizations, including the ICRC. Natural disasters of varying scales struck the country, including flash floods which left thousands homeless.

Given the prevailing stability in Timor-Leste, the UN started phasing out its presence in the country, extending the mandate of its peacekeeping mission, the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), until the holding of elections in 2012. The UN Police handed over full control of national security to the Timor-Leste police force in April 2011 and was set to leave in 2012, as was the International Stabilization Force.

While most of the humanitarian problems linked to past conflicts had been solved, thousands of families were still seeking information about relatives who remained unaccounted for. In the absence of a centralized approach to cases of missing persons and forensic work in Timor-Leste, efforts to locate gravesites and bodies remained informal and uncoordinated.

Jakarta-based ASEAN focused on boosting regional solidarity and cooperation.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC pursued discussions with the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a view to finalizing a new headquarters agreement redefining the basis and scope of ICRC action in the country and formalizing its presence.

The Indonesian Directorate General of Correctional Services and the ICRC agreed to strengthen cooperation in improving living conditions in places of detention through training and structural support. Following joint seminars for prison staff on environmental health and health care, small-scale ICRC engineering projects to address structural needs in prisons started in cooperation with the authorities. However, pending the conclusion of a new headquarters agreement, standard ICRC visits to prisons and their inmates remained suspended.

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
			UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected		42		
RCMs distributed		42		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		4		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
			Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		58	8	31
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		112		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		2,110	205	399
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
			Women	Minors
Detainees visited		1		
Detainees visited and monitored individually		1		
Number of visits carried out		1		
Number of places of detention visited		1		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		8		
RCMs distributed		22		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		133		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children 1. Timor-Leste

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	1,298		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives <sup>1</sup>	Beneficiaries	288	45%	10%
Water and habitat activities <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	500	30%	30%
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat<sup>2</sup></b>				
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	920		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals<sup>2</sup></b>				
Patients whose hospital treatment has been paid for by the ICRC	Patients	123		

1. Timor-Leste 2. Indonesia

The ICRC kept the issue of persons who went missing during past conflicts in East Timor on the agendas of the Indonesian and Timor-Leste authorities, providing them with a new consolidated list of 94 minors still unaccounted for. In Timor-Leste, it continued to advocate for the adoption of a law establishing a mechanism to assist the families of missing persons, which had been further postponed by parliament; it launched a pilot project aimed at providing psychological and social support to the families; and it helped enhance expertise and coordination among different forensic agencies. Working with the Timor-Leste Red Cross, the ICRC contacted the families of persons unaccounted for across the country to check and update the information in its possession before submitting further cases to the authorities.

The Indonesian and Timor-Leste authorities pursued efforts to promote IHL among officials and to implement IHL instruments, with ICRC technical back-up. After meetings organized by the National Law Development Agency and the ICRC, the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs communicated the government's position on the ICRC's study on the current state of IHL. Timor-Leste acceded to Additional Protocol III.

Dissemination of IHL and international human rights law continued among the armed and police forces, including peacekeepers. The delegation provided support for the conduct of training courses and specialized seminars. A cooperation agreement to this effect was signed with the Indonesian armed forces. After the Timorese national police took over policing functions from the UN Police, the ICRC renewed contact with it at various levels,

including the forensic unit, and facilitated Timor-Leste Red Cross contacts for dissemination activities.

Presentations and competitions were held to increase knowledge of IHL among Indonesian university lecturers and students and to gain support for its inclusion as a compulsory subject in relevant curricula. Working with the National Societies, the education authorities in both Indonesia and Timor-Leste, as well as several Islamic schools in Indonesia, made progress in introducing the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme in schools.

The ICRC strengthened its participation in regional humanitarian dialogue through increased engagement with the sectoral bodies of ASEAN and its related mechanisms, although no progress was made in signing an agreement formalizing cooperation between the two organizations.

The Indonesian and 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. The Indonesian Red Cross sent family-links and medical teams to assist Indonesian nationals affected by the earthquake and tsunami in Japan.

## CIVILIANS

In Timor-Leste, thousands of families continued to suffer the anguish of not knowing the fate of loved ones who disappeared between 1975 and 1999. As the Indonesian and Timor-Leste governments had expressed the political will to tackle the issue

of missing minors, the ICRC handed over a new list of 94 cases (including 41 previously submitted) prior to a meeting of the Joint Ministerial Commission. Both governmental delegations to the meeting agreed to set up a working group of a humanitarian nature to address the issue of persons unaccounted for and extend it to further cases, with the aim of providing answers to the families and, where relevant, repatriating human remains buried in Indonesia.

The parliament of Timor-Leste further postponed the adoption of laws setting up an “Instituto da Memoria” and providing compensation to the victims of the conflict. This prompted the ICRC to step up efforts to persuade members of parliament to advance on this issue and, to this end, to seek the support of influential actors such as UNMIT, embassies and international and national NGOs.

The families of 564 missing persons, mainly minors at the time of their disappearance, received visits from ICRC/Timor-Leste Red Cross teams to check and update information before the submission of any further cases to the authorities. At year-end, 2,084 tracing requests regarding missing persons were still being handled, of which 1,237 had still to be checked. The fact that over 40% of the 1,273 cases reviewed since 2008 could be closed (e.g. because the families had retrieved and buried their loved one’s remains or had performed funeral rites without the remains, the person was found alive or the initial enquirer could no longer be located) demonstrated the importance of continuing this process. Forty-six new cases were also registered. Timor-Leste Red Cross volunteers played a key logistical role in preparing the visits.

Some 48 needy families (288 people) received basic material assistance to help them hold proper burial ceremonies for missing relatives. Other families benefited from ICRC-facilitated contacts with national and international forensic services to help them identify and recover a relative’s remains. Coordination and exchange among Timorese and international agencies involved in forensic activities were strengthened through a round-table discussion, while Timorese governmental and non-governmental organizations boosted their capacities to manage dead bodies after disasters by attending a one-day ICRC workshop.

After an ICRC assessment at end-2010 confirmed the need for psychological and social support for the families of missing persons, a pilot project was launched for around 150 families living in Bobonaro district, many of whom had lost their main breadwinners. As a first step, cooperation agreements were signed with local NGOs able to provide the families with information on their rights, legal aid or economic support, while mental health counsellors involved in the project received training in providing therapeutic support to families of missing persons suffering from psychological distress.

Separated family members in Indonesia and Timor-Leste continued to use ICRC/National Society family-links services to restore or maintain contact. Thus, the families of two minors who had been taken from Timor-Leste to Indonesia learnt what had happened to their children. The direct transmission of RCMs across the border between Indonesia and Timor-Leste was still not possible, despite ICRC efforts to work out a sustainable solution with the National Societies of both countries.

In Indonesia, the family of a detainee held in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba received RCMs from and photos of their relative. Twelve family members

of six Indonesian nationals detained in the Philippines visited their relatives in prison, thanks to cooperation between the Indonesian and Philippine authorities and the ICRC.

The Indonesian and Timorese Red Cross Societies continued to receive support to consolidate their capacities to restore links between family members separated by conflict, natural disaster or migration. The Indonesian Red Cross sent a team to Tokyo, Japan, to assist the Indonesian embassy in registering Indonesian citizens affected by the earthquake and tsunami. It also set up an emergency phone line with ICRC technical support and promoted the ICRC family-links website in Jakarta. As a result, 234 individuals contacted the Indonesian Red Cross.

A total of 123 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; 364 patients were examined. Indonesian Red Cross emergency response teams provided relief to some 1,300 victims of a flash flood in West Java, an earthquake in Papua and a volcanic eruption in North Sulawesi. The Papua branch launched outreach activities to improve water and sanitation conditions in remote villages. National Society staff attended training in water and sanitation in emergencies, organized with ICRC guidance.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People deprived of their freedom in Indonesia received no visits from the ICRC pending the negotiation of a new agreement formalizing its presence and activities in the country. Nonetheless, the Indonesian Directorate General of Correctional Services and the ICRC agreed to step up cooperation to improve environmental health and health care in prisons, for instance through training of medical and technical staff, infrastructure support and the publication of guidelines.

Thus, at a jointly organized seminar on environmental health in places of detention, 20 specialist staff members from 16 prisons discussed ways of improving material conditions, in particular water and sanitation facilities, and visited three prisons as part of an assessment exercise. In parallel, 24 prison health personnel took part in a seminar on different aspects of health care in detention. As a follow-up to the seminars, joint assessments took place in nine places of detention. Some 900 inmates were subsequently successfully treated during a scabies eradication campaign carried out in a prison in Medan, Sumatra, where a drinking water filtration unit was also installed.

The Directorate General of Correctional Services held a workshop to discuss the formulation of national guidelines in the field of health and environmental health and set about producing guidelines on the prevention and treatment of communicable diseases in prisons. The ICRC printed 250 books on “Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Habitat in Prisons” in Bahasa Indonesia and distributed them to prison staff.

Two Directorate General staff members gained new expertise in the management of prison infrastructure at an ICRC regional workshop in Thailand (see *Bangkok*).

In Timor-Leste, detainees in two detention facilities wrote and received RCMs from their families during ICRC visits, carried out in accordance with the organization’s standard procedures. Almost all security detainees had been amnestied by the president of Timor-Leste in 2010. Over 130 former detainees received detention certificates from the ICRC, thus facilitating their registration as war veterans and the determination of their eligibility for compensation.

## AUTHORITIES

The Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the ICRC continued their dialogue with a view to finalizing a new agreement formalizing the organization's presence in the country. Meanwhile, the Indonesian authorities pursued efforts to increase knowledge of IHL among officials and to implement IHL instruments, with ICRC technical backing, including through the organization of a joint seminar on weapons treaties. Two officials participated in a round-table on the 1977 Additional Protocols in Japan (see *Kuala Lumpur*).

The Indonesian government provided its comments on the ICRC study on the current state of IHL following workshops co-organized by the National Law Development Agency and the ICRC to collect the opinions of national institutions. Some 34 mid-career and senior diplomats attended IHL training sessions, while 21 junior diplomats from Indonesia and other ASEAN countries participated in a moot court exercise. About 180 public attorneys and government officials followed IHL courses in different provinces. Some 120 participants from government institutions and civil society discussed the applicability of IHL in cyber warfare during an ICRC-organized round-table.

Timor-Leste acceded to Additional Protocol III. A broadening span of government representatives learnt more about the work of the Movement through dialogue with the ICRC.

Although the proposed memorandum of understanding with ASEAN was not signed in 2011, the two organizations strengthened their exchange on humanitarian issues. ASEAN representatives, including military personnel, became more familiar with ICRC areas of expertise and concerns in fields such as humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, civil-military relations and peacekeeping operations during seminars and round-tables to which the ICRC was invited and, for example, in meetings held in preparation for/during the 31st International Conference.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Military establishments in Indonesia representing all three services of the armed forces (army, navy and air force) worked to include IHL in their training curricula, with the support of their working group on IHL. The armed forces' Law Development Agency and the ICRC signed an agreement formalizing the latter's involvement in the promotion of IHL. At various ICRC-backed courses, field exercises and briefings, some 1,200 officers and soldiers, including 147 army personnel stationed in sensitive border areas in West Timor and Papua, learnt about their obligations under IHL and the ICRC's mandate and work in sessions tailored to the depth of knowledge required for their functions. In addition, 1,862 military personnel undergoing predeployment training for UN peacekeeping missions attended ICRC briefings. A high-ranking Indonesian officer took part in the Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations, held in South Africa (see *International law and cooperation*).

A total of 291 Mobile Brigade officers in Banten, Bali, East Java, Central Java and West Java provinces attended five briefings on international human rights law and international policing standards organized by the Indonesian police and the ICRC.

The Timor-Leste armed forces continued to train their troops with support from the International Stabilization Force, Australia, Portugal and the United States of America. Those involved met regularly with the ICRC to discuss IHL-related matters. With ICRC support,

the Timor-Leste Red Cross reprinted and distributed a brochure on IHL and international human rights law for the national police.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Opinion-makers in Indonesia and Timor-Leste, including media professionals and members of think-tanks, met regularly with the ICRC to exchange views on humanitarian issues. Indonesians across the archipelago had access to information on ICRC activities via web-based and social media in Bahasa Indonesia. Forty journalists from various national and local media attended an Indonesian Red Cross safety training course.

Leading law, political science and international relations faculties continued to integrate IHL into their curricula. Some 1,300 lecturers and students enhanced their knowledge at ICRC presentations and in discussions on contemporary IHL issues. In addition, 30 lecturers attended a two-day basic course on IHL, while 300 students participated in a seminar on humanitarian action. Students tested their IHL knowledge during a national moot court competition and a debate on the topic. The Indonesian team won awards at the regional moot in Hong Kong (see *Beijing*). A university lecturer and a government education specialist attended the 6th Southeast and East Asian Teaching Session on IHL (see *Kuala Lumpur*).

Indonesian Ministry of Education and National Society representatives discussed the content and methodology of the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme at a workshop, leading to a proposal to conduct a pilot phase in eight schools in three provinces. Materials were translated and printed. After two similar introductory sessions, representatives of several Islamic schools also decided to adapt the programme for their schools, preparing to select pilot schools and conduct teacher training.

In Timor-Leste, after the setting up of an Exploring Humanitarian Law working group, the pilot phase started with the training of 16 teachers from five districts and the trial of the materials in 15 schools.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

With training and material support from the ICRC and other Movement partners, the Indonesian and Timor-Leste Red Cross Societies strengthened their emergency-response capacities, including in first aid, water and sanitation, family links and human remains management, and IHL promotion.

The Indonesian Red Cross assisted the victims of natural disasters, including through family-links services (see *Civilians*). It finalized and disseminated guidelines on the management of human remains, population movement and first aid in violence. Its Papua branch, which extended its operations (see *Civilians*), completed the construction of a new warehouse. Thanks to fundraising activities, the National Society supported the humanitarian activities of sister National Societies in Japan, Somalia and Thailand.

Strengthening their capacities to promote the Movement and their work, the Indonesian Red Cross held a workshop to discuss its dissemination strategy and the Timor-Leste Red Cross reorganized its communication department. Both National Societies conducted public awareness activities and trained trainers, with ICRC participation, and contributed to the pilot-testing of the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme (see *Civil society*). They took part in the Movement statutory meetings in Geneva, Switzerland, with ICRC and International Federation preparatory support.

# KUALA LUMPUR (regional)

COVERING: Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore



ICRC regional delegation + ICRC office

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	971
Assistance	35
Prevention	2,169
Cooperation with National Societies	517
General	-
	<b>3,693</b>
	<i>of which: Overheads 225</i>

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	91%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	13
National staff (daily workers not included)	25

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ visited irregular migrants held in 14 immigration detention centres (some 7,700 people) and detainees in 3 prisons (some 2,800 people) in Malaysia
- ▶ with the Malaysian Red Crescent Society, facilitated the exchange of RCMs between the inmates of 2 migrant detention centres and their families in 26 other countries
- ▶ following the earthquake and tsunami in Japan, provided logistics and technical support to the Japanese Red Cross Society in restoring family links and helped it minimize its staff's risk of exposure to radiation
- ▶ with the Malaysian government and the Malaysian Red Crescent, co-hosted the 3rd Commonwealth Red Cross and Red Crescent IHL Conference in Kuala Lumpur
- ▶ organized 2 seminars for senior Malaysian police officials on international human rights law, international policing standards and ICRC activities
- ▶ contributed to regional debate on humanitarian issues at events organized by the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific and the Institute of Strategic and International Studies in Malaysia

Having worked in Malaysia since 1972, the ICRC established a regional delegation in Kuala Lumpur in 2001 and a presence in Japan in 2009. It works with governments, regional bodies and National Societies to promote IHL and humanitarian issues and to gain support for its activities. In Malaysia, the ICRC visits detainees and works with authorities to address issues identified during those visits. It also enables detained migrants to contact their families. The regional resource centre supports delegations in East and South-East Asia and the Pacific in promoting IHL and strengthening support for the ICRC and cooperation within the Movement.

## CONTEXT

In Malaysia, the presence of around 2 million irregular migrants, primarily from Indonesia, Myanmar and the Philippines, continued to create tension, particularly in Sabah, where in some areas they outnumbered the local population. Detained irregular migrants were particularly vulnerable, while the Malaysian authorities continued to work to improve conditions in immigration detention centres, in cooperation with external agencies. Official recognition of another vulnerable group in the country, victims of trafficking, received a boost with the launch of a five-year National Action Plan against Trafficking in Persons 2011–15. A biometric identification system was introduced in an attempt to monitor the movement of irregular migrants and curb human trafficking.

Japan's largest-ever recorded earthquake struck the country in March, triggering a massive tsunami which wiped out vast areas along the north-eastern coastline and damaged the Fukushima nuclear plant, causing the leakage of radioactive material. The Japanese Red Cross Society supported the authorities' response to the disaster, in which reportedly more than 16,000 people died, 4,000 went missing and 115,000 were displaced. The Self-Defense Forces deployed half of their 200,000 personnel, representing their largest mobilization in recent Japanese history.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The Kuala Lumpur regional delegation continued to work with the national authorities and other stakeholders in the countries covered to highlight and address humanitarian needs and enhance awareness of the relevance of IHL and the role of the ICRC. Regionally, it also helped expand humanitarian dialogue and interaction with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) (see *Jakarta*) and with leading think-tanks.

Cooperation with the Malaysian Immigration Department, the Department of Depot Management and the Prisons Department continued to develop, leading to authorization of ICRC visits to all people held in immigration detention centres, as well as in prisons and in shelters for trafficked persons throughout the country. ICRC delegates, including medical and water and sanitation specialists, shared their findings and recommendations confidentially with the relevant authorities. Several of these recommendations were implemented in due course.

Malaysia co-hosted the 3rd Commonwealth Red Cross and Red Crescent IHL Conference in June 2011, together with the Malaysian Red Crescent Society, the ICRC and the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>			UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected		41		
RCMs distributed		92		
Names published on the ICRC family-links website		5,619		
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		141		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>			Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually		186	10	116
Detainees newly registered		186	10	116
Number of visits carried out		19		
Number of places of detention visited		17		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		259		
RCMs distributed		36		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		166		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children I. Malaysia only

Following the earthquake and tsunami in Japan, the ICRC sought to support the Japanese Red Cross in responding to the needs of those affected, primarily by helping set up a special website for restoring links among separated family members and by sharing expertise on minimizing its staff's risk of exposure to radiation.

The ICRC and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs jointly held a regional round-table in Kyoto on the 1977 Additional Protocols. The ICRC also organized an intensive IHL summer course together with the Osaka School of International Public Policy.

The region's armed forces continued to work with the ICRC to increase knowledge of IHL and the organization's role and mandate. The ICRC was regularly invited to speak to Malaysian army and police officers and Singaporean army officers at higher training institutions and prior to their deployment on peacekeeping missions and to Afghanistan. Contacts were nurtured with the media and civil society, including leading Malaysian Islamic humanitarian NGOs, as well as with schools and universities to promote IHL and raise awareness of humanitarian issues among future decision-makers.

The ICRC worked with the National Societies of Japan, Malaysia and Singapore to restore family links and promote IHL through capacity building and joint activities. In Malaysia, the Red Crescent Society and the ICRC expanded a pilot project to provide family-links services to detained irregular migrants. The Japanese and Malaysian National Societies continued to use the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme in schools, with ICRC support, while in Brunei Darussalam and Singapore steps were being taken to introduce selected programme modules in National Society youth syllabuses.

The International Federation and the ICRC held regular meetings to strengthen coordination and synergies in building the capacities of the region's National Societies.

## CIVILIANS

In Malaysia, people made use of the Movement family-links network to re-establish and maintain contact with relatives residing or detained/interned abroad. They included the families of three people held in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba, who stayed in touch with their interned

relatives by means of RCMs and received direct news of them via an ICRC delegate. Refugees and asylum seekers travelled to countries that had accepted them for resettlement after 141 ICRC travel documents were issued in coordination with UNHCR and the relevant embassies.

The Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development and the ICRC initiated dialogue on issues related to the protection and care of women victims of human trafficking, after which women staying at two shelters run by the ministry received ICRC visits. At end-2011, the ICRC offered to provide support for the shelters, namely in the form of material assistance, construction of a community kitchen and family-links services. The ICRC also proposed carrying out a confidential assessment of the protection concerns of the victims of human trafficking.

Within the framework of its cooperation with the Department of Depot Management (see *People deprived of their freedom*), the ICRC also visited male victims of human trafficking at a shelter run by the department and the Council for Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrants, to assess their living conditions and potential protection needs.

Following the earthquake and tsunami in Japan, the Japanese Red Cross played a central role in meeting the relief, medical and psychological needs of those affected. It worked to help separated family members restore contact, receiving ICRC support to set up a special family-links website, as well as telecommunications material. The Malaysian and Singaporean National Societies publicized the website and dealt with requests which arose in response.

Regionally, the ICRC continued to follow migration trends closely with the aim of anticipating and exploring possible humanitarian needs and appropriate responses.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Cooperation with the Malaysian Immigration Department, the Department of Depot Management and the Prisons Department continued to develop, leading to the authorization of ICRC visits to all immigration detention centres, as well as to a selected number of prisons throughout the country, to be carried out according to the organization's standard procedures. Having developed constructive cooperation with the ICRC, the Prisons Department gave its green light for further ICRC visits, including to security detainees.

Foreign migrants in 14 immigration detention centres (holding over 7,700 people) and detainees in 3 prisons (holding some 2,800 people) benefited from ICRC visits to assess their treatment and living conditions. ICRC delegates, including medical and water and sanitation specialists, shared their findings and recommendations confidentially with the relevant authorities. During subsequent visits, a number of improvements were observed.

At an ICRC-hosted workshop, commanders and senior officers from immigration detention centres discussed a number of priority issues that the ICRC had identified during its visits. The Department of Depot Management agreed in principle to the ICRC's offer of support to improve health services in such centres. It proceeded with the design of new centres and the rehabilitation of old ones, receiving technical input from the ICRC. Meanwhile, two officials from the Prisons Department gained new expertise in the management of prison infrastructure at an ICRC regional workshop in Thailand (see *Bangkok*).

The authorities and the ICRC began discussing the issue of unaccompanied/separated minors detained in immigration centres. Five such minors were reunited with their families in Cambodia and Viet Nam, with some help from the ICRC and the National Societies of these countries. In total, among the 116 minors monitored individually, the ICRC registered 22 detained separated minors on the peninsula and 92 in Sabah.

Thanks to a new Malaysian Red Crescent/ICRC family-links project in one immigration detention centre, detained migrants sent 188 RCMs to family members in 26 countries and received 29 RCMs in reply. The project was extended to another detention centre before the end of 2011, with the collection of 14 RCMs, including 2 from separated minors. In addition, during its visits, the ICRC collected 52 RCMs from people held in immigration centres (including 13 from separated minors) and 5 RCMs from detainees in prisons to send to their families, and distributed 7 replies (including 5 for separated minors).

In Japan, the Japan Bar Association invited the ICRC to participate in the debriefing of four members of a commission established in 2010 to monitor migrant detention centres. This was an opportunity for the association to take advantage of ICRC technical expertise in this domain.

## AUTHORITIES

The countries of the region worked on IHL implementation, with ICRC technical support. The Malaysian government declared its intention to accede to the Rome Statute, with indications that this might also involve becoming party to the 1977 Additional Protocols.

Government officials increased their awareness of humanitarian issues and the relevance of IHL and humanitarian principles through regular dialogue with the ICRC and attendance at ICRC-supported events. Senior government officials from 13 East and South-East Asian countries participated in a round-table on the 1977 Additional Protocols, co-organized with the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kyoto with the aim of encouraging more States to ratify or accede to the Protocols. Representatives of Commonwealth governments, their national IHL committees and National Societies discussed their experiences in national implementation and IHL developments at the 3rd Commonwealth Red Cross and Red Crescent IHL Conference, co-hosted by the Malaysian government with the support of the Malaysian Red Crescent.

In Brunei Darussalam, the Foreign Ministry and the ICRC continued to discuss the implementation of the Geneva Conventions Order 2005. The Defence Ministry's military legal unit expressed an interest in receiving support for IHL training for the armed forces.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Members of the region's armed forces attending command and staff colleges and warfare training centres and participating in military exercises learnt more about their obligations under IHL and about the ICRC's mandate and activities during dedicated training sessions. Malaysian armed forces and police officers and Singaporean army officers preparing for UN peace-keeping missions and operations in Afghanistan attended ICRC predeployment briefings.

At a seminar on international cooperation convened by the Japanese National Institute for Defense Studies, a wide audience shared views on humanitarian assistance, neutrality and impartiality, referring to practical experiences on the ground. The booklet "Direct Participation in Hostilities" was translated with the assistance of a Japanese expert.

Senior Malaysian police officials discussed policing challenges, the needs of vulnerable populations and ICRC activities for detainees at two seminars on international policing standards. Discussions continued with the Malaysian police regarding further ICRC input into training programmes.

Three high-ranking military officers from Japan, Malaysia and Singapore took part in the Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations held in South Africa (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, increasing their knowledge of humanitarian issues through field trips and participation in a regional media conference (see *Philippines*). While the Japanese media more frequently covered ICRC activities, members of the public had a chance to visualize and debate humanitarian issues at the "Our World at War" exhibition in Yokohama, held under Japanese Red Cross auspices, and at a symposium on the situation in North Africa, organized with the Middle East Research Institute of Japan.

As part of the development of dialogue with Japanese and Malaysian specialist circles, 40 members of the Japan Institute of International Affairs discussed current challenges facing the ICRC and IHL, while members of 13 leading Islamic humanitarian NGOs examined the risks faced by humanitarian aid workers at a seminar organized with the Malaysian Islamic Youth Movement. Interaction with regional bodies and think-tanks resulted in active ICRC participation in events such as the 2011 Asia-Pacific Roundtable in Kuala Lumpur, organized by the Institute of Strategic and International Studies, and in the General Conference of the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific held in Hanoi, Viet Nam.

Leading universities in Japan, Malaysia and Singapore continued to integrate IHL teaching. Students increased their understanding of the subject at national moot court and debating competitions, workshops and lectures. Teams from all three countries

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took part in the regional IHL moot competition in Hong Kong (see *Beijing*). Forty students and practitioners took part in an intensive IHL summer course at the Osaka School of International Public Policy in Japan. Academics, researchers, and government and military officials from 10 countries enhanced their IHL expertise at the sixth South-East and East Asian Teaching Session on IHL co-organized with the National University of Malaysia.

Japanese and Malaysian schoolchildren learnt about humanitarian principles through the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

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

The Japanese Red Cross played a central role in meeting the needs of the people affected by the earthquake and tsunami. It received support from the ICRC to carry out family-links activities (see *Civilians*) and in its relations with the media and benefited from its expertise in minimizing its staff's risk of exposure to radiation.

Elsewhere in the region, the National Societies continued to provide family-links services, with the ICRC, where relevant, as for example in Malaysia (see *People deprived of their freedom*).

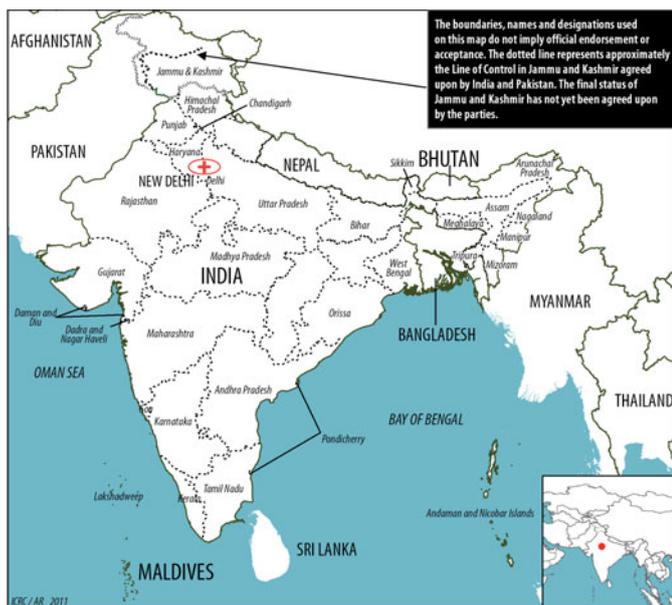
The Japanese Red Cross worked with the ICRC to promote knowledge of IHL and the Movement through the production of Japanese-language multimedia materials and the publication of joint features on the National Society website. The Malaysian Red Crescent organized further training for a core group of trainers, to expand dissemination efforts at branch and chapter levels.

The Japanese and Malaysian National Societies continued to implement the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme, receiving ICRC support for staff training and the production of teaching materials. Following a first train-the-trainer workshop in Brunei Darussalam, the National Society expressed its intention to incorporate the programme into its secondary school youth syllabus. In the wake of a similar workshop held in 2010, the Singapore Red Cross Society adapted selected programme modules for inclusion in its revised youth syllabus and began testing the new materials.

The International Federation and the ICRC continued to strengthen coordination and synergies in building the capacities of the region's National Societies.

# NEW DELHI (regional)

COVERING: Bhutan, India, Maldives



ICRC / AR 2011  
 ICRC regional delegation

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 people detained in Bhutan. With the Indian Red Cross Society, 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, although there were fewer confrontations between security forces and militants in Jammu and Kashmir than in 2010. There were frequent attacks by Naxalite armed groups as the government stepped up counter-insurgency operations, particularly in Chhattisgarh. In north-eastern states, tensions sometimes led to fighting. For example, in January, clashes along the Assam and Meghalaya border reportedly left 11 people dead and 50,000 others displaced.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	3,165
Assistance	4,254
Prevention	2,365
Cooperation with National Societies	1,330
General	-

► **11,113**

of which: Overheads 678

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	74%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	28
National staff (daily workers not included)	152

## KEY POINTS

In 2011, the ICRC:

- individually visited 640 detainees held in Jammu and Kashmir, monitoring their treatment, living conditions and access to medical care and reporting the findings confidentially to the authorities
- enhanced the physical and mental health of former detainees in Jammu and Kashmir by facilitating their access to professional care and to cash grants to kick-start livelihood activities
- boosted access to potentially life-saving care for patients wounded in incidents in Chhattisgarh and Jammu and Kashmir by training more than 250 people in first aid
- increased access to health services for more than 23,000 people by supporting health centres, mobile health units and referral systems
- improved the health and well-being of some 6,700 people, including some 2,300 IDPs, by rehabilitating water points and training community members to manage them
- celebrated the Movement's recognition of the Maldivian Red Crescent Society, which became the 187th National Society

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Visits to detainees held in connection with the situation in Jammu and Kashmir remained a priority for the delegation. Detainees' treatment and living conditions, including their access to medical care and respect for their judicial guarantees, formed the basis of a confidential dialogue between the ICRC and the detaining authorities. Inmates in India and Bhutan used the RCM service to keep in touch with relatives, and the ICRC continued to support the family visits programme enabling family members to visit relatives in detention. If detainees or their families were experiencing particular hardship, they received basic material assistance, such as food and non-food items. Newly released detainees were given essential household items or livelihood grants to help them settle back into civilian life. The social and health needs (mental and physical) of some former detainees in Jammu and Kashmir were addressed through a new ICRC project, which provided access to professional health care and to cash grants to help them kick-start livelihood activities, thus easing their social reintegration. Meanwhile, in Bhutan, detention visits were suspended amidst ongoing discussions between the authorities and the ICRC aimed at reaching a common understanding of the organization's standard working procedures for visits to detainees.

The ICRC and the Indian Red Cross Society worked together to address the urgent needs of people affected by violence, providing food, water and medical attention when needed. For example, after clashes along the Assam-Meghalaya border, some 10,000 individuals received basic household items to help them cope with their circumstances. Some of the families also benefited from livelihood initiatives. The ICRC offered technical and financial support to boost the National Society's capacity at institutional level. Advice, training and material donations helped improve its emergency preparedness and ability to provide health care to vulnerable communities.

In Chhattisgarh, the ICRC pursued efforts to formalize its presence through the signing of a memorandum of understanding with the central authorities and to obtain the necessary visas for

Main figures and indicators		PROTECTION		Total	
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>					
			UAMs/SCs*		
RCMs collected		15			
RCMs distributed		37			
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>					
			Women		Minors
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		8			
<b>Documents</b>					
People to whom travel documents were issued		567			
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>1</sup></b>					
<b>ICRC visits</b>					
			Women		Minors
Detainees visited		713			
Detainees visited and monitored individually		640	6		12
Detainees newly registered		311	4		10
Number of visits carried out		21			
Number of places of detention visited		17			
<b>Restoring family links<sup>1</sup></b>					
RCMs collected		25			
RCMs distributed		43			
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		227			
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		3			

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children 1. Bhutan, India

Main figures and indicators		ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>						
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>						
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	10,166	40%			30%
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	4,152	40%			30%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	6,741	35%			30%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		2,360		
<b>Health</b>						
Health centres supported	Structures	11				
Average catchment population		23,833				
Consultations	Patients	27,495				
	<i>of which curative</i>	Patients		5,494		10,561
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>	Patients		1,421		
Immunizations	Doses	495				
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	Doses		492		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	Doses		3		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	143				
Health education	Sessions	549				
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>2</sup></b>						
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>						
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	4,431				
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	102				
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK<sup>2</sup></b>						
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>						
Centres supported	Structures	4				
Patients receiving services	Patients	923	183			232
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	85	10			4
Prostheses delivered	Units	123	22			8
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units		10		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	150	27			76
Orthoses delivered	Units	168	29			89
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units		4		
Crutches delivered	Units	160				
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	112				

2. India

expatriate delegates specializing in water and health. While difficulties in this respect limited ICRC operations in the state, people accessed preventive and curative health care at the ICRC-rehabilitated and -managed Kutru primary health centre and through a mobile health unit. An ICRC-supported National Society mobile health clinic in Maharashtra and health camps in Nagaland and Kashmir provided similar care to vulnerable communities. Health education sessions helped people protect themselves against diseases, as did ICRC-installed water and sanitation

infrastructure. To ensure such infrastructure's sustainability, local communities were trained to manage them. Meanwhile, people wounded in incidents in Chhattisgarh and Jammu and Kashmir were more likely to receive timely treatment after more than 250 people were trained in first aid. Some people trained as instructors to help expand the first-aid network further. Amputees in Jammu and Kashmir continued to receive limb-fitting and gait-training and other physiotherapy services at three National Society/ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres. Having reached

an agreement with the authorities in May, the ICRC began work to establish, renovate, equip and manage a similar centre in Raipur in order to provide these services to patients in Chhattisgarh.

Whenever possible, ICRC delegates worked 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, including the Third South Asian Conference on IHL, held in Male, and the 19th South Asia Teaching Session on IHL, held in Bangalore, sought to increase interest in IHL implementation and ensure that the relevant authorities had the requisite knowledge and skills. In India, seminars, workshops and competitions were held for journalists, academics and students to promote greater understanding of IHL and humanitarian issues among key members of civil society. The ICRC continued to encourage partner universities to integrate IHL courses into their curricula and to create independent IHL centres for the benefit of students and researchers. In November, the Maldivian Red Crescent Society became a full member of the Movement and the 187th National Society.

## CIVILIANS

In India, unrest in some places (see *Context*) restricted people's access to basic services or uprooted them from their homes, leading to loss of property, assets and livelihood. During limited dialogue with weapon bearers, the ICRC reminded them of the importance of respecting medical personnel, vehicles and facilities during tense situations.

Such incidents, along with natural disaster and migration, caused people to lose contact with family members. With a view to identifying and meeting the needs of such families, efforts to extend the National Society's family-links services continued, including by briefing and equipping personnel deployed to assist family members separated during the Sikkim earthquake. To prevent people becoming unaccounted for in the case of death, a representative of the National Disaster Management Authority enhanced his, and thus the authorities', knowledge of human remains management at an international course in Geneva, Switzerland. Embassy representatives from the European Union, Switzerland and the United States of America involved in establishing procedures to protect their nationals in India learnt more about the emergency response capacities of such national bodies and the Movement at an ICRC-facilitated meeting.

Meanwhile, 567 refugees in India who had been accepted for resettlement in third countries but lacked the necessary identification papers for their journey received travel documents issued by the ICRC in coordination with UNHCR.

### Violence-affected communities access health care

People continued to be injured during fighting and natural disasters. Such incidents affected the provision of health care, either directly, owing to damaged infrastructure, limited physical access and disrupted supply chains, or indirectly, because of lack of investment and insufficient qualified staff in the area.

Despite ongoing delays in Chhattisgarh (see *ICRC action and results*), patients accessed curative and preventive care at the ICRC-rehabilitated and -managed Kutru primary health centre, with those requiring more specialist treatment referred to district hospitals. On-site health education sessions helped patients avoid

future illness. Those unable to reach the centre accessed similar care through a mobile health unit. Meanwhile, 6,741 people affected by a cholera-like outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea in Bijapur reduced their risk of re-infection by attending hygiene-promotion sessions and accessing safe drinking water through ICRC-distributed water-treatment and safe-storage devices or rehabilitated hand pumps. To ensure the sustainability of ICRC-installed water points, community volunteers learnt how to manage them. A cholera contingency plan included the pre-positioning of medical, water and sanitation materials and bolstered local response capabilities. However, cases of acute watery diarrhoea in 2011 were too sporadic and scattered to justify its activation.

In neighbouring Maharashtra, where state health services had limited access, patients in 21 villages were attended to at an ICRC-supported National Society mobile clinic, staffed by a doctor and a nurse, which also vaccinated children against polio and advised local communities on ways to safeguard against illness. Similar services were provided to communities by the National Society/ICRC at six health camps in Nagaland and two in Kashmir, run in cooperation with the local authorities.

To support the Health Ministry in delivering services to communities in Mokokchung district, Nagaland, where malaria remained an acute public health issue, the National Society/ICRC assisted in the rehabilitation and extension of the Tzurangkong primary health centre, including developing on-site staff accommodation to ensure the permanent availability of services, and helped develop its water and sanitation systems.

### People better able to cope with unrest

Some 2,000 families displaced by clashes on the Assam-Meghalaya border in January (see *Context*) were better able to cope with their immediate losses thanks to essential household items, including blankets, tarpaulins and jerry cans, provided by the ICRC and distributed by the National Society.

Meanwhile, 674 families (some 4,000 people) from 27 communities hardest hit by violence in Assam in 2008 and from 12 communities near the Assam-Meghalaya border affected by violence in January 2011 began livelihood activities with the help of local authorities, the National Society and the ICRC. They used handlooms, sewing machines, tool kits, trading carts and cycle rickshaws provided by the ICRC to kick-start income generation. With the support of local banks, mobilized by the National Society, the families were able to open savings accounts and access credit. They shared their experiences at self-help groups funded by local authorities.

The monitoring of 100 families in the Gadchiroli district in Maharashtra who had previously received seed and tools revealed that 82 of them had successfully cultivated vegetables for their own consumption and for sale at the local market.

In Jammu and Kashmir, 18 women were equipped to begin generating income for their families (benefiting 108 people) after 14 were trained in tailoring and 4 received wool supplies. In addition, 7 fire-affected families received essential household items.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Among those detained in India were people held in connection with the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, some outside the state. As a priority, the ICRC continued to visit them, reporting confidentially to the authorities on its 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 urged the authorities to notify it of arrests, transfers and releases so it could follow up accordingly. Particular attention was paid to those inmates deemed vulnerable, such as foreigners, minors and the mentally ill. Following the submission of a confidential ICRC report, delegates met with the home secretary to discuss the findings and the possibility of gaining access to all detainees. Both parties agreed to continue the discussions with the relevant bodies.

Meanwhile, ICRC-facilitated visits from family members, including those abroad, helped raise the spirits of inmates and their relatives. RCMs enabled others to stay in touch. Some 2,900 inmates benefited from medical consultations, and, when necessary, follow-up care from ICRC doctors, whilst the authorities continued discussing ways to develop the prison health system (physical and mental) with the ICRC. Inmates of one Kashmiri prison benefited from fortnightly visits from a mental health professional.

While the authorities were encouraged to continue meeting their responsibilities towards people in their custody, 340 inmates used stationery kits provided by the ICRC to stave off the monotony of incarceration. The families of 382 particularly vulnerable detainees (2,327 people) received essential household items such as blankets, clothing and children's school bags. Upon their release, 288 detainees took home such items to ease their return to their families (1,714 people) and communities. They also received home visits from delegates, who checked their physical and mental health. Where necessary, the National Society/ICRC covered their medical expenses. In Srinagar, 17 former detainees used cash grants to kick-start livelihood activities for themselves and their families (102 people), easing their social reintegration. Plans to provide such support to significantly more former detainees were hindered by visa issues (see *ICRC action and results*).

In Bhutan, detention visits were suspended amidst ongoing discussions between the authorities and the ICRC aimed at reaching a common understanding of the organization's standard working procedures for visits to detainees. Meanwhile, inmates in Bhutan maintained contact with family members, including with those abroad, by means of RCMs and received ICRC-facilitated visits from relatives who lived far away, such as Bhutanese living in refugee camps in Nepal.

In the Maldives, the government strove to enhance the detaining authorities' knowledge of penitentiary management, backed by ICRC expertise.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

People were injured during fighting and security incidents. In Maharashtra, an ICRC-trained National Society team provided first aid to people wounded in three bomb blasts in Mumbai, as well as supplying blood, dressings and body bags to local hospitals. Following training, an additional 200 first-aiders in Jammu and Kashmir and another 61 in Chhattisgarh were equipped to treat people wounded in incidents in those states. Some people trained as instructors to help expand the first-aid network.

Ambulance services also received a boost. In Jammu and Kashmir, National Society staff were in a better position to respond to outbreaks of violence after receiving two ambulances and recruiting and training more first-aiders. Patients in Chhattisgarh were transferred to hospital in two fully equipped ICRC-run ambulances.

Difficulties in Chhattisgarh (see *ICRC action and results*), however, led to the cancellation of a planned war-surgery workshop and prevented the organization from supporting the Health Ministry in managing wards at Dantewada Hospital. There was no mass casualty influx during the year that necessitated the provision of additional supplies to other hospitals in the state.

Meanwhile, physically disabled people received limb-fitting, gait-training and other physiotherapy services at three National Society/ICRC-supported centres: the Government Medical College in Jammu; the Bone and Joint Hospital in Srinagar; and the fully equipped District Disability Rehabilitation Centre in Nagaland. Vulnerable patients visiting these centres had their transport, food and accommodation costs covered by the National Society/ICRC. 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 quality and sustainability of services. At all three centres, technicians and physiotherapists continued to benefit from on-the-job coaching both for the production and fitting of devices. A two-year ICRC plan for phasing out support was handed over to the Government Medical College in Jammu.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	BHUTAN	INDIA
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited		713
Detainees visited and monitored individually		640
		<i>of whom women</i>
		6
		<i>of whom minors</i>
		12
Detainees newly registered		311
		<i>of whom women</i>
		4
		<i>of whom minors</i>
		10
Number of visits carried out		21
Number of places of detention visited		17
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
RCMs collected	0	25
RCMs distributed	37	6
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	0	0
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	28	199
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC	0	0
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	1	2

In May, an agreement was reached with the Chhattisgarh authorities on the establishment of a new physical rehabilitation referral centre to treat disabled patients. The centre would be set up in Raipur, rather than Jagdalpur, and serve as a hub for the entire state.

## AUTHORITIES

Meetings with the Indian authorities provided opportunities to discuss humanitarian issues in the event of armed violence. The ICRC also pursued discussions on formalizing its presence in Chhattisgarh and on detention-related matters. In addition, authorities at state and central level benefited from dissemination sessions aimed at increasing their understanding of the ICRC and its activities.

The region's governments continued to work towards domestic IHL implementation, with the Maldives acceding to the Rome Statute. Government officials from the region attended a number of meetings and events that encouraged further progress. For example, with ICRC support, the Maldives Foreign Affairs Ministry organized the Third South Asian Conference on IHL and India's University of Bangalore hosted the 19th South Asia Teaching Session on IHL, attended by government officials from nine and eight countries respectively, including, each time, all three countries covered by the delegation.

Meanwhile, the New Delhi-based Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO) and the ICRC continued to work together, jointly producing a publication on IHL implementation measures for the 47 member States. AALCO officials, as well as diplomats and law teachers, enhanced their IHL knowledge at basic training courses.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Limited contact with Indian armed forces prevented systematic dialogue with them on the integration of IHL into their doctrine, training and operations. Nonetheless, air force instructors honed their teaching skills at a train-the-trainer course and a senior armed forces officer shared experiences with other military personnel at a high-level course in Geneva, Switzerland. During ICRC presentations, officers from the air force, Army Training Command, the military police and Provost Marshal's Office also improved their knowledge of the organization's mandate and IHL. In addition, troops departing on peacekeeping missions, including in Sudan, attended pre-deployment briefings.

Although planned activities to increase knowledge of humanitarian principles among Indian police officers were shelved pending a formal agreement with the central authorities, senior police officials from Chhattisgarh and Jammu and Kashmir regularly attended operational briefings and held meetings with ICRC delegates. Meanwhile, officers at the National Police Academy and at state academies and training centres and police personnel in the field benefited from ICRC-run sessions on human rights, detention-related matters and the Movement. For the first time, officers from the Arunachal Pradesh State Police attended such a session. The ICRC maintained contact with the Bureau of Police Research and Development to offer its support, but to no avail.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

With unrest persisting in parts of India, increasing awareness of the National Society/ICRC's specific mandates and activities remained important. Various audiences thus received leaflets in local languages, while key members of civil society learnt more during bilateral meetings with the ICRC, including in Chhattisgarh and Jammu and Kashmir.

Media representatives used ICRC briefings and workshops to produce articles and features on humanitarian issues and learnt about their rights and obligations when covering conflicts and situations of violence within and outside of India. For example, journalists from rural Jharkhand state took part in a media workshop on women in violence-affected regions organized with the Women's Feature Service. Others were encouraged to produce articles for a Press Institute of India/ICRC competition focusing on responsible humanitarian reporting during unrest.

Students broadened their knowledge of IHL at national and international competitions such as moot courts and essay writing. They also took part in workshops at ICRC partner establishments, such as the Indian Society of International Law. Indira Gandhi National Open University began to work on a Hindi version of the six-month IHL course launched in 2010, with a view to making the course accessible to more people. Three universities in Assam, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat decided to establish self-sustaining IHL centres to improve understanding of the subject in their establishments. ICRC-provided reference materials helped them in their endeavours. Meanwhile, university lecturers improved their IHL teaching skills at advanced ICRC courses.

As the committee charged with reviewing the pilot phase of the Exploring Humanitarian Law school programme in Jammu and Kashmir made no progress, the ICRC shelved plans to encourage its inclusion in the curriculum.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Indian Red Cross worked with the ICRC to help meet the needs of vulnerable communities (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*). All Movement partners in India coordinated their efforts. Although there was no substantive dialogue on constitutional change, the National Society drew on ICRC financial, technical and material support to build its administrative, institutional and operational capacities. The National Society headquarters upgraded its office set-up and installed a videoconferencing system with International Federation/ICRC help, enabling it to improve data storage and volunteers from state branches to participate in online training sessions and meetings.

National Society branches in violence-affected areas developed their emergency response capacities, focusing on the Safer Access approach and, in Assam for example, enhanced contingency planning for bomb attacks. In Jammu and Kashmir, ICRC-trained National Society staff (see *Wounded and sick*) passed on first-aid skills to an extensive network of volunteers. The state branch also established a pharmacy to serve those affected by unrest in 2010, as advocated by the ICRC, with the authorities pledging support for more.

Meanwhile, the Maldivian Red Crescent Society was formally recognized as a full member of the Movement, becoming the 187th National Society. During a seasonal dengue fever epidemic, with Movement support, it led a nationwide campaign with local authorities to combat the disease.

# SUVA (regional)

**COVERING:** Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and autonomous states, territories and colonies of the Pacific



Since 2001, ICRC operations in the Pacific have been carried out by the Suva regional delegation. With the National Societies, it assists governments in ratifying and implementing IHL treaties and promotes respect for IHL among 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 and works to ensure that victims of armed violence in Papua New Guinea receive emergency aid and medical care. It also helps build National Societies' emergency response capacities.

## CONTEXT

The Pacific region remained prone to the effects of frequent natural disasters, which left scores of people dead, wounded or evacuated and caused widespread damage to housing and infrastructure. These included heavy flooding in northern Australia; drought and fresh-water shortages in Tokelau and Tuvalu; and powerful earthquakes and aftershocks that shook New Zealand's South Island throughout 2011. The National Societies provided vital support and assistance to the many people affected.

Papua New Guinea remained affected by political instability at central level. Tribal and intercommunity violence, in some areas exacerbated by the development of a giant liquid natural gas extraction project, continued to plague many parts of the heavily populated Highland provinces and occasionally erupted in urban centres, causing casualties, the destruction of homes and livelihoods, and internal population displacement. In Bougainville, armed groups were more visibly present, affecting the daily lives of communities until a ceasefire was signed in the presence of government and UN representatives in December.

Elsewhere in the region, the state of emergency was lifted in the Tongan capital, and the Fijian government announced the removal of the Public Emergency Regulations and the launch of a nationwide consultation process in early 2012 aimed at drawing up a new constitution. After completing public hearings, the Solomon Islands' Truth and Reconciliation Commission investigating the 1998–2003 violence received a list of 146 related deaths and conducted its first exhumations.

Papua New Guinea and Tonga joined Australia and New Zealand in providing troops for overseas peacekeeping operations and the international coalition in Afghanistan.

The Australian government remained active in supporting international rules-based global and regional frameworks. It maintained a strong international engagement on humanitarian issues, including the development of IHL, and the facilitation of improved civil-military interaction, while reviewing and progressively increasing its aid budget.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

With the support of the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society, the ICRC continued to assess the needs of and deliver emergency relief assistance to people affected by tribal or intercommunity disputes in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea. The needs of people

### EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,085
Assistance	-
Prevention	1,574
Cooperation with National Societies	1,048
General	-

► **3,706**

of which: Overheads 226

### IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	91%
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### PERSONNEL

Expatriates	5
National staff (daily workers not included)	19

### KEY POINTS

**In 2011, the ICRC:**

- with the National Society, provided assistance to 6,579 people displaced by tribal and intercommunity violence in Papua New Guinea
- initiated work with the Papua New Guinea authorities to improve detainees' living conditions on the basis of assessments conducted in 2010 in 6 prisons, complemented by further visits in 2011
- visited people deprived of their freedom in Fiji and Solomon Islands
- with Movement partners, helped the region's National Societies strengthen their capacities to respond to emergencies, restore family links, give first aid in situations of violence/emergencies and promote humanitarian principles
- advised on and welcomed, *inter alia*, Tuvalu's accession to the Mine Ban Convention, Cook Islands' adoption of a Cluster Munitions Convention Act and Vanuatu's accession to the Rome Statute
- promoted IHL and humanitarian principles and issues, including the protection of health care in armed conflict, to over 5,000 members of government and civil society in Australia and New Zealand

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
			Women	Minors
Detainees visited		1,385		
Detainees visited and monitored individually		34		
Number of visits carried out		15		
Number of places of detention visited		15		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		50		

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	6,579	50%	
<b>Health</b>				
Health centres supported	Structures	5		
Average catchment population		2,000		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat<sup>2</sup></b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	2,478		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals<sup>1</sup></b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	4		

1. Papua New Guinea

2. Fiji, Papua New Guinea

living the consequences of past ethnic tensions in Bougainville also started to be identified.

ICRC delegates conducted annual visits to people detained in connection with past unrest in Fiji and Solomon Islands and shared their findings with the relevant authorities. In Papua New Guinea, they revisited people in three prisons and assessed the situation of inmates in three additional ones for the first time. In all three countries, detainees received basic assistance. In Papua New Guinea, following an assessment of general living conditions in six prisons in late 2010, a dialogue was initiated with the authorities to address the root causes of deficiencies identified, and work started on improving water and hygiene conditions in one prison.

Cooperation with the region's National Societies and the International Federation remained a priority for the Suva delegation, which participated in several partnership meetings and joint projects with Movement components active in the Pacific. It focused its financial and technical support on the Red Cross Societies of Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu in order to boost their capacities in the fields of emergency preparedness, first aid in situations of violence and emergencies, restoring family links in disaster situations, and the promotion of humanitarian principles.

The region's governments continued to receive ICRC technical advice in ratifying and implementing IHL treaties. The ICRC welcomed the progress made towards ratification and implementation of several treaties, notably in Australia, Cook Islands, Palau, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

The ICRC conducted predeployment training on IHL and other international standards for Australian, New Zealand and Tongan troops engaged in armed conflicts and peacekeeping operations abroad and for members of the Papua New Guinea defence forces awaiting deployment with the UN in Sudan. Papua New Guinean police recruits learnt about respect for human rights in law enforcement and the ICRC and received adapted versions of the ICRC's *To Serve and To Protect* booklet.

The ICRC's close working relations with government departments and representatives of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific islands enabled presentations and workshops to be held on IHL and the ICRC's mandate and activities and on issues such as the protection of health care in armed conflict and the protection of civilians. The ICRC continued to highlight neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and concerns in all key debates in the region. Events centering on these issues also helped the organization nurture cooperation with the media, academics and civil society.

## CIVILIANS

Extended networking enabled the ICRC to build its knowledge of the complex causes and effects of tribal warfare in Papua New Guinea. Multidisciplinary assessments conducted with the Papua New Guinea Red Cross in areas affected by tribal or inter-community clashes in the Highlands and past ethnic tensions in Bougainville revealed high levels of insecurity and needs, especially in the fields of health care, first aid and hygiene.

Some 6,489 people (1,184 households) in the Highland areas of Sumi, Bulolo and Margarima and in the coastal town of Lae were thus able to improve their living conditions with the help of emergency shelter materials and household items supplied by ICRC/National Society teams. In Bougainville, 90 people (18 households) received relief items following an inter-village dispute. Violence-affected communities in central and southern Bougainville gained access to better health care following the provision of medical items and some logistical support to five health clinics and four hospitals. Fifteen communities in both the Highlands and Bougainville received basic first-aid kits.

At the same time, the authorities were reminded through ICRC representations of their duty to do their utmost to protect civilians from violence, intimidation or harassment, to ensure that the needs of displaced communities were met and to prevent forced displacements. A dialogue was initiated with the Papua New Guinea police regarding appropriate use of force during operations, and efforts were made to persuade armed groups to allow

unhindered access to health care for the inhabitants of villages in southern Bougainville and in the Highlands.

In Solomon Islands, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission received ICRC forensic advice on exhuming and managing human remains from past ethnic tensions. The families of missing persons talked about their needs in a meeting with the ICRC. With ICRC/National Society support, four families attended the exhumation of their loved ones and repatriated and buried their remains.

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The Papua New Guinea authorities and the ICRC initiated a dialogue to address the root causes of deficiencies in the treatment and living conditions of inmates, based on the findings of an assessment conducted in six prisons in the Highlands in late 2010. Within this framework, joint steps were taken to improve water and hygiene conditions in one prison, including through the provision of an emergency water supply; a representative of the Correctional Services attended a regional ICRC symposium in Bangkok on water and sanitation in detention (see *Thailand*); and 125 new prison staff were briefed on the ICRC's work and mandate and its standard procedures for visits. At year's end, detainees in three of the prisons assessed in 2010 and three additional ones in other parts of the country benefited from further ICRC visits, carried out according to the organization's standard procedures, and the findings were shared with the authorities. The inmates (1,278) in one prison received health and recreational items.

Similarly, people held in connection with past unrest in Fiji and Solomon Islands continued to receive ICRC visits, and the relevant authorities were provided with confidential feedback. Some 1,200 detainees in Fiji received hygiene, cooking and recreational items as necessary.

In Solomon Islands, 50 detainees held in Honiara received visits from family members living on outlying islands, organized with ICRC/National Society support. Two foreign nationals previously visited in Papua New Guinea established contact with their consulates with the ICRC's help.

The Palau authorities and the ICRC pursued dialogue on the six resettled former inmates of the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station, Cuba, whom the ICRC visited again in 2011.

### AUTHORITIES

Bilateral relations with governments in the region and multilateral relations, including with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, offered opportunities to promote IHL and humanitarian issues. Progress achieved included the provision by the ICRC of model laws, comments on draft legislation and other legal advice. For example: Samoa implemented the Chemical Weapons Convention; Tuvalu acceded to the Mine Ban Convention and submitted a combined Geneva Conventions and Red Cross Society bill to

parliament; Cook Islands adopted a Cluster Munitions Convention Act, amended the Geneva Conventions Act to include Additional Protocol III, and set up a national IHL committee; Vanuatu acceded to the Rome Statute; Fiji issued an implementing decree on the Biological Weapons and Mine Ban Conventions; and the Australian parliament initiated debate on cluster munitions legislation, on which the ICRC had made recommendations. Pacific government officials discussed contemporary issues, such as international and national provisions for the punishment of war crimes and the strengthening of legal protection for victims of armed conflict, at the 3rd Commonwealth Red Cross and Red Crescent IHL Conference in Malaysia (see *Jakarta*).

Relations between the Australian government and the ICRC were strengthened through active cooperation around the 31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent; discussions with senior officials on global humanitarian and IHL developments; operational and strategic dialogue with the armed forces; and Australia's support, in particular financial, for the ICRC. In Australia and New Zealand, government departments, the military and NGOs discussed with the ICRC and, where relevant, the National Societies the issues of neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, protection of civilians, protection of health care in conflict, and humanitarian-military relations. Over 800 government, military and civil society representatives from the Asia-Pacific region increased their awareness of the ICRC's position on the above matters at several events organized by Australia's Asia Pacific Civil-Military Centre of Excellence and by branches of the Australian government.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The Australian armed forces at various levels and the ICRC pursued a regular and constructive dialogue on IHL-related and operational issues (see *Authorities*). Over 1,000 officers from Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and Tonga attending command and staff colleges and training centres, or engaged in armed conflicts or peacekeeping operations abroad, learnt more about their obligations under IHL and the ICRC's mandate and activities.

Police recruits in Papua New Guinea received 2,000 adapted copies of the ICRC's *To Serve and To Protect* booklet in preparation for law enforcement duties during general elections in 2012. For the first time in the country, some 240 new recruits attended an ICRC dissemination session.

A dialogue on the protection of the civilian population and safe access for ICRC and National Society workers was initiated with armed groups and home guards in southern Bougainville and tribal weapon-bearers in the Highlands.

### CIVIL SOCIETY

The Australian and New Zealand media used ICRC materials to raise public awareness of the humanitarian impact of conflict and the ICRC's work around the world. Journalists interviewed

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	FIJI	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	SOLOMON ISLANDS
<b>ICRC visits</b>			
Detainees visited	8	1,327	50
Detainees visited and monitored individually	7		27
Number of visits carried out	7	6	2
Number of places of detention visited	7	6	2
<b>Restoring family links</b>			
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support			50

programme specialists and attended events including an international conference on reporting on violence (see *Philippines*). Australian media representatives received IHL training organized by the National Society.

Links forged between Australian think-tanks, NGOs and universities and the ICRC helped foster specialist and public debate on issues including the protection of civilians, humanitarian-military affairs, health care in armed conflict and humanitarian action. Contacts initiated with various cultural and religious communities and academics aimed to seek support for ICRC operations in the Pacific and beyond. In New Zealand, academics and civil society representatives discussed the protection of humanitarian workers at a National Society conference.

Nearly 750,000 people learnt about the need for increased protection of health care in armed conflict and other situations of violence through four “Health Care in Danger” events in Australia and related media coverage. This campaign will continue thanks to partnerships forged with universities, the government and the National Society.

Law students from Australia and New Zealand tested their skills at the 9th Red Cross IHL Moot for the Asia-Pacific region, held in Hong Kong (see *Beijing*). The University of the South Pacific worked with the ICRC to produce a study guide and handbook on conflicts in the Pacific and applicable law and customs, based on the ICRC’s *Under the Protection of the Palm* booklet.

In Papua New Guinea, community representatives, religious leaders and academics discussed the causes and effects of tribal warfare in the Highlands at two ICRC-sponsored seminars. Dissemination material illustrated by local art students and conveying humanitarian messages was widely distributed.

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

The 12 Pacific island National Societies, together with the American, Australian, French, Japanese and New Zealand Red Cross Societies, developed a common understanding of humanitarian priorities, challenges and responses at a partnership meeting organized by the International Federation and the ICRC. Pacific States’ participation in the 31st International Conference increased dramatically as a result of common preparatory work by the main Movement partners working in the region.

The National Societies continued to develop their peer-to-peer training approach and tools to strengthen governance and leadership roles and responsibilities through the Pacific Enhancement Working Group, and the first training sessions took place for the Australian, Cook Islands and Vanuatu Red Cross Societies.

In Papua New Guinea, 21 Red Cross staff and volunteers received training in conducting needs assessments in situations of violence. They took part in assessing the needs of populations affected by tribal violence in the Highlands (see *Civilians*).

With ICRC support, seven of the region’s National Societies promoted knowledge of IHL and the Movement. IHL handbooks for parliamentarians were produced for Solomon Islands (with the Australian Red Cross), Cook Islands (with the National Society) and Samoa. Twenty-one Samoa Red Cross Society volunteers and staff attended an Australian Red Cross/ICRC refresher course on restoring family links. The New Zealand Red Cross trained

National Society members in Solomon Islands in providing first aid in situations of violence.

Cooperation between the Australian Red Cross and the ICRC expanded. In addition to giving presentations to over 1,000 National Society staff, members and volunteers, the ICRC provided technical support for IHL instructor courses, specialist workshops and publications, and shared protection expertise on conducting monitoring visits to detained migrants.

# EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection  
**35,625**

Assistance  
**51,917**

Prevention  
**34,367**

Cooperation with National Societies  
**12,880**

General  
**32**

**134,820** of which: Overheads **8,227**

**Implementation rate**  
**81%**

### EUROPE DELEGATIONS

Armenia  
 Azerbaijan  
 Georgia  
 Kyrgyzstan

### EUROPE REGIONAL DELEGATIONS

Europe  
 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

 ICRC delegation
  ICRC regional delegation
  ICRC mission

## EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS

In 2011, 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 IDPs – particularly in Colombia and the Caucasus – and vulnerable migrants (in Central America and Mexico); to prompt a State response to their needs; to help clarify the fate of people unaccounted for from past and current conflicts and support 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 understanding of its role and activities among authorities, armed and security forces, universities and schools.

National Societies were frequently the ICRC's main operational partners, notably in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Colombia, Mexico, the Caucasus, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan. They benefited from ICRC capacity-building support, particularly regarding 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, as reaffirmed at the 31st International Conference.

The ICRC coordinated its activities with Movement partners, UN agencies and other humanitarian players 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, and enabled them to communicate with family using the RCM network. They provided the authorities with confidential feedback, recommending measures for improving detainees' treatment and living conditions as necessary.

The ICRC offered its expertise to governments regarding accession to IHL treaties and their domestic implementation. It helped the armed forces to incorporate IHL norms into military doctrine, operating procedures and manuals. Working with both the police and the armed forces – which often participate in law enforcement operations – it similarly developed training in international human rights standards and humanitarian principles applicable to the use of force. It encouraged academic institutions and schools to integrate IHL and humanitarian topics into their curricula. It maintained its network of media contacts to spur journalists to highlight humanitarian concerns in conflict reporting.

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 2011 are summarized below.

### EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

As the situation in Kyrgyzstan stabilized, the ICRC's response shifted from emergency to early recovery mode, enabling some 13,000 people affected by the 2010 violence to regain self-sufficiency through livelihood projects and 47,000 rural and urban residents to benefit from a restored safe water supply. To reinforce the country's emergency preparedness, government medical personnel were trained in trauma care. In Tajikistan, which had experienced episodes of violence, particularly in the Rasht Valley, surgeons enhanced their weapon-wound management

skills, while mine-affected communities learnt to administer first aid and to reduce mine risks, with the help of the National Society. In both contexts, the ICRC assisted health facilities and offered the authorities its expertise in strengthening legal and forensic capacities and, in Kyrgyzstan, support for the families of people unaccounted for.

The ICRC provided expertise on the missing persons issue to help authorities deal comprehensively with the aftermath of armed conflicts, including the 2008 hostilities between Georgia and the Russian Federation, and earlier conflicts in the Caucasus. It facilitated meetings of two coordination mechanisms aiming to clarify the fate of a few dozen people missing from the 2008 hostilities, which led to the recovery of the remains of two people, and of over 2,000 people missing from the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict. In all contexts, the ICRC worked with NGOs and family associations to extend psychological and other support to the families of missing persons, and included them in micro-economic initiatives, distributions of agricultural supplies or vocational training.

Such initiatives, often conducted jointly with the National Societies, also reached other vulnerable groups affected by past or current violence, including IDPs, in the region. Combined with risk awareness and reduction activities and ICRC support for physical rehabilitation services, income-generating projects helped people overcome the effects of weapon contamination. In addition, these groups benefited, as needed, from emergency relief, support for local infrastructure services and, in the northern Caucasus, access to better-quality emergency care thanks to the continued provision of training for health professionals. The ICRC also acted as a neutral intermediary in helping people overcome movement restrictions by facilitating emergency medical evacuations and family contact across administrative boundaries, as in Georgia/South Ossetia. People were thus enabled, for example, to visit relatives in detention.

People detained/interned in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan received ICRC visits. The ICRC worked with national authorities in Kyrgyzstan to screen and treat TB in prisons, and handed full responsibility for TB control over to the authorities in Azerbaijan, where high cure rates had been achieved. It served as a neutral intermediary in the repatriation of one POW and one civilian internee held in connection with the Nagorny Karabakh conflict. In the Russian Federation, the ICRC continued to organize family visits and the delivery of family parcels for sentenced detainees from Chechnya held far from their homes; it remained ready to renew dialogue with the authorities on resuming visits to detainees according to standard ICRC procedures. Similar dialogues were resumed with the authorities in Tajikistan, where detainees continued to benefit from family-links services provided by the National Society, and Turkmenistan.

Cooperation on IHL and other norms applicable to the use of force was intensified with regional bodies, such as the Interparliamentary Assembly of the Community of Independent States and the Secretariat of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, which organized the first joint round-table with the ICRC on legal frameworks for the use of force. Following the 2010 regional meeting on IHL implementation, a charter for a regional association of IHL committees was drawn up, as proposed by Belarus. Dialogue continued with the Interior Ministries of Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan, and started in Uzbekistan, on international standards applicable to situations of violence.

## **NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE**

ICRC interaction with armed forces provided by NATO, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and other European countries focused on the conduct of hostilities and respect for IHL and civil-military relations, including during pre-deployment and training exercises, particularly for troops going to Afghanistan. From Brussels (Belgium) and Washington (United States), the ICRC also strengthened its operational dialogue with NATO command structures, facilitating the security of its operations in Libya. It established a presence in Belfast (United Kingdom) to better understand the effects of sectarian violence in Northern Ireland and to provide support to the British Red Cross.

Dialogue with top-level US government circles centered on the situation of people held in US custody and visited by the ICRC at the internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba, and in Afghanistan and Iraq, pending their transfer to national authorities. The ICRC monitored the integration of people released from the facility and resettled in third countries. It visited people held on remand or convicted by international tribunals, including in the countries where they serve their sentences.

In the Western Balkans, ascertaining the fate of the approximately 13,500 people still sought in relation to past conflicts, with increasing National Society involvement, remained an ICRC priority. Despite slow advances, information provided by the parties and cross-checking of records enabled the cases of over 900 people to be clarified, of whom over 100 were found alive. Progress was made in positioning the Working Group on Missing Persons as the key mechanism for addressing the issue in the dialogue between Serbia and Kosovo<sup>1</sup> facilitated by the European Union (EU).

The ICRC's new Europe regional delegation stepped up cooperation with National Societies to improve emergency-response capacities in violence-affected countries. It worked with them and the International Federation to develop a coherent Movement approach to migration issues and helped provide training in restoring family links in countries receiving large influxes of migrants.

Through its presence in Brussels, London (United Kingdom), Paris (France), New York (United States) and Washington, the ICRC pursued dialogue on IHL, the Movement and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action with intergovernmental organizations and their member States, endeavouring to enlist their support. Discussions with EU bodies focused on ICRC operations in contexts such as Libya, and issues such as migration, missing persons and legal protection for conflict victims. Expertise on critical humanitarian issues was similarly shared with UN bodies and agencies, inter-American organizations such as the Organization of American States, and their member States. From these cities, the ICRC also strengthened humanitarian coordination with all concerned and networked with NGOs, the media and think-tanks.

## **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

The ICRC worked to strengthen the resilience of people affected by the armed conflict in Colombia and its spillover into the border regions of neighbouring countries, by clashes between government forces and Shining Path members in Peru, and by violence related to social, economic or land issues and organized transnational crime.

Its main operational focus remained Colombia, with multifaceted activities for conflict- and violence-affected people chiefly in remote and rural zones, and some activities starting in inner-city neighbourhoods. In its dialogue with weapon bearers, including emerging armed groups, the ICRC emphasized the need to respect the population and medical and humanitarian services. Its neutral and independent stance helped it facilitate access to and delivery of health-care services, the release of people held by armed groups, and the recovery of human remains. It worked with the Colombian Red Cross to assist IDPs and residents, enabling 50,633 beneficiaries to restore livelihoods, and to address weapon contamination.

Regionwide, the ICRC provided financial and technical support to make first aid and health care, including physical rehabilitation services, rapidly available to people enduring violence. It involved the National Societies, authorities and, as in Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru, police and military medical personnel in improving service delivery. In Mexico and Central America, both health and family-links services for migrants were significantly expanded, jointly with the Mexican Red Cross.

National Societies applied the Safer Access approach in responding to emergencies, alongside the ICRC or independently. Other projects helped communities deal with the longer-term effects of violence: the Jamaica Red Cross ran a livelihood project for violence-affected Kingston residents; in the Bolivian Pando department, a project to train community health promoters completed its second phase; in Ecuador, Panama and Peru, remote communities improved their water and sanitation situation, reducing health risks.

To help address violence particularly affecting and/or involving young people, the ICRC supported projects run by National Societies in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, and worked with the Honduran education authorities to promote humanitarian principles in inner-city schools. Similar initiatives were being prepared in Mexico's Chihuahua and Guerrero states and continued in Colombia and, in Brazil, as part of the ICRC's multidisciplinary project run with local partners for violence-affected *favela* residents. The project was extended to address the situation of people held in police lock-ups.

The ICRC also expanded activities for preventing the excessive use of force in law enforcement. This involved awareness-raising and practical activities for armed and security forces, including Caribbean and Central American regional bodies.

To address the missing persons issue, the ICRC worked with regional fora and strengthened the capacities of relevant national mechanisms, legislators and forensic experts in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama and Peru. It shared its expertise regarding the support needed by missing persons' families and the exhumation and identification of human remains.

The ICRC monitored the living conditions and treatment of detainees in 12 countries, sharing its findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities. It backed their penitentiary reform efforts, including prison health-care reform, while training prison staff in human rights norms and facilitating family visits or vocational training and income-generation for detainees. In Haiti, the ICRC addressed prison emergencies linked to the cholera epidemic, food shortages and water and sanitation deficiencies, while reviving the authorities' pre-earthquake efforts to overhaul the penitentiary system.

1. UN Security Council Resolution 1244

# ARMENIA



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	<b>399</b>
Assistance	<b>655</b>
Prevention	<b>378</b>
Cooperation with National Societies	<b>279</b>
General	-

▶ **1,711**

*of which: Overheads 104*

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>85%</b>
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	<b>4</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>27</b>

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ monitored the situation of civilians living in communities on both sides of the international border with Azerbaijan, bringing their concerns to the attention of the relevant authorities when necessary
- ▶ acted as a neutral intermediary in the repatriation of 1 civilian internee from Azerbaijan to Armenia and 1 POW from Armenia to Azerbaijan, whilst visiting 2 POWs and 8 security detainees in Armenia
- ▶ in conjunction with the National Society and local partners, provided psychological, social and income-generating support to vulnerable families of missing persons and enabled the rehabilitation of some of their homes
- ▶ completed the collection of ante-mortem data from families of persons missing in relation to the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, donating ante/post-mortem database software to the authorities and training staff to use it
- ▶ provided expertise to the Armenian authorities as they voted to ratify Additional Protocol III and worked towards completing a draft law on missing persons and their families
- ▶ accompanied the Armenian armed forces as they continued to integrate IHL into their doctrine, training and operating procedures

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 president of 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 Line of Contact increased. These, along with 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.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC in Armenia continued to work to alleviate the humanitarian consequences of the unresolved Nagorny Karabakh conflict, acting as a neutral intermediary during the return of one civilian internee from Azerbaijan to Armenia and one POW from Armenia to Azerbaijan. During field visits to communities living on both sides of the international border between Armenia and Azerbaijan, ICRC delegates continued to monitor the needs of civilians, raising them with the relevant authorities when necessary. As insecurity prevented many communities along the international border from easily accessing work and food, the Armenian Red Cross Society and the ICRC carried out a household survey aimed at identifying the most vulnerable and assessing their needs in order to tailor a response, to be implemented in 2012.

The fate of persons missing in relation to the Nagorny Karabakh conflict continued to be the focus of ICRC work in the region. Based on the findings and recommendations of an ICRC-sponsored household economic survey completed in 2010, the National Society/ICRC worked on addressing the legal, material and psychological needs of families of missing persons. They launched a psychological and social support programme in partnership with local NGOs, through which relatives of missing persons shared their experiences and concerns with peers at group meetings and learnt about other available support mechanisms. The ICRC facilitated individual follow-up sessions with psychologists and/or legal advisers when requested. Some relatives, heartened by support from their peers, found the confidence to share their employment concerns with and seek additional support from local officials.

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION		Total	
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
		UAMs/SCs*		
RCMs collected			40	
RCMs distributed			37	
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
		Women		Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered			1	
People located (tracing cases closed positively)			3	
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)			410	23 16
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
		Women		Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually			10	
Number of visits carried out			13	
Number of places of detention visited			6	
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected			6	
RCMs distributed			8	
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support			4	
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC			1	

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries		67	46%	31%
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Essential household items	Beneficiaries		2		

Meanwhile, with a local NGO, the ICRC enabled 10 vulnerable families of the missing in the border regions of Tavush and Gegharkunik to rehabilitate their dilapidated homes and 8 others to begin similar work on the homes in Armavir, Gegharkunik and Shirak, all part-funded through long-term, interest-free loans. In a bid to help kick-start income-generating activities, the ICRC also reached an agreement with the same NGO to provide agricultural loans to 23 vulnerable families of missing persons. Plans to provide micro-credit and livestock loans to others for the implementation of livelihood activities were shelved following difficulties agreeing on working modalities with potential partners. At central level, with the aim of facilitating identification of human remains during future exhumations and thus clarifying the fate of missing persons, an ICRC-trained administrator at the State Commission for Prisoners of War, Hostages and Missing Persons began entering collected ante-mortem data in ICRC-provided software. With the National Society, the ICRC continued to raise awareness of the issue of missing persons among the general public and other organizations working in Armenia.

Delegates continued to monitor the treatment and living conditions of people deprived of their freedom, including those detained in connection with the Nagorny Karabakh conflict or for security reasons, and provided confidential feedback to the authorities.

Regular meetings took place with the authorities to discuss Armenia's accession to and implementation of IHL treaties. Following such dialogue, Armenia voted to ratify Additional Protocol III. The ICRC also continued supporting an inter-ministerial working group as it made the final amendments to a draft law on missing persons. In line with a cooperation agreement signed in 2009 aimed at integrating IHL into their doctrine, training and operating procedures, the Armenian armed forces carried out a self-assessment to measure the extent to which this had been achieved. It shared its findings with the ICRC, which offered its support and expertise in addressing any shortcomings. Alongside,

the delegation continued its support to universities teaching IHL, including by providing relevant materials, by co-organizing an IHL conference for young researchers and by sponsoring lecturers' participation in IHL-related events.

Cooperation between the Armenian Red Cross and the ICRC included assisting families of missing persons, restoring family links, running first-aid courses and disseminating IHL, in particular in branches along the international border. While doing this, the National Society also strengthened its emergency response capacities, in coordination with the International Federation.

## CIVILIANS

Civilians on both sides of the international border with Azerbaijan faced continued insecurity because of cross-border fire and the presence of mines/ERW. In Armenia, through field trips to border regions and contacts 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 concerned, reminding them of their obligations under IHL, particularly their responsibilities towards civilians.

The prevailing insecurity impeded access to means of livelihood for communities settled near the international border, particularly in terms of access to land and water for irrigation. With a view to empowering these communities to meet their own needs in a sustainable way, through increased food production and income generation, the National Society and the ICRC completed a detailed assessment in the border villages of the Tavush region. The findings helped to prioritize needs, identify the most vulnerable households and thus tailor livelihood activities to be implemented in 2012. Similarly, dialogue with relevant officials and NGOs involved in mine/ERW clearance began, ahead of an assessment of the needs of mine/ERW victims, planned for 2012. Meanwhile, communities sought advice on their rights and entitlements.

## Relatives of missing persons receive comprehensive support

At the end of 2011, 4,603 people were still unaccounted for as a result of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, with families in contact with the Armenian Red Cross/ICRC delegation in respect of 410 such persons. 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. In order to address their needs, a psychological and social support programme was successfully launched, benefiting 130 people from 100 families in total. Not all who responded positively when invited to participate attended. Nonetheless, at group meetings organized by the National Society/ICRC in partnership with ICRC-trained local service providers from three NGO partners and the National Society, families of the missing living in Lori, Shirak, Tavush and Yerevan shared their concerns and experiences with peers, some for the first time, and obtained legal, financial and psychological guidance/support from skilled professionals. Some individuals chose to attend follow-up visits or consultations with lawyers or psychologists aimed at resolving specific problems, and some submitted their concerns to officials. For example, in Tavush, heartened by the support of their peers following group meetings, some families gained the confidence to present their employment concerns to the province's governor and enquire about any additional entitlements from either the authorities or other agencies. Over 140 families also participated in two events highlighting their plight and commemorating the missing.

In parallel, in partnership with the ICRC, a local NGO specializing in house rehabilitation via long-term, interest-free loans continued to help families of the missing repair their dilapidated homes. Ten families residing in the Tavush and Gegharkunik border regions completed the rehabilitation of their homes and work began on another eight houses (29 people) in Armavir, Gegharkunik and Shirak. Meanwhile, 6 vulnerable households of missing persons (38 people) kick-started income generation activities using agricultural inputs, such as cows and fruit trees, provided on the basis of an additional agreement between the ICRC and the same NGO. Failure to agree on lending conditions led two local partners and the ICRC to cancel their preliminary agreement to provide micro-credit and livestock loans to other families. Plans to provide grants for income-generating activities to elderly relatives of missing persons were also cancelled after a needs assessment deemed the initiative unsuitable for this beneficiary group.

At central level, the authorities received updated lists of missing persons and discussed with the ICRC the humanitarian nature of the issue and support to the families. The ICRC also provided input for a draft law on missing persons (see *Authorities*). While the National Society/ICRC had completed ante-mortem data collection in 2009, with 323 questionnaires collected, information from some 70 families remained elusive, either because they had moved without providing a new address or because they had refused to cooperate. In 2011, the ICRC located 22 families whose whereabouts were previously unknown, including 5 who had moved to Armenia from Nagorny Karabakh. To ensure centralized management of this data, and following a refresher course, an ICRC-trained data administrator for the State Commission for Prisoners of War, Hostages and Missing Persons began using ICRC-provided database software designed to match ante/post-mortem data. However, a new data administrator would need similar training in 2012 as the database was transferred

to another structure within the Defence Ministry in December. The National Society/ICRC continued preparing electronic files, including photographs and other documents, for handover to the authorities.

To help ensure proper management of human remains and preserve data for future identification, a manual on the subject was translated into Armenian for distribution and an ICRC forensic adviser assessed the capacities of Armenia's medical structures before sharing findings and recommendations with the authorities.

## Families separated by conflict maintain contact

With conventional communication links between Armenia and Azerbaijan, including Nagorny Karabakh, not yet fully restored, a few family members separated by conflict relied on ICRC-provided services, including RCMs and ICRC-facilitated satellite phone calls, to keep in touch, including with those held in detention facilities (see *People deprived of their freedom*).

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Civilians and soldiers continued to be captured on both sides of the international border with Azerbaijan and the Line of Contact in relation to the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, albeit in small numbers. Detainees, including 2 POWs held in relation to the Nagorny Karabakh conflict and 8 security detainees, received visits from 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 detainees, including foreigners, women, minors and those arrested in post-electoral events in 2008.

Detainees used RCMs to maintain contact with their families, when necessary, and inmates of Azeri origin received clothing and books. At the request of all parties, one POW was repatriated from Armenia to Azerbaijan and one civilian internee from Azerbaijan to Armenia, with the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary. Four detainees received visits from their relatives, including two detainees from their families living in Nagorny Karabakh.

## AUTHORITIES

Following a sustained dialogue with the ICRC on humanitarian issues, including ICRC activities, the Armenian authorities voted to ratify Additional Protocol III. State officials and the ICRC discussed other IHL treaties, including weapon treaties and implementation of the Hague Convention on Cultural Property and its two protocols. Two high-ranking Ministry of Defence officials strengthened their IHL knowledge at an international course in San Remo.

The interministerial working group established in 2009 to draft a law protecting the rights of missing persons and their families, of which the ICRC was a member, made final amendments to the document ahead of its submission to the government and subsequent vote in parliament.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

While IHL was taught at the Defence Ministry's main institutes of higher education, it had not been fully integrated into military doctrine, education and training. In 2011, the ministry completed an assessment aimed at identifying gaps in this process and shared the results with the ICRC to enlist its support in addressing them.

The attendance of two senior army officials at an international IHL course contributed to these efforts (see *Authorities*).

Twenty-nine officials tasked with teaching IHL within their respective military units enhanced their knowledge of the application of IHL norms during the planning and execution of military operations at two five-day courses organized jointly by the Defence Ministry and the ICRC. Some 70 officers and soldiers set to join the NATO-led international force in Afghanistan attended briefings on the ICRC's mandate and activities.

During all contact with the Defence Ministry and armed forces representatives, the ICRC emphasized the need to protect civilians and detainees and to ensure ICRC access to vulnerable populations (see *Civilians*).

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

Journalists played a key role in promoting IHL to the public, drawing on press releases, meetings and interviews to produce articles on humanitarian issues and National Society/ICRC activities, including those for missing persons and their families and for detainees. Ten reporters learnt more about IHL, international human rights law and the Movement during a workshop co-organized with a local media organization, after which two journalists wrote about ICRC activities. News releases and publications, in Armenian, English and Russian, kept international organizations, diplomats and think-tanks up to date on ICRC action.

Sixty journalism students at Yerevan State University better understood IHL's applicability to the reporting of conflicts following two ICRC seminars. The European Educational Academy helped to increase interest in and knowledge of IHL among university students by integrating a 120-hour IHL module, headed by a former ICRC IHL summer course participant, into its law course. Some 25 graduates, including scientists and researchers, and lecturers from Hungary, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Poland and former Soviet countries discussed the challenges of IHL application at a conference in Yerevan, organized in partnership with the Russian-Armenian (Slavonic) University. With ICRC sponsorship, one of its professors also participated in an international conference in the Russian Federation and an Armenian IHL expert attended the ICRC-supported International Olympiad on IHL in Belarus (see *Moscow*).

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

With ICRC technical and financial support, and in cooperation with the International Federation, the Armenian Red Cross continued to respond to the needs of conflict-affected people, including the families of missing persons (see *Civilians*), and to strengthen its capacity to provide key services, such as restoring family links, first aid, and dissemination of basic IHL and the Fundamental Principles.

Fifteen National Society managers became acquainted with the Safer Access approach in conflict situations at two ICRC-organized training sessions. To reinforce its emergency response capacities, the National Society assessed the extent to which the approach could be further integrated into its documentation and procedures. Compilation of the findings of an ICRC-supported countrywide assessment of potential family-links needs during disasters, carried out in 2010, continued, aimed at addressing shortcomings and increasing the Movement's family-links capacity in Armenia.

ICRC-trained National Society staff equipped 76 local community representatives and Red Cross volunteers from two regions along the international border with basic first-aid skills, with 67 receiving internationally recognized qualifications.

To identify gaps in, and boost, dissemination and prevention activities at branch level, Armenian Red Cross and ICRC staff visited 13 branch offices. Their findings and recommendations served as a reference tool for future National Society/ICRC cooperation. For example, the Vayots Dzor branch raised awareness of the situation of vulnerable community groups and its own activities at an exhibition of handicrafts made by disabled children and the elderly, with ICRC financial and technical support.

The Armenian Red Cross, the ICRC and the International Federation signed a memorandum of understanding establishing structured coordination mechanisms.

# AZERBAIJAN



ICRC/AR, 2011  
 + ICRC delegation    + ICRC sub-delegation    + ICRC mission

EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)	
Protection	2,010
Assistance	3,659
Prevention	638
Cooperation with National Societies	353
General	-
	<b>6,659</b>
	<i>of which: Overheads 406</i>

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	83%

PERSONNEL	
Expatriates	12
National staff (daily workers not included)	70

## KEY POINTS

- In 2011, the ICRC:**
- ▶ monitored the situation of civilians living in communities on both sides of the international border with Armenia and the Line of Contact, bringing their concerns to the attention of the relevant authorities when necessary
  - ▶ with the National Society and the British Red Cross, enhanced the living conditions of residents in up to 8 villages along the Line of Contact through cash grants for income-generating activities and by improving water access
  - ▶ with local NGO partners, provided psychological, health, social and income-generating support to 293 families of missing persons
  - ▶ acted as a neutral intermediary in the repatriation of 1 civilian internee from Azerbaijan to Armenia and 1 POW from Armenia to Azerbaijan, while monitoring 121 detainees individually during visits to 27 detention places
  - ▶ handed over its TB control activities in prisons to the Azerbaijani authorities, as planned, after 15 years of successful cooperation that resulted in a significant reduction in detainee deaths from the disease
  - ▶ completed the collection of ante-mortem data from families of missing persons in relation to the Nagorno Karabakh conflict, donating ante/post-mortem database software to the authorities and training staff to use it

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, 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 president of the Russian Federation, little progress was made in finding a peaceful solution to the Nagorno Karabakh conflict.

Incidents along the international border with Armenia and the Line of Contact increased. These, along with the presence of mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW), continued to affect the lives of the local civilian population, causing both civilian and military casualties and exacerbating political tensions between the two countries.

Internally, demonstrations, both political and religious in tone, led to the arrest and detention of some protestors by the Azerbaijani authorities.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC in Azerbaijan continued to work to alleviate the humanitarian consequences of the unresolved Nagorno Karabakh conflict, acting as a neutral intermediary during the return of one civilian internee from Azerbaijan to Armenia and one POW from Armenia to Azerbaijan. During field visits to communities living near the Line of Contact and on both sides of the international border between Armenia and Azerbaijan, ICRC delegates monitored respect for IHL and civilian needs, raising them with the relevant authorities when necessary.

To better address the needs of communities closest to the front-line – identified in a joint assessment by the Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan, the British Red Cross and the ICRC in 2010 – a multifaceted programme was launched aimed at improving access for people in eight villages to water for drinking and irrigation, livelihood activities, public infrastructure and adequate housing. In Nagorno Karabakh, as planned, the ICRC handed over to the *de facto* authorities drug distribution to and the management of 70 previously assisted primary health care facilities in three conflict-affected districts in October.

In line with an agreement concluded with the Azerbaijani authorities in 2008, the ICRC and the National Society completed the collection of ante-mortem data from families of persons missing in relation to the Nagorno Karabakh conflict, with the exception of those who could not be located or who were living abroad. The first 250 questionnaires were given to the State Commission on Prisoners

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION		Total	
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
		UAMs/SCs*		
RCMs collected			28	
RCMs distributed			20	
Phone calls facilitated between family members			60	
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
		Women		Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		8	52	5
People located (tracing cases closed positively)			15	
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		345	4,193	93
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued			26	
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
		Women		Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually		1	121	3
Detainees newly registered			42	
Number of visits carried out			61	
Number of places of detention visited			27	
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected			99	
RCMs distributed			104	
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative			20	
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC			1	
People to whom a detention attestation was issued			1	

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Food		Beneficiaries	1,825	87%	
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	183		
Essential household items		Beneficiaries	1,825	87%	
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	183		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives		Beneficiaries	3,951	25%	1%
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries	4,900	40%	23%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	400		
<b>Health<sup>1</sup></b>					
Health centres supported		Structures	70		
Average catchment population			47,710		
Consultations		Patients	50,445		
		<i>of which curative</i>		17,921	14,987
		<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		2,314	
Health education		Sessions	178		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Essential household items		Beneficiaries	5,638		

1. figures available for Jan-June only

of War, Hostages and Missing Persons, where ICRC-coached staff began entering the data in ICRC-provided ante/post-mortem database software. To meet the psychological and social needs of relatives of the missing, the ICRC launched a psychological and social support programme in partnership with local NGOs, through which relatives of missing persons shared their experiences and concerns with peers at group meetings and learnt about other available support mechanisms. The ICRC facilitated individual follow-up sessions with psychologists, legal advisers, health and/or social workers when requested. In Nagorny Karabakh, the collection of ante/post-mortem data was completed and ICRC-trained staff began entering it in the database using the software provided. Relatives of missing persons accessed grants to kick-start income generation and received psychological support; some benefited from housing repairs.

ICRC delegates monitored the treatment and living conditions of people deprived of their freedom, including those interned in connection with the Nagorny Karabakh conflict and those arrested

in connection with protests or demonstrations, providing confidential feedback to the detaining authorities. After 15 years of technical and financial assistance, and with the programme considered a model for other countries in the region trying to tackle TB prevalence in detention facilities, the ICRC handed over the TB programme in prisons to the Azerbaijani authorities in March. It continued to monitor the situation and was on hand to provide technical advice, particularly regarding the coordination of the Health and Justice Ministries in following up released detainees still undergoing treatment for the disease. The ICRC maintained its support to the national reference laboratory.

The ICRC encouraged the authorities to accede to and implement IHL treaties, providing requested input 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 organized three training sessions for senior Defence Ministry officers and a seminar on law enforcement

for internal troops and the police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It maintained contact with the media to heighten public awareness of humanitarian issues and ICRC activities. Delegates continued to assist the education authorities in efforts to integrate IHL into university curricula.

The ICRC maintained its support to the Azerbaijani Red Crescent in strengthening its tracing and dissemination capacities and pursued cooperation with others involved in mine action.

## CIVILIANS

Civilians living on both sides of the Line of Contact and of the international border with Armenia, including IDPs in temporary settlements, faced continued insecurity owing to cross-border fire and the presence of mines/ERW. The ICRC increased the frequency of its field visits to these communities, monitoring civilians' needs and concerns and raising them with the authorities when necessary. The organization maintained its dialogue with the authorities, including the *de facto* authorities in Nagorny Karabakh, reminding them of their obligations towards civilians, including IDPs. Concerns about the welfare of the Hasangaya IDP community, for example, led the authorities to organize ad hoc relief distributions.

A 2010 ICRC household survey confirmed that the prevailing insecurity was impeding access to means of livelihood for people living in communities near the Line of Contact, particularly to land and water for irrigation, as well as to public services and adequate housing. With a view to empowering these communities to meet their own needs in a sustainable way, the National Society, the British Red Cross and the ICRC provided conditional cash grants to the most vulnerable 939 households (3,759 people) in eight villages, mainly for livestock but also for agriculture and small business activities. Access to water for drinking and irrigation improved for 4,900 people, including 400 IDPs, following the construction of new boreholes and water distribution systems, in cooperation with local authorities. Thus, in four villages near the Line of Contact, people gained access to 150 litres of water per person, daily. Donations of materials helped in the maintenance of the new infrastructure. In Nagorny Karabakh, some 8,400 people, including the elderly, IDPs and families of missing persons, attended consultations at 70 rural health centres supplied by the ICRC with medicines and consumables. Ahead of the planned handover of ICRC-supported primary health care programmes to the *de facto* authorities, which happened in October, and to prepare them to assume responsibility for medical supplies, staff attended training in drug management. A nursing school library in Stepanakert/Khankendi received medical books and training materials. Meanwhile, the ICRC began assessing the needs of mine victims, with a view to addressing them in 2012.

Some 365 vulnerable households (1,825 people) in Nagorny Karabakh, including elderly people, invalids and some families of the missing, used ICRC food rations and hygiene items to meet their most urgent needs. In a bid to secure more sustainable, long-term support for such people, the ICRC engaged with local actors/authorities, leading the *de facto* Social Security Ministry to accept ICRC lists of vulnerable people in need of housing assistance for possible inclusion in its housing programme.

### Relatives of missing persons receive comprehensive support

At year-end, 4,603 people remained unaccounted for as a result of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, with 4,193 cases being handled by the ICRC in Azerbaijan, including Nagorny Karabakh. The

Azerbaijani authorities were reminded of their responsibilities towards, and the needs of, families of missing persons and discussed the humanitarian nature of the issue with the ICRC, which continued to assist in improving legislation protecting the rights of missing persons and their families.

In line with agreements concluded in 2008 with the Azerbaijani State Commission on Prisoners of War, Hostages and Missing Persons and the National Society, ICRC-trained volunteers completed the collection of ante-mortem data, except from 52 families who could not be located and 12 who lived overseas. In all, 3,619 families of missing persons had been interviewed by ICRC-trained National Society volunteers and by ICRC staff, who collected responses to the questionnaires, along with photographs and documents relating to the missing. The first 250 such questionnaires were handed over to the State Commission, where, following a refresher course, ICRC-coached staff began entering the data in ante/post-mortem database software.

To facilitate future exhumations, information pertaining to possible gravesite locations was also systematically extracted from ante-mortem data and recorded. The ICRC stressed to the authorities the importance of taking the necessary preparatory steps, in line with best forensic practice, such as the identification of appropriate storage facilities and the training of forensic experts.

In Nagorny Karabakh, ante-mortem data collection continued, with interviews taking place with 38 families. The *de facto* authorities strengthened their data management capacities by installing ICRC ante/post-mortem database software and allocating a database manager who, following ICRC training, received the first 50 questionnaires for input. To help ensure the proper management of five sets of human remains recovered by the ICRC, a forensic specialist examined and appropriately stored them, in coordination with the relevant institutions.

Families of missing persons still faced legal, psychological, social and economic problems. Having identified their specific needs and traditional coping mechanisms, ICRC facilitated access for some 290 families to comprehensive support in Baku and, from September, in districts close to the Line of Contact. After attending specific training, psychologists and social workers at four local NGOs, identified as appropriate partners, facilitated 42 group gatherings, where relatives shared their pain, and made 92 home visits to more vulnerable or isolated family members. Other individuals received training to provide such relatives with comfort during difficult times. Furthermore, some 30 NGOs agreed to provide families of missing persons with free services, enabling them to discuss legal/administrative concerns with lawyers or obtain free medical care. In Nagorny Karabakh, following assessments of families' needs and existing support structures, some 36 relatives attended three group meetings hosted by ICRC-coached local psychologists. Seven individuals attended follow-up consultations with psychologists. Plans to facilitate vocational training and micro-credit for economically vulnerable families were shelved, the former because relatives lacked interest and the latter because no agreement was reached between the ICRC and the anticipated partner organization. Nonetheless, small business grants meant 48 families (192 people) of missing persons stood to generate additional income; the living conditions of four elderly relatives also improved thanks to a joint home rehabilitation programme with the *de facto* Construction Ministry, which saw them provide the building materials and the ICRC cover labour costs.

## Families separated by conflict maintain contact

With communication links between Azerbaijan and Armenia, including Nagorny Karabakh, not yet fully restored, a few families still depended on ICRC family-links services, including phone calls, to maintain contact with relatives, including those detained in Azerbaijan or elsewhere. A family divided on the two sides of the Line of Contact was reunited in Tbilisi, Georgia. Refugees and asylum seekers in Azerbaijan travelled with ICRC-issued travel documents to resettle in third countries or to reunite with family members.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees held under the authority of Azerbaijan's Internal Affairs, Defence, Justice and National Security Ministries, including six POWs and six civilian internees held in relation to the Nagorny Karabakh conflict and those held in pre-trial facilities in relation to protests or demonstrations, 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.

Inmates maintained contact with their families via RCMs, a family parcel service and, for foreigners, 40 phone calls, while two families living in Nagorny Karabakh received financial support to visit their relatives in prison in Armenia. At the request of all parties, one POW was repatriated from Armenia to Azerbaijan and one civilian internee was repatriated from Azerbaijan to Armenia, with the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary.

Clothing, hygiene and other items improved living conditions for some 5,600 detainees. They included disabled detainees who accessed local physical rehabilitation services, in cooperation with the authorities, and/or were fitted with prosthetic/orthotic devices. Donations of books and games also broke the monotony of incarceration for inmates. In Nagorny Karabakh, a television was donated for the family visit room.

## Authorities assume greater responsibility for detainee health

Following more than 15 years of ICRC technical and financial support in tackling TB and multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB in Azerbaijani places of detention, the country's prisons boasted one of the highest MDR TB cure rates in the world. With Baku's Special Treatment Institute for detainees with TB seen as a regional model of cooperation for other countries battling the

disease, the Justice Ministry took over full responsibility for the programme in March. The ICRC continued monitoring the situation and remained available to provide technical expertise when necessary, particularly in encouraging coordination between the penitentiary and civilian health sectors, and to promote the model beyond Azerbaijan. Thus, government officials from Central Asia and the Caucasus better understood the programme's potential following ICRC-facilitated study tours.

To ensure the programme's long-term sustainability, the national reference laboratory continued to develop its capacities, including the training of laboratory technicians in Azerbaijan and abroad, with ICRC technical, material and training support. A local NGO followed up released detainees, providing food, hygiene items and transport to health facilities. To provide first-hand experience in MDR TB management, infection control and the organization of TB control in prisons, a visiting TB epidemiologist assessed and documented the treatment outcomes of the first 100 drug-resistant patients, demonstrating a 72% cure rate. The production of a film documenting the programme's progress and achievements, for future use by the national authorities and international partners, was under way.

## AUTHORITIES

Azerbaijan was not party to several key IHL instruments. At meetings, the ICRC encouraged the authorities to accede to such treaties, particularly the 1977 Additional Protocols, the Rome Statute and those related to weapons. The authorities showed a marked interest in working on, and receiving training in, the protection of cultural property during armed conflicts. Both the Culture and Tourism Ministry and the Ichari Shahar, Baku's inner city administration, requested ICRC advice on the compatibility of domestic law with the obligations deriving from the Hague Convention on Cultural Property. Several representatives from various ministries learnt about protecting cultural property during armed conflicts at a seminar co-organized with Azerbaijan's International Council of Museums and the Culture and Tourism Ministry. Three government officials attended a regional IHL conference in St Petersburg, Russian Federation (see *Moscow*).

The Azerbaijani parliament continued working to improve legislation to protect the rights of missing persons and their families, with the ICRC providing relevant documents and sample laws. During all contacts with the authorities, the ICRC emphasized the need to protect civilians and people deprived of their freedom and to facilitate humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	AZERBAIJAN	IN AZERBAIJAN, IN RELATION TO THE NAGORNY KARABAKH CONFLICT
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	109	12
	<i>of whom women</i>	1
	<i>of whom minors</i>	3
Detainees newly registered	42	
Number of visits carried out	49	12
Number of places of detention visited	26	1
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
RCMs collected	63	36
RCMs distributed	69	35
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	20	
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC		1
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		1

## 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 discussed with the ICRC progress made in this regard, as well as their duties under IHL to protect civilians and detainees and to ensure humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations. To facilitate IHL implementation within the Azerbaijani armed forces, the Defence Ministry's law department requested ICRC input during the drafting of an IHL manual, which was printed and distributed to military units. A senior ministry official enhanced his IHL understanding at the Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations, held in South Africa (see *Pretoria*). Plans to provide train-the-trainer courses were shelved in favour of enhancing the IHL knowledge of operational decision-makers. Thus, 43 senior officers boosted their capacities to integrate IHL in operations at one of three two-day ICRC seminars.

Twenty-five senior Internal Affairs Ministry personnel, including, for the first time, five police officers, explored international policing standards and their applicability to their work during a four-day workshop. In support of the ministry's efforts to further develop such training, seminars/workshops were planned for 2012.

In Nagorny Karabakh, more than 800 military personnel positioned along the Line of Contact learnt about basic IHL principles and the ICRC's mandate and activities there during a series of short presentations, as did 75 military cadets at a military school.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

News releases, publications and briefings kept international and national organizations, diplomats and think-tanks up to date with ICRC action. The media played a key role in raising public awareness of humanitarian issues, drawing on this information and courses when reporting on National Society/ICRC activities, particularly those on behalf of detainees, internees and missing persons. Journalists from 16 local media agencies in Azerbaijan, as well as two journalists in Nagorny Karabakh, better understood the ICRC's mandate, independent humanitarian action in general and IHL after attending ICRC-organized workshops.

Having been invited by Azerbaijan's Institute of Educational Problems to participate in the drafting of a curriculum for the "Knowledge of Life" subject, the ICRC proposed IHL-related topics and attended a meeting of national advisers. Baku State University's journalism faculty integrated an IHL module into its curriculum and students learnt about IHL and the Movement at two ICRC presentations. Students at the Azerbaijan Diplomatic Academy were better placed to understand IHL following an assistant professor's attendance at a regional conference and the donation of IHL books to the library. In Nagorny Karabakh, university students attended IHL seminars/presentations.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Azerbaijani Red Crescent responded to the needs of people affected by conflict, including the families of missing persons (see *Civilians*). It signed a memorandum of understanding with the ICRC and the International Federation, establishing structured coordination mechanisms.

Drawing on ICRC expertise, the National Society continued its support to mine victims. It collected data on mine incidents and assessed the needs of families that had lost breadwinners,

in close collaboration with the Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action, before facilitating access for 47 families to livestock, bought with ICRC funds.

In accordance with the National Society's mandate, ICRC-trained volunteers dealt with non-conflict-related tracing cases. To enhance the tracing capacities of field branches, National Society guidelines were finalized and translated into Azerbaijani and Russian, with ICRC support.

National Society staff at 12 branches located along the Line of Contact and the international border refreshed their knowledge of the Movement and its Fundamental Principles at a two-day ICRC training course, enabling them to relay the relevant information to conflict-affected civilians. With ICRC financial and technical support, 15 National Society managers refreshed their knowledge of the Safer Access approach and 12 youth trainers honed their first-aid teaching skills.

# GEORGIA



+ ICRC delegation   
 + ICRC sub-delegation   
 + ICRC mission   
 + ICRC office  
+ ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)	
Protection	<b>2,411</b>
Assistance	<b>7,160</b>
Prevention	<b>1,662</b>
Cooperation with National Societies	<b>744</b>
General	-

▶ **11,978**  
 of which: Overheads **731**

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>86%</b>

PERSONNEL	
Expatriates	<b>23</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>202</b>

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ where possible working with the National Society, helped 28,562 people, including 1,428 IDPs, recover from the effects of the 2008 hostilities by providing them with support to improve or restore their livelihoods
- ▶ in addition to visiting detainees, piloted with the Georgian authorities a model primary health-care project in 2 detention sites, contributing to the adoption of a national prison health-care strategy and action plan at year-end
- ▶ facilitated the work of coordination mechanisms to clarify the fate of persons missing from the 2008 hostilities and earlier conflicts, while working with local partners to extend psychological and other support to affected families
- ▶ as a neutral intermediary, facilitated family contacts (including family reunification and, for detainees, family visits), access to life-saving medical care, and the repatriation of human remains across administrative boundaries
- ▶ pursued efforts to promote IHL across Georgia, facilitating the establishment of a national IHL committee, the integration of IHL into military manuals, and universities' organization of and participation in IHL competitions
- ▶ by signing a Movement coordination agreement with the Red Cross Society of Georgia and the International Federation, contributed to strengthening the National Society's capacity to deliver quality humanitarian services

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 in 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 strengthen the capacities of the Red Cross Society of Georgia.

## CONTEXT

The lingering effects of the 2008 international armed conflict between Georgia and the Russian Federation and earlier conflicts, combined with worsening socio-economic conditions, 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. Restrictions on movement continued to have serious repercussions for the population. These ranged from arrest for attempting to cross the administrative boundaries to severed family links and economic paralysis.

The peace negotiations ("Geneva Talks") between Georgian, Russian, Abkhaz and South Ossetian representatives continued, with the UN, the European Union (EU) and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) mediating. The Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism facilitated by the EU Monitoring Mission and the OSCE helped resolve humanitarian problems, including the exchange of 13 prisoners held by Tbilisi for 13 others held by Tskhinvali/Tskhinval.

In Georgia, anti-government demonstrations led to arrests in May. In Abkhazia, the sudden death of the *de facto* president prompted early elections in August, resulting in the instatement of Abkhazia's third *de facto* leader. November's *de facto* presidential elections in South Ossetia resulted in a political crisis, leading to a re-run being scheduled for March 2012.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC continued to follow up the situation of civilians in Abkhazia, central and western Georgia and, as the only humanitarian organization present, in South Ossetia. Where possible, the Red Cross Society of Georgia remained its main operational partner in meeting the material, psychological and other needs of conflict-affected civilians.

Of key concern were the families of missing persons, whose right to receive answers on the fate of their relatives was at the core of the ICRC's dialogue with the parties to past conflicts. Acting as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC chaired two tripartite meetings regarding people missing in connection with the 2008 hostilities, which led to the recovery of the remains of two people. It welcomed the decision of the parties to include missing persons from the 1991–92 hostilities in their discussions. In the framework of the bipartite mechanism set up in 2010 to address the issue of persons missing from the 1992–93 Georgian-Abkhaz conflict, the forensic working group met three times under ICRC auspices.

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected		459	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed		355		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>				
People reunited with their families		36		
People transferred/repatriated		72		
Human remains transferred/repatriated		4		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons<sup>1</sup></b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		46	Women	Minors
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		25	9	6
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		78	15	10
<b>Documents</b>				
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		34		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited		4,907	Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually		109	7	1
Detainees newly registered		59	2	1
Number of visits carried out		86		
Number of places of detention visited		35		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		54		
RCMs distributed		58		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		17		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		2		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. not including people missing as a consequence of the 1992-93 Georgian-Abkhaz conflict and 1991-92 Georgian-Ossetian conflict

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	558	42%	15%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	28		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	635	43%	16%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	32		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	28,562	43%	20%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	1,428		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	5,381	40%	20%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	666		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Centres supported	Structures	2		
Patients receiving services	Patients	163	26	76
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	8	2	
Prostheses delivered	Units	20	3	
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	5		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	77	8	63
Orthoses delivered	Units	169	16	144
Crutches delivered	Units	44		

In Abkhazia, after ICRC-provided training, the collection began of ante-mortem data from families of missing persons. In Georgia, this was still being discussed. In Georgia and Abkhazia, the families received psychological support and legal assistance from ICRC-funded local providers, while in South Ossetia such service providers were being identified.

Vulnerable people in Abkhazia and South Ossetia still received food and essential household items from the ICRC. To aid longer-term recovery, the ICRC offered access to income-generating projects to people across Georgia, including the families of missing persons and victims of mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW), and continued to upgrade water supply systems along both sides of the South Ossetian administrative boundary. Infrastructure renovation projects helped improve living conditions and sanitation in collective centres housing IDPs. To extend access to health

care in South Ossetia, the ICRC monitored the needs of rural health centres, donated supplies and equipment, and ensured medical attention and home help for elderly people without family support. With the relevant authorities' permission, it acted as a neutral intermediary, reuniting family members separated by conflict and facilitating the transport of seriously ill people to hospital across the administrative boundaries. Working with authorities and, where possible, the National Society, it aimed to consolidate the collection and management of mine/ERW data and to address the needs of victims.

The ICRC continued to monitor individual detainees arrested on security charges, including those arrested for crossing the administrative boundaries and following anti-government demonstrations in May. Families were able to visit detained relatives across administrative boundaries in western and central Georgia and

South Ossetia. After taking over the TB control project in prisons, the Ministries of Health and of Correction and Legal Assistance piloted a model primary health-care programme for detainees, in partnership with the ICRC.

The ICRC pursued longstanding efforts to promote IHL and other applicable norms among political authorities and armed forces, facilitating the establishment of a national IHL committee and providing relevant training for military lawyers, officers and troops. Widespread media coverage prompted by ICRC initiatives raised public awareness of humanitarian issues. Universities drew on ICRC funding to develop IHL research and teaching, including by staging or participating in national and international IHL competitions. The education authorities took over the running of the cooperation programme to teach IHL norms in secondary schools.

The ICRC continued to provide the Georgian Red Cross with financial, technical and material input, in coordination with other Movement partners, including through a Movement coordination agreement.

## **CIVILIANS**

The situation of civilians living in areas affected by the August 2008 hostilities was closely monitored by the ICRC. Dialogue with all parties focused on their obligations under IHL and other relevant norms to protect civilians and to meet their basic needs.

To help mitigate the effects of movement restrictions, the ICRC offered its services as a neutral intermediary to facilitate people's passage across administrative boundaries for humanitarian reasons (see below).

### **Civilians get relief and income-generating opportunities**

Vulnerable people living on both sides of the Abkhaz and South Ossetian administrative boundaries benefited from relief items, agricultural support and micro-economic initiatives provided by the ICRC, where possible jointly with the Georgian Red Cross; 16 National Society volunteers were trained in project monitoring.

In central and western Georgia and Abkhazia, 7,237 IDPs, returnees and affected residents (2,336 households) maximized their harvests with ICRC-donated seed and agro-chemicals and with potato nursery projects. In South Ossetia, 16,455 similarly vulnerable people (5,485 households) received inputs for their orchards and vegetable gardens, including help with irrigation (see below).

In central and western Georgia and Abkhazia, 2,946 vulnerable people (807 households), including households whose breadwinner was missing or who lived in mine/ERW-contaminated areas, participated in micro-economic projects. They increased their incomes using ICRC funding and materials and, in 945 cases, underwent business training to help them start up livestock, bee-keeping or craft ventures. In South Ossetia, 674 vulnerable people (358 households) participated in similar projects; earlier beneficiaries received additional guidance in sustaining their projects. In addition, 1,250 people (417 households) in South Ossetia were assisted in transporting flour and sugar supplies from the market back to their isolated villages.

As found during renewed ICRC assessments, vulnerable groups in South Ossetia still required household basics and regular or ad hoc food supplies to cover immediate needs. They included IDPs, returnees in rural areas, isolated elderly people, households

affected by weapon contamination, and flood and fire victims. Residents of Abkhazia's remote Kodori valley required similar assistance. In total, 635 people received essential household items and 558 received food rations.

### **Communities enjoy better water supply and sanitation**

People living in conflict-affected areas continued to struggle owing to the destruction or neglect of infrastructure. Overall, 5,381 people, including 666 IDPs, benefited from ICRC renovation/infrastructure projects and provision of expertise and materials to authorities and water boards.

Communities on both sides of the administrative boundaries had more and better-quality water through the refurbishment of their water supply networks. Georgia's water supply company received training and testing equipment to check the quality of well water.

Living conditions improved for IDPs in five collective centres in western and central Georgia with the installation of new roofs, doors and windows, and in two centres in South Ossetia thanks to renovation and sewage disposal projects. Others stood to benefit from extensive building work to provide alternative housing. The South Ossetian water board continued to refurbish public infrastructure, including the sewage system in Tskhinvali/Tskhinval, upgraded five health and social service facilities and relied on the ICRC's direct intervention to provide a suburb with piped water. The irrigation department received a second excavator to restore irrigation networks, while the recipients of agricultural inputs benefited from ICRC improvements to irrigation systems.

To prevent a calamity, the ICRC alerted local and international stakeholders to the urgent need to repair an earth dam near Tskhinvali/Tskhinval.

### **Mine/ERW-affected communities helped in reducing risks**

In central and western Georgia, Red Cross staff and volunteers developed skills to address weapon contamination through ICRC-provided training and by gathering first-hand information on incidents and victims' needs. The data were then fed into the information management system for mine action and shared with the authorities and other stakeholders. Survivors were referred to physical rehabilitation services (see *Wounded and sick*). In Abkhazia, ICRC staff started collecting data after receiving training and assessment forms translated into Russian.

In central and western Georgia, Abkhazia and South Ossetia, families affected by mines/ERW participated in micro-economic and agricultural projects (see above), and communities were alerted to mine/ERW-related dangers.

### **Families and authorities benefit from ICRC expertise in family links and missing persons**

Family members separated by conflict continued to communicate with or search for relatives through the tracing and RCM services; in 36 cases they were reunited across administrative boundaries by the ICRC, with clearance from the relevant authorities. Families also had the remains of four relatives returned to them, while official documents and medication were similarly relayed between family members. With the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary, 72 people also crossed administrative boundaries, including 20 for emergency medical care.



The Georgian Foundation for Prosthetic Orthopaedic Rehabilitation conducted a clinical assessment, with ICRC funding, and further offered physical rehabilitation treatment, including transport, board and lodging, for mine/ERW victims.

Abkhazia's Gagra Orthopaedic Centre acquired prosthetic/orthotic materials, with ICRC funding and services to facilitate import and transport, and computer equipment for patient management.

Without donor funding, the regional support project planned by the ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled was cancelled.

## **AUTHORITIES**

Discussions with the Georgian and the Abkhaz and South Ossetian *de facto* authorities focused on their responsibilities under IHL and other relevant norms, and they were briefed on ICRC operations and role as a neutral intermediary. Their dialogue with the ICRC regarding civilians centred on the missing persons issue, including the need for relevant legislation, and durable solutions to the difficulties faced by IDPs. Drawing on ICRC expertise and sponsorship respectively, Georgia established a national IHL committee and sent a delegation to the 31<sup>st</sup> International Conference where it made six pledges.

International actors discussed with the ICRC ways of addressing regional humanitarian issues, such as the consequences of weapon contamination, including through advocacy.

## **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

Georgia's Ministry of Defence, and particularly the relevant working group, continued to integrate IHL into military training, including field manuals, and operations, requesting ICRC expertise and participation in three field exercises. Joint Staff teachers, infantry officers and military lawyers honed their IHL teaching skills at week-long instructors' courses. Troops going to join coalition forces in Afghanistan were briefed on IHL and the ICRC.

In Abkhazia, administration and military representatives attended a presentation on the Movement and IHL basics, while officers received training to coach troops in IHL.

In South Ossetia, military and security personnel, including Russian contingents, familiarized themselves with the ICRC's mandate and IHL through regular dissemination sessions.

## **CIVIL SOCIETY**

Journalists, including a participant in the ICRC's Young Reporter Competition, used ICRC-provided resources to report accurately on humanitarian issues and ICRC activities, mainly for detainees and missing persons, across Georgia; online news agencies posted interviews with ICRC delegates on these topics. In South Ossetia, the public learnt about the ICRC's work through a radio series.

Countrywide, local government officials, Special Forces servicemen and EU, media and NGO representatives were briefed on ICRC action.

Education authorities and universities worked to stimulate interest in IHL teaching and research, using ICRC-donated materials and expertise; seven Georgian law faculties offered an IHL option. Tbilisi State University and the Caucasus Law School sent two student teams to the Jean Pictet IHL competition in France and helped organize a national IHL competition. With ICRC funding,

a young IHL expert participated in an IHL course in Poland. Meanwhile, the South Ossetian University reintroduced an IHL course, Sukhumi/Sukhum University held an IHL competition and training for students, while Zugdidi University consolidated cooperation with the ICRC through a written agreement.

Georgia's Education Ministry took over the running of the IHL schools programme, initiated by the ICRC in 1995.

In western Georgia, for the second year running an ICRC-coordinated project brought together lecturers, students, school-children and representatives of local authorities, NGOs and the media to learn about IHL via a team competition.

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

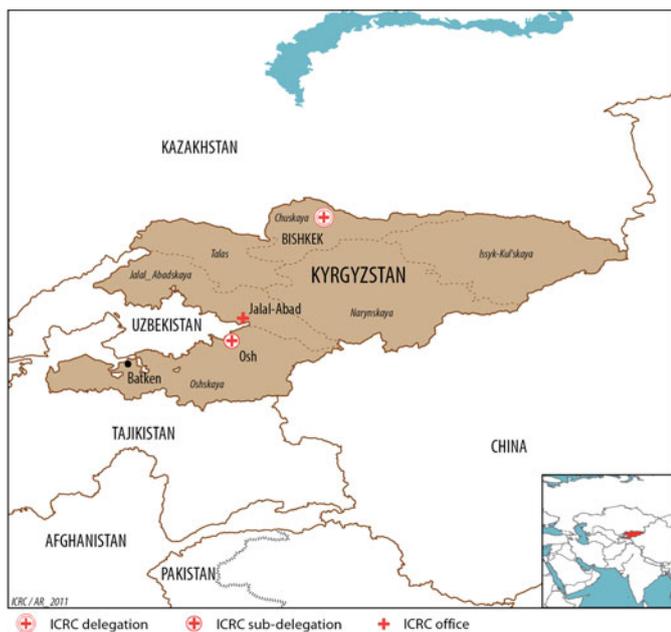
During the Movement's 2011 statutory meetings, the National Society signed a Movement coordination agreement with the International Federation and the ICRC aimed at strengthening its capacity to deliver humanitarian services. Year-round, Movement partners met regularly to coordinate both aid efforts and support to the Georgian Red Cross, focusing on developing family-links, emergency response and social welfare programmes. The last enabled the Georgian Red Cross to assist 4,780 vulnerable elderly people, including through home visits and help with accessing social benefits. With European first-aid certification in mind, the National Society built its first-aid capacities in cooperation with the French Red Cross, using the Georgian-language version of an ICRC first-aid manual.

The Georgian Red Cross and the ICRC worked together to assist people affected by the consequences of the 2008 hostilities in the form of micro-economic initiatives, agricultural support and activities to address weapon contamination (see *Civilians*).

The Georgian Red Cross further reinforced links between its headquarters and 33 branches, and completed an audit of its 2010 accounts and a review of its communication strategy. Five historically owned assets were legalized and registered in its name.

The Red Cross in Abkhazia and the ICRC developed their cooperation by designing a database enabling them to identify the neediest families with children, whom they then provided with second-hand winter clothes.

# KYRGYZSTAN



Active in the country since 1992, the ICRC opened a delegation in Kyrgyzstan in 2011. It works to protect and assist people affected by tensions or violence and people detained for security reasons, providing support regarding health-related issues, particularly tuberculosis, in places of detention. The ICRC promotes norms relevant to the use of force among security forces, and the incorporation of IHL into national legislation, academic curricula and the armed forces' doctrine, training and sanctions. The ICRC works in partnership with and aims to strengthen the capacities of the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan.

## CONTEXT

In accordance with its new constitution, Kyrgyzstan held presidential elections in October 2011, following which newly elected President Almazbek Atambayev formed a coalition government with the backing of parliament. However, Ata Jurt, a political party with a strong support base in the country's south, was not included in the coalition.

In southern Kyrgyzstan, tensions surrounding the interethnic clashes of June 2010 eased further, although spontaneous acts of violence in Batken at year-end showed that the situation remained volatile. The reconstruction of houses destroyed during the June 2010 events entered its second phase in spring, with multilateral donor funding.

Controversy arose over investigative reports released by international and national bodies on human rights abuses allegedly committed during the events.

Meanwhile, dilapidated infrastructure and severe economic difficulties continued to create hardship for people, in some cases limiting their access to health care. Those who had endured the previous year's violence were particularly affected, as were victims of flooding and an earthquake in 2011.

By year-end, tension was mounting in prisons across the country, with inmates rioting or going on hunger strike following the penitentiary administration's decision to remove privileges from jailed crime bosses.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC continued to respond to the needs of people affected by the June 2010 violence, adjusting both the scope and type of its response as the situation normalized. By maintaining its presence in the south, the ICRC reinforced contacts with rural communities and local authorities, including in remote parts of the Batken, Jalal-Abad and Osh regions.

Closer proximity enabled it, for example, to identify opportunities to strengthen national emergency response capacities, in particular in the health sector, by assessing the needs of hospitals and primary health care centres in terms of medical equipment and supplies. With the health authorities, the ICRC organized further training for medical staff in emergency room trauma care.

With the emergency well past, relief assistance switched to helping violence-affected households rebuild their livelihoods.

### EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	2,449
Assistance	7,869
Prevention	1,137
Cooperation with National Societies	661
General	-

► **12,116**

of which: Overheads 739

### IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	64%
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### PERSONNEL

Expatriates	34
National staff (daily workers not included)	119

### KEY POINTS

In 2011, the ICRC:

- shifting its response from emergency to early recovery mode, enabled some 13,000 people affected by the 2010 violence to restore their livelihoods through micro-economic initiatives and the provision of high-quality seed
- improved access to safe water for 35,000 inhabitants of urban areas and 12,500 villagers in southern Kyrgyzstan
- helped the families of people missing in relation to the June 2010 events assert their right to know the fate of their relatives, providing individual assistance as appropriate
- contributed to improving detainees' welfare by assisting authorities in refurbishing prison infrastructure and in controlling multi-drug-resistant TB through proper segregation, diagnosis and care
- provided training in emergency room trauma care enabling some 80 government medical personnel to contribute to enhancing Kyrgyzstan's emergency response capacities

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION		Total	
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected			10	UAMs/SCs*
RCMs distributed			16	
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered			28	Women 8 Minors 10
People located (tracing cases closed positively)			29	
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)			34	3 6
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued			26	
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited			8,456	Women Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually			207	6 7
Detainees newly registered			88	2 6
Number of visits carried out			120	
Number of places of detention visited			46	
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected			9	
RCMs distributed			6	

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries		13,148	20%	65%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	5,259		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries		62,600	30%	50%
<b>Health</b>					
Health centres supported	Structures		17		
Average catchment population			88,333		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Food	Beneficiaries		1,180		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries		4,159		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries		3,558		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>					
<b>Hospitals</b>					
Hospitals supported	Structures		17		
Patients whose hospital treatment has been paid for by the ICRC	Patients		155		

To this end, the ICRC provided cash grants and business training enabling people to start income-generating projects. Small-scale farmers in the Batken region received high-quality seed and fertilizer, which were difficult to find on the local market, so that they could resume planting.

While progressing with ongoing projects to improve access to clean water for some 35,000 urban residents, the ICRC assessed the feasibility of water projects proposed by communities in remote southern areas and carried out several small-scale projects.

People held in places of detention run by the Interior Ministry and the State Service for Execution of Punishments (GSIN) across the country continued to receive visits from ICRC delegates, who provided the authorities with confidential feedback on their findings on detainees' treatment and living conditions. In parallel, the ICRC pursued discussions with the authorities on a formal agreement on access to all detainees.

The GSIN continued to receive extensive support for its programme to control multi-drug-resistant (MDR) TB in prisons, including in applying the directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS)-plus approach. Besides technical cooperation with the medical services on the treatment and individual follow-up of

MDR TB-affected detainees, the ICRC, together with other partners, advocated the establishment of a centralized hospital for TB treatment in one detention facility. Meanwhile, it contributed to improving segregation between detainees suffering from different forms of TB, for example through rehabilitation of dilapidated premises, to minimize contamination risks.

Helping families learn the fate of relatives still missing in relation to the June 2010 events remained a priority for the ICRC. It continued to offer forensic advice to the authorities and maintained contact with families, providing them with material support. After assessing the needs of such families, it submitted a comprehensive report, with recommendations, to the authorities.

The ICRC maintained a close and regular dialogue with central and local authorities and, through a series of workshops for police and security officers, supported their efforts to ensure respect for internationally recognized policing standards during law enforcement operations. It pursued dialogue on IHL with the Defence Ministry and organized seminars for senior personnel.

With ICRC and International Federation support, the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan continued its efforts to promote awareness of its role as a national emergency response provider and to

persuade the authorities to strengthen its status in law. During a serious crisis affecting the National Society, both Movement partners contributed to ensuring respect for its integrity.

## CIVILIANS

In southern Kyrgyzstan, people reported to the ICRC abuses by weapon bearers and/or fellow citizens, as well as any problems encountered in accessing land or water, albeit in decreasing numbers. The ICRC urged the authorities concerned or the alleged perpetrators to take corrective measures.

Some families were without news of relatives missing since the June 2010 violence; the cases of 92 people reported missing were followed up individually by the ICRC to ensure a rapid resolution. At year-end, 23 people remained missing.

While commending the authorities' efforts to ascertain the fate of missing persons and to identify human remains through DNA analysis, with laboratory support from third countries, the ICRC stressed that DNA analysis alone was not sufficient in all cases. The authorities accepted the ICRC's offer to facilitate the identification process through comparison of ante- and post-mortem data. In December, the prosecutor general's office received a draft agreement from the ICRC defining the terms of technical assistance for approval by the relevant authorities. Training in the collection of ante-mortem data was initiated. The authorities were also urged to ensure coordinated action by State institutions and other service providers to facilitate identification efforts.

Forensic practitioners in Bishkek, Jalal-Abad and Osh used basic equipment regularly provided by the ICRC. At ICRC-organized forensic training events in Osh, national security personnel, representatives from the police, prosecutorial authorities and the Ministry of Emergency Situations, and morgue and forensic staff practised standard methods of managing human remains in natural or man-made disasters.

Meanwhile, an ICRC assessment revealed the multiple social, economic, legal and psychological needs of the families of the missing. They started addressing some of these with the ICRC's help, for example by participating in micro-economic initiatives (see below) or through easier access to medical treatment and drugs. However, many other problems required a State response. The authorities therefore received a comprehensive ICRC report with recommendations and were encouraged to enact legislation to protect the rights of missing persons and their families, including their access to compensation.

### Families rebuild their lives

As access to basic commodities improved, families that had lost their homes or livelihoods during the 2010 events no longer needed food assistance but could start reviving income-generating activities. Following assessments in 2010 and early 2011, originally planned ICRC food distributions were replaced with livelihood projects to help families regain economic security. In the Jalal-Abad and Osh regions, 647 families (3,975 people), including families of missing persons and detainees, received cash grants to start small trade, agricultural, livestock or handicraft projects, depending on their skills and ideas, along with basic business training. By end-2011, 96% of the households were covering 77% of their basic needs from these ventures.

Farming communities in the remote Batken region, driven into further economic isolation by the border restrictions with Uzbekistan

since June 2010, were found to be facing serious supply difficulties. Instead of participating in cash-for-work projects as planned, they received help in obtaining essential agricultural inputs. Some 1,456 farming families (9,173 people in all) were able to resume planting crops using high-quality seed and fertilizer provided by the ICRC after consultation with local experts and community leaders.

In all, 13,148 people (2,103 households), of whom some 40% were IDPs, benefited from ICRC projects and agricultural assistance.

### Communities have better access to housing, clean water and health care

Kyrgyzstan's water distribution problems due to run-down or damaged infrastructure remained worrying, not least as a potential source of renewed tensions. In violence-prone southern areas, local authorities and communities, together with the Kyrgyz Red Crescent and the ICRC, conducted an extensive information campaign via leaflets on good water-management practices for some 15,000 people. Village authorities had also requested support in improving the water supply in remote communities. Thanks to three water catchment and/or distribution projects, carried out after ICRC technical assessments, some 12,500 villagers had daily use of safe water. Kyrgyz Red Crescent volunteers learnt how to ensure water distribution in emergencies at a training course, followed by donations of equipment.

Similarly, some 20,000 urban residents (Bazar-Korgon, Jalal-Abad) stood to gain readier access to clean water following completion of major infrastructure work initiated by the ICRC in 2010 and involving the drilling of two boreholes, cleaning/reinforcement of a reservoir and the laying of a pipeline. The work was nearing completion by year-end. In Osh, 15,000 inhabitants were reconnected to the municipal water network after the water board had refurbished a pumping station, with expertise and equipment provided by the ICRC. The repair or rebuilding of houses damaged or destroyed in June 2010 having been completed, the remaining construction materials were handed over to other institutions for their use.

While such water and sanitation work aimed to prevent disease, people in the southern regions were able to obtain curative care at 13 primary health care facilities supplied by the ICRC with basic equipment, medical materials and/or consumables. In Osh province, health staff at three rural centres were able to work more productively following ICRC renovation work.

Some families of missing persons had access to health care facilitated by the ICRC (see *Wounded and sick*).

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The Kyrgyz authorities had not yet answered the ICRC's proposal, submitted in 2010, to conclude an agreement on visits to all detainees. Nonetheless, people in places of detention under the authority of the Interior Ministry and the G SIN continued to receive visits from delegates, conducted according to standard ICRC procedures. Delegates 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 discussed their findings and recommendations confidentially with the relevant authorities.

During 120 ICRC visits to 46 places of detention, detainees were able to maintain contact with their families through RCMs; family

visits were in preparation. ICRC-provided mattresses, blankets and hygiene kits helped over 4,000 of them keep warm and clean. The provision of salt enabled the preparation of more balanced meals for detainees in some places.

### **Detainees' health risks addressed through TB programme and infrastructure upgrades**

The GSIN and the Ministry of Health continued to address the major health threat posed by MDR TB both within and outside prisons, and by year-end had started establishing a five-year TB control plan for prisons. To that end, they drew on ICRC funding and technical advice. Such advice proved useful for GSIN health personnel in providing psychological counselling to detainees; meanwhile, detainees, custodial staff and newly hired medical personnel were better able to protect themselves as they learnt more about infection control, MDR TB treatment and TB/HIV co-infection through health education sessions. GSIN officials gained valuable insights by visiting the long-running TB programme in Baku (see *Azerbaijan*).

At end-2011, 89 detainees with MDR TB were under treatment, while 21 patients had completed treatment.

As recommended by the ICRC, the authorities took a significant step in deciding to create a centralized treatment facility in penal Colony 31 for all forms of TB. With other partner organizations, including Médecins Sans Frontières, the authorities and the ICRC devised an action plan for the facility's establishment.

Given the dilapidated state of the country's detention centres, the GSIN needed to strengthen its day-to-day renovation and maintenance capacities to ensure adequate living and hygiene conditions, particularly in view of TB treatment and prevention requirements. It welcomed an ICRC initiative to fund regular supervision in 2 places of detention, as well as maintenance, training and the provision of tools in 14 places. Twenty GSIN officials discussed best practices at an ICRC seminar, the second specialized event held for this target audience in Kyrgyzstan.

Simultaneously, the GSIN received technical support to reduce contamination risks in Colony 27 through substantial infrastructure improvements and stricter segregation of detainees suffering from different strains of TB, for example through the installation of a partition wall, a checkpoint and a shower block. A ventilation system in the outpatient department was installed to ensure a safe working environment for medical personnel. Compliance with infection control measures improved among both medical and custodial staff, reflected by the proper use of protective masks and respirators and the systematic checking of patients' movements. Over 250 detainees benefited from high-energy supplements to improve their nutritional status.

To strengthen diagnostic capacities, staff of the Osh Interprovincial Reference Laboratory attended a two-week training course, co-organized by the ICRC and an NGO, enabling them to improve culture, identification and drug sensitivity testing of mycobacteria; after earlier renovation by the ICRC, the laboratory was newly furnished in 2011.

Small-scale infrastructure improvements carried out with ICRC support meant better hygiene conditions and fewer health risks for TB sufferers and other detainees held in eight facilities.

In all, some 3,500 detainees benefited from upgraded infrastructure.

## **WOUNDED AND SICK**

The 2010 events had shown the need to strengthen national emergency response capacities and to ensure people's access to appropriate care. In 2011, the Health Ministry and the ICRC organized four seminars on emergency room trauma care in Bishkek and Osh, enabling some 80 medical professionals working for the Health and Interior Ministries and the State Service for National Security to share expertise on weapon-wound management.

An ICRC assessment of 30 health facilities and 4 ambulance services showed a need for ad hoc support in terms of equipment for operating theatres and emergency surgical care. Seventeen facilities received basic equipment, medical materials, consumables, and/or food staples left over from emergency distributions.

In addition, 155 poorly-off people from southern areas, including 29 members of families of missing people, had their medicines and hospital treatment, including transport, funded by the ICRC.

Ahead of a project to boost first-aid capacities, the National Society conducted ICRC-funded first-aid training for citizens' police in Osh.

## **AUTHORITIES**

In addition to dialogue on detention matters, humanitarian issues related to the June 2010 events and the status of the National Society (see *Civilians, People deprived of their freedom* and *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*), the authorities, including members of Kyrgyzstan's reactivated national IHL committee, and the ICRC maintained contact on the ratification and implementation of IHL treaties and the revision of national legislation on missing persons. However, given other government priorities, no relevant steps were taken. Government representatives participated in the 31st International Conference.

To strengthen national emergency response capacities, the Ministry of Emergency Situations received a donation of 1,000 sets of essential household supplies.

## **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

Possibilities of cooperation on the integration of international norms relating to law enforcement and the establishment of good practices by security forces were the focus of dialogue between the Interior Ministry and the ICRC. Locally, concentrating on the southern regions, law enforcement agencies continued to work with the ICRC on strengthening their capacities to apply and observe international standards relating to policing and human rights norms. This included: holding several seminars in Osh at which middle-ranking Interior Ministry police and security officers reviewed rules governing law enforcement and the use of force during arrest and interrogation; and conducting awareness-raising sessions for various police units.

Regular dialogue between the Defence Ministry and the ICRC focused on measures required to ensure the integration of IHL norms into military decision-making. This was backed by seminars in Bishkek and Osh aimed at encouraging senior officers of the General Staff to take full ownership of the integration process. However, although military operational commands understood their respective roles in this regard, restrictions of access to military operational documentation made it difficult for the ICRC to assess the extent of IHL integration into military doctrine and to plan further support in this regard.

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## CIVIL SOCIETY

Students deepened their IHL knowledge and university lecturers their teaching skills by participating in IHL-related events, such as internal and regional IHL competitions and a train-the-trainer course (see *Tashkent*), using ICRC-donated reference materials. Osh State University and the Police Academy of the Ministry of the Interior stood ready to establish IHL resource centres, with ICRC technical support. Through regular contact with the ICRC, leading news agencies were kept updated on humanitarian issues and ICRC activities, for example regarding TB control, and readily reported on them.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Kyrgyz Red Crescent experienced a serious internal leadership crisis, which paralysed its headquarters between August and October, hampering many activities, including some joint activities with the ICRC, and leading to the complete replacement of its senior management. The governing board drew on ICRC support, provided in close coordination with the International Federation, to handle the situation, focusing on safeguarding the National Society's integrity and respect for the Fundamental Principles.

Nonetheless, building on its joint response with the ICRC during the 2010 events, the Kyrgyz Red Crescent used ICRC funding and technical and training support to further develop its emergency response capacity, including improving application of the Safer Access approach, infrastructure and management skills. It also consolidated its family-links services, which it provided mainly to labour migrant communities, harnessing the expertise of National Societies working internationally.

With International Federation and ICRC funding and technical advice, the Kyrgyz Red Crescent worked to raise awareness among representatives of government and parliament of the need to update legislation aimed at strengthening the National Society's status. It invited State representatives to a round-table in March to discuss coordination and information-sharing in the event of civil unrest and natural disaster. This was followed by several working meetings with provincial and local authorities aimed at discussing the roles of the National Society and the authorities during such contingencies. Similarly, the National Society devised a communication campaign to inform the general public of its role and activities in emergencies. To this end, it produced printed and audiovisual materials, as well as training modules for volunteers and school students; suiting the action to the word, it assisted flood-affected households in April and earthquake victims in southern Kyrgyzstan in July.

# EUROPE (regional)

COVERING: Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden (with specialized services for other countries)

The ICRC engages in regular dialogue on IHL, its implementation, and issues of humanitarian concern with authorities in Europe, increases awareness of its mandate and mobilizes political and financial support for its activities. It visits people held by international criminal tribunals based in Europe to check on their treatment and living conditions. It also follows up people formerly held at the US internment facility in Guantanamo Bay Naval Station, Cuba. The ICRC works closely with the National Societies on their international activities and IHL promotion and, through them, enables vulnerable migrants to restore or maintain contact with their families.

## CONTEXT

A number of European countries were involved in armed conflicts, either through political mediation or military intervention (e.g. Afghanistan and Libya), both on their own initiative and as part of a multilateral organization such as the European Union (EU) or NATO. They were also major providers of development aid and of humanitarian assistance in cases of natural disaster or armed conflict. Many European National Societies were key humanitarian players, well placed to influence policy decisions in their own countries and within the Movement and to provide operational support and thematic expertise to the ICRC.

Some European countries had accepted internees released from the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba. Europe hosted three international criminal tribunals – the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. Detainees convicted by the ICTY were serving their sentences in certain European countries, whereas remand detainees were housed in the UN Detention Unit located in the Scheveningen prison complex in The Hague. Meanwhile, the groundwork was being laid for the creation of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, to which the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the ICTY were to hand over their jurisdiction, rights and essential functions.

The growing influx of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees into southern Europe following instability in North Africa, coupled with the economic crisis and austerity measures, generated social unrest and demonstrations, particularly in European countries located at the entry points of migration routes. Discussions were under way among States and at EU level to define a common response.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

To systematically develop protection, cooperation and IHL-related activities in a number of European countries where it had no permanent presence, notably Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Sweden, the ICRC opened a Europe office in May 2011 in Paris, France (in addition to its Paris delegation, see *Paris*). The work of the Europe office had in the past been carried out by other ICRC delegations and ICRC headquarters. These activities, however, required centralized management as they increased and took on a more operational character, including, for example, visits to people detained under the responsibility of the ICTY or the ICC in The Hague or in third countries.

### EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	821
Assistance	-
Prevention	214
Cooperation with National Societies	265
General	-

► 1,301

of which: Overheads 79

### IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	53%
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### PERSONNEL

Expatriates	5
National staff (daily workers not included)	4

### KEY POINTS

#### In 2011, the ICRC:

- visited 32 detainees held on remand by international criminal tribunals or convicted and serving their sentences in 8 European countries, sharing its findings confidentially with the detaining authorities
- visited 8 people resettled in 5 European countries following their release from US custody at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Station internment facility in Cuba to assess their reintegration and potential needs
- stepped up cooperation with European National Societies and the International Federation with a view to developing a coherent Movement approach to addressing migration issues in Europe
- helped provide training in restoring family links to National Societies in European countries receiving large influxes of migrants
- reinforced partnerships with key European National Societies in fields of common interest, such as capacity building, organizational development, restoring family links, IHL promotion, and implementation of Movement policies
- welcomed new ratifications of IHL treaties, including the Convention on Cluster Munitions by Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Portugal

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION		Total
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>			
<b>Documents</b>			
People to whom travel documents were issued			1
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>1</sup></b>			
<b>ICRC visits</b>			
		Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually	32		
Detainees newly registered	2		
Number of visits carried out	18		
Number of places of detention visited	15		

1. Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden

The ICRC visited such detainees according to its standard procedures and shared its findings and recommendations regarding their treatment and living conditions confidentially with the detaining authorities. It organized a round-table with representatives of detaining countries, the ICTY, the ICC and the UN, to discuss issues of common concern. The ICRC also followed up former detainees who had been resettled in Europe after their release from US custody at the Guantanamo Bay internment facility.

Dialogue with national authorities concerned mainly the promotion, ratification and implementation of IHL, both customary and treaty-based. Humanitarian issues, particularly those linked to migration, came to the fore as instability in North Africa prompted large numbers of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees to seek haven in Europe.

To help address their humanitarian needs, the ICRC, in coordination with the International Federation, supported the efforts of European National Societies to shape a consistent regionwide response, focusing on restoring family links and assisting migrants in detention, in accordance with the Movement's Fundamental Principles. It did so by sharing information and expertise at meetings organized by National Societies. By drawing on input from National Societies used to dealing with migration matters, the ICRC was able to form a clearer picture of the issue. In turn, the ICRC contributed its own expertise, for example by issuing guidelines for dealing with unaccompanied or separated children arriving in Europe. The ICRC also carried out missions to forge cooperation with and to train volunteers of the Italian and Maltese Red Cross Societies in restoring family links for migrants. Cooperation with the Malta Red Cross Society increased with the opening of a temporary ICRC office in Valletta to support its operations during the armed conflict in Libya.

In parallel, the Europe delegation further developed ICRC partnerships with the National Societies of the five countries covered and of Denmark, defining with them priority objectives in fields such as capacity building, organizational development, migration and IHL promotion and forging joint initiatives to shape the humanitarian agenda both nationally and internationally. It also encouraged them to pursue or develop dialogue with the armed forces of their respective countries on issues of mutual interest.

The ICRC maintained coordination with the International Federation Europe Zone office in Budapest and worked with it to help National Societies in the region covered by that office implement the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement, focusing on migration and Movement policies.

## CIVILIANS

The situation of the many people arriving on Europe's southern shores from North Africa as of mid-February became a major humanitarian concern. Without any support network or access to

basic services, many needed help, in particular to contact family members. Some had been separated from relatives during their precarious journey; others had been arrested and were at risk of deportation; an unknown number had gone missing while crossing the Mediterranean. As a result, many families of migrants were left in uncertainty about the fate of their relatives.

In light of these developments, European Movement partners and the ICRC had frequent exchanges with the aim of better understanding migration dynamics and migrants' humanitarian needs, including those of detained migrants, and of providing training to National Society personnel so that the various countries hosting migrants, or anticipating their arrival, could respond appropriately. To this end, the Swedish Red Cross and the ICRC agreed to increase cooperation in key domains such as the restoration of family links and resource mobilization and defined an action plan at a meeting in Stockholm in May. Several regional meetings also took place in the presence of the International Federation and the ICRC, at which migration-related issues were discussed in depth, with a focus on restoring family links. They included: meetings convened by the Italian Red Cross with representatives of the French, Hellenic, Italian, Maltese and Spanish Red Cross Societies in March, following the arrival of large numbers of migrants on the island of Lampedusa; meetings between the Austrian and German Red Cross Societies in April; meetings between the Belgian (Flemish), Danish, Estonian, Finnish, German, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross Societies in May and September; meetings between the Bulgarian, Hellenic, Hungarian, Polish and Serbian Red Cross Societies in April and September; and a gathering of National Society representatives from 28 countries hosted by the French Red Cross in Paris in November.

While sharing their expertise in migration issues with the ICRC, National Societies were in turn able to draw on ICRC input, such as guidelines on tracing the families of unaccompanied or separated children, aimed at supporting them in addressing the issue with their national authorities. These meetings enabled the National Societies to draw up family-links contingency plans and mobilize resources. They also provided them with opportunities to explore further partnership possibilities with the ICRC (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

Italian Red Cross/ICRC teams conducted two missions to assess migrants' family-links needs on the Italian island of Lampedusa, the main entry point for irregular migration into Europe in 2011. They met representatives of recently arrived migrants, who provided them with information on fellow migrants who had gone missing. Realizing that know-how on restoring family links was needed at branch level and not only in Rome, the Italian Red Cross, with ICRC assistance, organized initial training on family-links and other protection activities for its volunteers.

The Maltese Red Cross, with the help of the Austrian Red Cross and the ICRC, held a specially designed course on restoring family links, training a first group of 11 volunteers in basic techniques in handling any sudden increased demand for such services, and later their replacements. During a mission facilitated by the ICRC, two Maltese Red Cross volunteers studied the handling of large influxes of migrants by the Italian Red Cross. A Maltese Red Cross/ICRC team also visited migrants in two closed centres to offer them family-links services.

Cooperation with the Maltese Red Cross expanded in the wake of the unfolding crisis in Libya, leading to a partnership agreement allowing the ICRC to open an office at the National Society's headquarters in Valletta in support of its humanitarian operations there (see *Libya*).

In preparation for a mission to assess the conditions of detention of irregular migrants in Greece, the ICRC held talks in Athens in November with the relevant authorities, other humanitarian organizations and Hellenic Red Cross officials dealing with this issue. Similarly, a meeting of the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Population of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in Corfu, Greece, provided an opportunity to discuss the situation of migrants with the Greek minister for citizens' protection and with parliamentarians from various EU countries. Subsequently, the Council of Europe received ICRC input on the issue of missing migrants during its November session, more particularly on those missing and their families left behind.

As part of efforts to draw authorities' attention to the plight of migrants, the EU agency for the management of members' external borders, FRONTEX, and the ICRC held a first meeting in Warsaw, Poland, in September.

So that families could be duly informed of the death of a relative, efforts were undertaken to get a better understanding of human remains management in Italy, Malta and Spain. To this end, the ICRC contracted a forensic expert to assess needs and capacities in these countries, which were the main entry points for irregular migration by sea to Europe.

Eight former Guantanamo internees resettled in five different European countries discussed their situation with ICRC representatives, who were thus able to assess their needs and provide specific recommendations to the authorities aimed at facilitating their integration, as appropriate. With the National Society concerned and ICRC help, three of them were visited by relatives they had not met since their internment and two were reunited with their respective wives and children. In addition, the authorities in two countries were persuaded to allow two former detainees to be joined by their fiancées resident in Arab countries. Close contacts with the National Societies concerned facilitated these various activities.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

A number of people detained under international criminal jurisdiction were on trial or on remand (awaiting trial) in The Hague or serving their sentences in European countries. Those detained

under the ICC and ICTY at the UN Detention Unit in The Hague, including witnesses, received visits from the ICRC carried out according to its standard procedures. ICTY detainees serving their sentences in eight European countries also received ICRC visits.

A visit to one ICTY detainee, transferred to Germany under an ad hoc agreement in July, was postponed until 2012 and was expected to be the first such visit to a person serving an ICTY sentence in Germany.

Following all visits, the ICRC shared its findings and recommendations confidentially with the detaining authorities.

At an ICRC-convened round-table in late March, officials of the 9 (out of 11) penitentiary administrations for which the ICRC was the appointed inspecting body met in Geneva, Switzerland, with representatives of the ICTY and the New York-based UN Office of Legal Affairs. They discussed the interplay of national and international legal systems and shared best practices in addressing humanitarian issues commonly faced by the detainees (for example language problems hindering communication and expenses incurred by the detainees and their families to maintain family contact).

## AUTHORITIES

In their dialogue with the ICRC, usually together with National Society representatives, European authorities discussed migration issues and were updated on Movement concerns and action in this regard (see *Civilians*).

Individual European States and their national IHL committees continued working on initiatives aimed at the promotion, development, interpretation or implementation of IHL, both customary and treaty-based. They regularly requested ICRC views and expertise and shared their positions with the organization. Numerous meetings focused on IHL and Movement-related issues in preparation for and in the framework of the 31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. These exchanges helped advance treaty ratification (e.g. the Convention on Cluster Munitions was ratified by Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Portugal) and the adoption of national implementation measures. Confidentiality as an ICRC working tool and the protected status of the institution's documents and information featured in discussions with some national authorities.

National Societies enjoying a close relationship with their national authorities played an instrumental role in discussions related to IHL and/or neutral, independent and impartial humanitarian action. The five Nordic Societies, for example, supported the ICRC in recommending that their respective governments work to ensure that the protocol on cluster munitions being negotiated in the framework of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons would not undermine the standards set by the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

European countries continued, with ICRC input upon request, to promote IHL among various target groups, including military legal advisers. High military schools in Germany, Italy and Spain

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND <sup>1</sup>	ICC/ICTY	ITALY	NORWAY	SWEDEN
<b>ICRC visits</b>									
Detainees visited	2	1	3	2	1	16	4	2	2
Detainees visited and monitored individually	2	1	3	2	1	16	4	2	2
Number of visits carried out	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	3	1
Number of places of detention visited	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	1

1. Detainee also included among those held under the ICC/ICTY at the UN Detention Unit in The Hague and visited by the ICRC

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invited the ICRC to participate in IHL training sessions alongside similar activities carried out in NATO training centres (see *Brussels*). Based on a plan of action for the years 2010–11, Nordic National Societies continued working with their respective armed forces to integrate IHL into military exercises, with ICRC input.

Europe-based international criminal courts and tribunals and the ICRC maintained a constructive dialogue on humanitarian issues linked to detention, international law and institutional matters (see *People deprived of their freedom*).

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

National Societies of the region and the ICRC developed more structured and focused partnerships aimed at boosting operational cooperation (in fields such as capacity building, organizational development, family links and IHL promotion) and ICRC support in shaping the humanitarian agenda and implementing Movement policies at domestic and international level (see *Authorities*). They held regular bilateral meetings focused on progress made in developing and implementing their respective partnerships.

The German Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross respectively and the ICRC decided to conclude a partnership framework agreement outlining the main fields of common institutional interest as a tool to ensure the adequate implementation of established partnership objectives. The Danish Red Cross and the ICRC agreed on a partnership on organizational development and capacity building. The Spanish Red Cross and the ICRC reflected on a common interest in entering into a more structured institutional partnership; they decided to capitalize on the complementary nature of their respective mandates and Spanish Red Cross experience at domestic and international level, notably regarding migration and violence-prevention issues.

In a bid to contribute to a coherent Movement approach to migration in Europe, European National Societies, the International Federation and the ICRC stepped up cooperation, particularly along migration routes. In so doing, they drew on input from National Societies experienced in migration issues, such as disrupted family contact and detention (see *Civilians*).

Following their 2010 round-table, Nordic National Societies and the ICRC strengthened their ties, enabling them to envisage a more ambitious joint action plan for 2012–13. They agreed in a memorandum of understanding on further work to promote IHL and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. In December, representatives of the Italian, Norwegian, Spanish and Swedish Red Cross Societies and the ICRC met to discuss pledges made during the Council of Delegates and the 31st International Conference.

The International Federation Europe Zone office in Budapest and the ICRC maintained regular contact to ensure common strategies on humanitarian issues.

# MOSCOW (regional)

COVERING: Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine



ICRC regional delegation + ICRC sub-delegation + ICRC office

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	3,783
Assistance	4,388
Prevention	4,499
Cooperation with National Societies	1,778
General	-

► **14,447**  
of which: Overheads 882

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	86%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	23
National staff (daily workers not included)	253

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- in the northern Caucasus, helped 3,444 vulnerable people affected by past conflicts or the ongoing insecurity to join income-generating schemes, and 5,500 flood victims to cope by providing them with relief supplies
- co-organized, with the Chechen Investigative Committee, a seminar informing over 40 officials about rights and responsibilities relating to missing persons and their families
- ensured family contact for 354 detainees from the northern Caucasus by facilitating visits and the receipt of parcels, and for detained migrants in Belarus and Ukraine by supporting National Society family-links services
- co-organized a high-level round-table with the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) on "Humanitarian problems and legal frameworks regulating the use of force" for representatives of CSTO member States
- kept up efforts to integrate IHL into education by handing over to the Russian authorities a long-running schools programme teaching humanitarian principles and by signing cooperation agreements with public universities
- supported the National Societies in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine in adopting new statutes and thereby strengthening their legal bases and effectiveness

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- and violence-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 promotes implementation of IHL and other norms relevant to the use of force and fosters understanding of the ICRC's mandate and work.

## CONTEXT

Despite efforts to address social and economic problems, tensions and insecurity persisted in the northern Caucasus, leading to ad hoc "special operations" by security forces. The situation in Dagestan remained highly volatile, and civilian casualties in Kabardino-Balkaria increased, as did attacks by armed groups in Karachaevo-Cherkessia. In Chechnya, the presence of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) continued to endanger rural communities. Occasionally, the violence spread farther, as shown by a suicide attack at a Moscow airport in January. Floods affected part of the population in Adygea and Chechnya.

Following Russian parliamentary elections in December, protests were held in Moscow and other major cities. Prime Minister Vladimir Putin declared his candidacy for the 2012 presidential elections.

The Russian Federation continued to emphasize its interests in the former Soviet republics, including through regional mechanisms such as the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO). Following the 2008 hostilities, peace negotiations (the "Geneva Talks") between Georgian, Russian, Abkhaz and South Ossetian representatives continued with international mediation.

While most protesters arrested after the December 2010 elections in Belarus were reportedly released, hundreds of demonstrators were, according to other reports, arrested during renewed opposition rallies and sentenced for short terms.

Former Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko was arrested and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, amid criticism from the Russian Federation and Western countries.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

In the northern Caucasus, the ICRC focused on helping vulnerable populations recover from the effects of past conflicts and ongoing insecurity. It implemented micro-economic initiatives to boost self-sufficiency, mainly targeting IDPs, families of missing persons and detainees, victims of landmines, families affected by the current situation, patients of the Grozny Prosthetic/Orthotic Centre, and residents of rural mine-affected areas. Communities in southern Chechnya had access to safe drinking water through ICRC-run water supply projects. The ICRC also contributed to strengthening emergency response capacities by providing health structures with surgical supplies and facilitating the training of health personnel in trauma care.

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>			UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected		38		
RCMs distributed		23		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		3		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>			Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		121	14	5
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		17		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		2,351	90	85
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		55		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		19		
RCMs distributed		29		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		354		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		18		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Russian Federation (northern Caucasus)

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	5,799	31%	46%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
		1,450		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	3,444	38%	39%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
		861		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,547	40%	20%
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	603		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	424		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	12		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	Structures		
		11		
Admissions	Patients	6,589	3,651	1,178
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	Patients	182	26
	<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	Patients	59	
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	Patients	2,907	
	<i>of whom medical cases</i>	Patients	1,614	
	<i>of whom gynaecological/obstetric cases</i>	Patients	1,886	
Operations performed		2,545		

1. Russian Federation (northern Caucasus)

In addition, elderly people in remote areas continued to benefit from home care delivered by ICRC-supported Russian Red Cross Society nurses, while some 5,500 beneficiaries received relief assistance from the Russian Red Cross/ICRC following floods in Adygea and Chechnya.

The ICRC continued to promote a comprehensive and systematic approach to 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. To this end, government officials and specialists in handling human remains received training in forensics and data management, including for the first time at a seminar co-organized with the Chechen Investigative Committee. Families of the missing benefited from psychological and social support from the Russian Red Cross/ICRC. To resolve the cases of persons missing as a result of the 2008 hostilities between the Russian Federation and Georgia, the ICRC chaired the fourth and fifth tripartite meetings held in Dvani (see *Georgia*).

Across the region, the ICRC enabled family members to stay in touch with detained relatives, including migrants in Belarus and Ukraine, through visits and the sending of RCMs and parcels.

The ICRC pursued cooperation with the CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (IPA) and the CSTO Secretariat to encourage the integration and promotion of IHL and other relevant norms at regional level, in particular through a round-table co-chaired by the CSTO and the ICRC. Belarus's accession to Additional Protocol III was a further step in promoting the regionwide ratification and implementation of IHL treaties. The ICRC also continued to support national IHL committees in developing or implementing relevant legislation and furthering regional cooperation. The region's armed forces pursued the integration of IHL into their education.

The ICRC continued to work with universities and the media to boost IHL teaching and dissemination. Agreements aiming to promote IHL were signed with government institutions in the Russian Federation, such as the Civil Defence Academy of the Ministry of Emergencies. The integration of IHL modules throughout the

Russian education system having been completed in 2010, the long-running ICRC-supported programme was formally handed over to the authorities.

The ICRC supported National Societies in the region in improving their first-aid programmes and tracing services. Following joint efforts over several years, the National Societies in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine adopted new statutes, strengthening their legal bases and effectiveness.

## CIVILIANS

### Missing persons' families and migrants get assistance

Families in the Russian Federation continued to approach the ICRC to register missing relatives. With 121 new tracing requests registered, the total number of cases followed by the ICRC rose to 2,351. In 17 cases, the person sought was located.

During regular discussions and a new ICRC representation on behalf of families whose relatives had disappeared, Russian federal and republican authorities were reminded of the need to provide information on the fate or whereabouts of missing persons and to establish/amend relevant legislation (see *Authorities*). In addition, the issue of ensuring the return of human remains to relatives was raised. For the first time, the Chechen Investigative Committee and the ICRC co-organized a seminar informing over 40 officials of rights and responsibilities relating to missing persons and their families. To assist the authorities in providing answers to the families, a member of the committee was sponsored to attend an ICRC-run international training course on human remains management. Advice and data were shared with civil society groups working with families of the missing. To deal with the issue of persons missing in relation to the August 2008 conflict with Georgia, Russian representatives continued to attend the ICRC-convened tripartite meetings of the parties to that conflict (see *Georgia*).

To help address families' psychological needs, potential local service-providers were identified in Chechnya. Elderly relatives of missing persons in Chechnya and Ingushetia received home care and psychological support from ICRC-supported Russian Red Cross nurses who had been specially trained to accompany relatives of the missing (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). Families of the missing benefited directly from ICRC-funded micro-economic initiatives (see below).

As in past years, a small number of relatives separated by conflict communicated with each other through the Russian Red Cross family-links service (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). In coordination with the authorities concerned, refugees and asylum seekers were issued with travel documents so they could resettle in third countries. The situation of migrants, including their need for access to health and social services, was discussed with relevant authorities and organizations and in regional fora. Thanks partly to ICRC efforts, the Russian Red Cross started providing legal and medical assistance to vulnerable migrants in Moscow. In Ukraine and, for the first time, in Belarus, 1,500 and 200 detained migrants, respectively, were able to contact their diplomatic representations and family abroad through RCMs and phone cards made available by the National Societies with ICRC funding.

In addition to producing a promotional film about the International Tracing Service (ITS), the ICRC contacted partner organizations and Russian government ministries and participated in conferences and events related to the Second World

War so as to inform a wide audience about ITS services to help the relatives of people who went missing during that period (see *International Tracing Service*).

### Civilians' protection concerns shared with the authorities

The situation of civilians affected by the ongoing security situation in Chechnya, Daghestan, Ingushetia and Kabardino-Balkaria continued to be monitored by the ICRC; 211 families received visits and 70 participated in ICRC micro-economic initiatives to help them cope (see below). The authorities 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. Discussions also took place with the authorities on ensuring that people affected by the situation received State-guaranteed entitlements and adequate compensation for loss or damage to property. The people concerned received information from the ICRC – via a referral system – on the procedure for claiming compensation.

The authorities and the ICRC regularly discussed the situation of IDPs in the northern Caucasus, particularly those living in temporary accommodation in Chechnya, Ingushetia and North Ossetia, and the humanitarian principles relating to their rights and needs.

Despite regular dialogue with the authorities, there was still little progress in demining efforts in Chechnya and in establishing a relevant coordination mechanism. However, families in villages with potentially mine/ERW-contaminated fields participated in ICRC micro-economic initiatives, reducing their exposure to risky income-generating activities (see below). Teachers were also encouraged to provide mine-risk education in schools through a Ministry of Education initiative implemented with ICRC technical support.

### Vulnerable people receive assistance and regain some economic security

The worst-off people in the northern Caucasus were able to increase their income and cover subsistence costs through ICRC-funded micro-economic initiatives. A total of 3,444 people (656 households) benefiting from such projects started small businesses involving agriculture, crafts and trade, including 1,963 people (376 households) in Chechnya, 61 people (11 households) in Daghestan, 1,266 people (240 households) in Ingushetia and 154 people (29 households) in Kabardino-Balkaria. They comprised: families of weapon-contamination victims (Chechnya), of detainees (Chechnya, Daghestan, Ingushetia) and of missing persons (Chechnya, Daghestan, Ingushetia); people affected by the ongoing security situation (Chechnya, Daghestan, Ingushetia, Kabardino-Balkaria); patients of the Grozny Prosthetic/Orthotic Centre; and displaced Ingush families from North Ossetia and Chechnya residing in Ingushetia.

In Chechnya, Daghestan and Ingushetia, particularly vulnerable groups needed more immediate support. They included 1,100 elderly people in remote areas who received home visits from nurses, with Russian Red Cross/ICRC support. Meanwhile, 300 vulnerable people in the region (fire victims, orphans and IDPs) got ad hoc assistance. Children from vulnerable families in Chechnya and Ingushetia also benefited from the opening of two new playrooms by National Society branches (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). In addition, some 5,500 flood victims (about 1,300 households) in Adygea and Chechnya received relief assistance from the National Society/ICRC.

## Civilians access safe water and fuel supplies

The population in rural Chechnya continued to have access to safe drinking water, contributing to improvements in health and well-being. This was made possible by the construction of three village water supply systems by the ICRC, in coordination with the authorities.

Families affected by recent violence benefited from rehabilitation work on their dwellings, organized by the ICRC. Over 30 vulnerable households were connected to the gas mains, reducing their need to collect firewood in potentially mine/ERW-contaminated areas and thereby lessening their exposure to the risk of death or injury. To back up these practical interventions, the authorities were urged to prioritize investments in rural infrastructure.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The ICRC remained ready to renew discussions with the Russian federal authorities on resuming visits to detainees according to its standard procedures, particularly to people detained in connection with the situation in the northern Caucasus.

Meanwhile, families were able to keep in touch with relatives detained far from their homes in penal colonies across the Russian Federation through RCMs and 487 ICRC-supported visits to 354 detainees. Those unable to visit could send parcels via the ICRC; 603 detainees received food parcels and 424 received hygiene parcels. The most vulnerable families of detainees had access to ICRC-funded micro-economic initiatives (see *Civilians*).

In Belarus and Ukraine, detained migrants were likewise able to restore and maintain family links (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). However, people detained in connection with electoral violence in Belarus in late 2010 were not visited, as the ICRC had not obtained access.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

In Dagestan, Chechnya and North Ossetia, over 180 victims of violence related to the ongoing situation had treatment with the help of surgical materials provided to 12 hospitals by the ICRC. Six hospitals in Chechnya each received a one-off supply of drugs and consumables to boost their contingency stocks.

With further ICRC support in the training of health personnel, the authorities in the northern Caucasus improved the quality of emergency medical care: 32 ambulance medical workers and 8 nurses participated in advanced trauma, surgery and anaesthesia courses co-organized by the Rostov-on-Don nursing training centre and the ICRC. Under the partnership between the North Ossetian State Medical Academy and the ICRC, 40 specialists from the Health and Interior Ministries of the Russian Federation and from civilian hospitals attended an emergency room trauma course enabling them to better respond to patients' needs.

Two disabled patients from South Ossetia received treatment at the Vladikavkaz Orthopaedic Centre under a cooperation agreement between the centre and the ICRC, which was extended for 2012.

Additionally, to provide physical rehabilitation centres with up-to-date reference materials, the translation of a technical manual into Russian was completed and prepared for publication in 2012.

## AUTHORITIES

The Russian authorities and the ICRC maintained dialogue on ICRC activities in the northern Caucasus and on specific concerns such as missing persons and their families (see *Civilians*) and access to victims. Given the Russian Federation's influence on regional and worldwide political and security issues, the dialogue also included global issues of humanitarian concern. Discussions were held with the Ministries of Regional Development and Justice and renewed with the Main Military Prosecutor's Office. The Civil Defence Academy, under the Ministry of Emergencies, and the ICRC signed an agreement and action plan on IHL training, research and integration.

Regionwide, ICRC dialogue with authorities, national IHL committees and the CIS IPA focused on the ratification and implementation of IHL treaties. Belarus acceded to Additional Protocol III and initiated the necessary legislative amendments. The Belarusian IHL committee proposed and drew up a charter for a regional association of IHL committees to facilitate exchange of expertise. Likewise, the committee welcomed to Belarus members of Turkmenistan's Inter-Agency Commission on Human Rights as part of a study tour (see *Tashkent*). The IPA Council approved a set of recommendations on the implementation of the Hague Convention on Cultural Property and reviewed recommendations on implementing the Biological and Chemical Weapons Conventions.

At the first joint round-table of the CSTO Secretariat and the ICRC, representatives of CSTO member States discussed humanitarian issues and legal frameworks regulating the use of force and adopted a basic cooperation framework. For the first time, the CSTO participated in the 31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Reforms in the Russian Federation continued to slow integration of IHL into the armed forces with regard to law enforcement. Policing regulations, however, were changed to include detailed rules on the proportionate use of force and firearms. In Belarus and the Republic of Moldova, Defence Ministry officials examined ways of integrating IHL into the decision-making process at round-tables, using ICRC expertise.

Education-related activities continued regionwide with the armed forces. At a conference co-organized by the Russian military training academy and the ICRC, 35 generals, as well as officers and lecturers from military education establishments, discussed IHL integration into military education and made recommendations to ensure respect for relevant norms. In addition, 102 military teachers and Interior Ministry officials received training as IHL instructors. At an international conference organized by the Kazan State University with ICRC participation, civil and military experts and students from the region examined the roots of behaviour in war. To enhance IHL expertise in these countries, six representatives of armed and police forces attended the Russian-speaking IHL course in San Remo. Cooperation with Interior Ministry educational establishments in the northern Caucasus developed further, as reflected in an agreement signed with Krasnodar University on the promotion of IHL and other relevant norms.

Military personnel leaving for operations in the northern Caucasus and representatives of the Moldovan peacekeeping battalion were briefed on ICRC activities and basic IHL norms. In the northern

Caucasus, law enforcement agents participating in “special operations” and representatives of local Interior Ministries attended briefings on international law enforcement standards and ICRC activities.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

The Russian media covered humanitarian issues and ICRC activities, particularly the organization’s major operations worldwide and in the northern Caucasus; contact was established with the military media. Communication campaigns and events, including youth competitions and photo exhibitions, helped raise public awareness of IHL.

Leading academic institutions in the region worked with the ICRC to stimulate interest in IHL teaching and research. In the Russian Federation, the Diplomatic Academy under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Civil Defence Academy concluded agreements with the ICRC to deepen cooperation (see *Authorities*). The Russian Association of International Law (RAIL) worked to provide input regarding legislation on missing persons. International conferences were held with ICRC support, including the Martens Readings, organized by RAIL and Saint Petersburg State University. Students and lecturers regionwide received IHL materials, attended ICRC seminars and took part in IHL competitions, with four Russian teams participating in the Jean Pictet Competition on IHL, held in France, while Belarus hosted the International IHL Olympiad.

With the integration of IHL as a compulsory subject in secondary education, the ICRC-supported schools programme in the Russian Federation, begun in 1995, was handed over to the education authorities.

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

The region’s National Societies continued to improve their legal bases, management and performance, with ICRC and International Federation support. The National Societies in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine adopted new statutes, while the Red Cross Society of Moldova was advised on ensuring conformity of its statutes with Movement standards. The Russian Red Cross signed an agreement with the Ministry of Emergencies recognizing the role of the Red Cross in such situations and, with the ICRC and the International Federation, communicated with the Foreign Affairs Ministry on the adoption of a law on the National Society and the emblem. To harmonize the Movement response to humanitarian needs in the Russian Federation, the Russian Red Cross, the International Federation and the ICRC held a first tripartite coordination meeting.

Russian Red Cross branches in the northern Caucasus improved their assistance and emergency preparedness capacities with ICRC support. Their first-aid programmes underwent a Ukrainian Red Cross Society/ICRC assessment. The home visiting nurses programme and the opening of playrooms were likewise supported by the ICRC (see *Civilians*). The Ukrainian Red Cross completed its first-aid pilot project in the Crimea, training two first-aid instructors and teams from all 22 local branches, who went on to train representatives of other institutions, including the Emergencies Ministry.

Cooperation among the tracing services of the former Soviet Union, and coordination with the ITS, was enhanced through an ICRC-organized regional meeting. The Russian Red Cross Tracing

and Information Centre underwent an external audit and, with the ICRC, assessed family-links needs in Daghestan to improve services. Family-links services for migrants in Belarus and Ukraine were also strengthened (see *Civilians*), as an important step in developing a coordinated Movement response to migration issues.

# TASHKENT (regional)

COVERING: Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan



Opened in 1992, the regional delegation in Central Asia combines operational functions in Tajikistan with regional functions. With the Tajik Red Crescent Society, it works to protect and assist vulnerable populations affected by past conflicts and current violence. In Uzbekistan, it endeavours to protect and assist people detained for security reasons. It helps build the capacities of the region's National Societies, particularly in the fields of emergency preparedness and restoring family links. In all the countries covered, it promotes implementation of IHL and other norms relevant to the use of force, and fosters understanding of the ICRC's mandate and work.

## CONTEXT

Central Asia continued to be affected by the global economic downturn, particularly in terms of reduced remittances from migrants abroad. Despite the region's abundance of natural resources, unemployment and poverty remained widespread, exacerbated by rising food prices, particularly in Tajikistan. Kazakhstan continued to attract labour migrants from other Central Asian countries, Azerbaijan and China.

Tajikistan ratified a protocol on the demarcation of its common border with China, ending a territorial dispute between the two countries. In eastern Tajikistan, particularly in the Rasht Valley, the security situation, disrupted by violent incidents in the second half of 2010, stabilized in 2011. Security operations against armed groups in the region ended in July.

Both Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan sought to forge closer links with the European Union. Turkmenistan presented its first-ever report to the UN Committee against Torture. Uzbekistan adopted a law reducing the presidential term of office from seven to five years. Tensions persisted between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan over railway transportation, energy and water-related issues.

Kazakhstan's president secured a third term in office after winning over 95% of the vote in elections held in April. The country had to deal with a series of violent attacks against security forces and armed clashes between suspected members of armed groups and law enforcement bodies. In western Kazakhstan, a six-month strike by oil workers degenerated into unrest in mid-December. Clashes between protesters and police forces reportedly left at least 17 people dead and over 100 injured, leading the authorities to declare a state of emergency in the affected region.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The Tashkent delegation focused on developing activities for people deprived of their freedom in the countries covered. In Uzbekistan, delegates continued to visit people detained under the authority of the Interior Ministry, including those in penal colonies and pre-trial facilities. They monitored detainees' treatment, health and living conditions, paying special attention to the needs of vulnerable individuals and to detainees' general need for family contact. The detaining authorities received confidential feedback on delegates' findings. In an encouraging move, Turkmenistan's authorities solicited ICRC advice on specific issues linked to penitentiary reform and showed delegates round a penitentiary medical facility, prompting the ICRC

EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)	
Protection	2,605
Assistance	991
Prevention	2,235
Cooperation with National Societies	1,341
General	-

► **7,173**  
of which: Overheads 438

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	92%

PERSONNEL	
Expatriates	21
National staff (daily workers not included)	77

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- helped reinforce the emergency medical response in Tajikistan, training 50 surgeons in weapon-wound treatment and providing medical facilities in the Rasht Valley with equipment and infrastructure upgrades
- with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, provided emergency supplies to 22 households affected by armed violence and security operations in 2010 and early 2011
- pursued detention-related activities, visiting detainees in Uzbekistan, conducting a first tour of the premises of a penal medical facility in Turkmenistan, and resuming discussions with Tajikistan's authorities on access to detainees
- working with the respective Interior Ministries, held 2 joint seminars in Uzbekistan on rules governing law enforcement, attended by 50 police officers, and 2 similar events for 71 police officers in Tajikistan
- facilitated dialogue between Turkmenistan's Inter-Agency Commission on Human Rights and the Belarus IHL committee during a study trip to Belarus, resulting in the extension of the commission's mandate to IHL matters
- built its partnerships with the Red Crescent Societies of Central Asia, strengthening their legal bases and emergency preparedness, family-links and IHL programmes and, in Tajikistan, weapon contamination-related activities

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited and monitored individually		986	118	11
Detainees newly registered		597	47	11
Number of visits carried out		38		
Number of places of detention visited		25		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		239		
RCMs distributed		209		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC support		7		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children 1. Uzbekistan

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	110	55%	15%
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	60	55%	15%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	4,053	35%	35%
<b>Health</b>				
Health centres supported	Structures	13		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	66		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	5		
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	221		

1. Uzbekistan 2. Tajikistan

to confirm its readiness to foster further dialogue, including on the possibility of visits to detainees. In Tajikistan, discussions resumed regarding a possible agreement on such visits.

In partnership with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, the ICRC further consolidated its presence in the country, particularly in the tension-prone Rasht Valley, to enhance its ability to monitor the humanitarian situation and respond to current and potential humanitarian needs. Families left destitute as a result of the 2010 clashes thus received emergency aid to help them cope. The ICRC and the National Society jointly conducted mine-risk education and first-aid training for inhabitants of weapon-contaminated villages and engaged in dialogue with the authorities on the specific urgent need for mine-clearance so that local people could resume normal livelihood activities. To help reinforce hospitals' emergency preparedness, the ICRC trained surgeons from across Tajikistan in the treatment of weapon wounds and mass-casualty management, refurbished infrastructure and provided medical equipment and materials.

Representatives of the region's governments and the ICRC met regularly to discuss implementation of IHL treaties, respect for other norms applicable to situations of violence, and legislation to strengthen the National Societies and protect the Movement's emblems. To contribute to meeting the needs of the families of thousands of people unaccounted for in relation to past conflicts, Tajikistan's authorities and the ICRC worked towards assessing existing national legislation on missing persons. In Kazakhstan, an ICRC/National Society offer to assist in the medical response to mid-December's unrest was turned down by the authorities.

Kazakhstan's authorities and the ICRC signed an agreement on the establishment of an ICRC presence in the country and the development of humanitarian diplomacy and IHL-promotion activities. The agreement was awaiting ratification.

The ICRC pursued its dialogue with the respective Defence Ministries on ways to ensure the permanent integration of IHL norms into military decision-making processes. In Tajikistan, joint Ministry of Interior/ICRC working group recommendations were in the process of being implemented through a programme of dissemination events relating to the use of force for officers in Dushanbe and the Gharm region. In Uzbekistan, for the first time, two seminars were held for senior Interior Ministry officials on international standards applicable to law enforcement.

The ICRC continued to network with university students, lecturers and management and with journalists and fostered interest in IHL and humanitarian action by organizing events such as national and regional IHL competitions.

The region's National Societies and the ICRC worked to develop their operational partnerships, particularly in Tajikistan. In parallel, they strengthened coordination with the ICRC and the International Federation, drawing on their continued support to strengthen their legal bases and to develop their emergency preparedness, family-links and IHL-promotion activities.

## CIVILIANS

Weapon contamination in some parts of Tajikistan, especially in certain villages in the Rasht Valley, had an adverse impact on communities' livelihoods. Mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW) killed or injured a number of people and caused casualties among cattle and wildlife. Dialogue with the national authorities focused on priority areas for de-mining, while regular cooperation was pursued with the Mine Action Centre of Tajikistan. Three communities in the conflict-prone Rasht Valley benefited from mine/ERW-risk education and first-aid training organized jointly by the Tajik Red Crescent and the ICRC. Year-round, communities in the affected areas learnt about safe behaviour in information sessions run by the National Society, while children in Soghd

province were able to play safely in eight secure playgrounds renovated with ICRC technical input. To foster knowledge of IHL and the Movement's action and Fundamental Principles among young people, law and history teachers working in the Rasht Valley studied these topics at a joint National Society/ICRC seminar.

In addition, 22 families (110 people) facing destitution because their breadwinners had been killed or seriously wounded during the 2010 armed violence and security operations in early 2011 received emergency relief to cover their most urgent needs for two months. Assistance mainly took the form of food; 12 families (60 people) also received essential household items. In Shule village, the health centre serving some 2,000 people had safer water thanks to the renovation of its water abduction system.

To boost the Tajik Red Crescent's operational capacity and infrastructure, its warehouse in Gharm was extended to make room to stock emergency relief for 2,000 people.

### **Needs of missing persons' families to be addressed and legislation strengthened**

Thousands of families in Tajikistan were still living with the anguish of not knowing the fate of relatives unaccounted for from Tajikistan's 1992–97 non-international armed conflict, the 1979–89 Soviet-Afghan armed conflict and the Second World War. They lacked recognition of their status and, having lost their breadwinners, often found it hard to meet their basic needs.

Tajikistan's authorities had expressed interest in addressing this issue and acknowledged the need to amend certain aspects of national legislation to bring it in line with the spirit and provisions of the model law on missing persons, formulated with ICRC input and adopted by the Commonwealth of Independent States Interparliamentary Assembly in November 2008. At end-2011, the National Legislative Centre, under the authority of the Presidency, and the ICRC were finalizing an agreement providing for the centre to study the compatibility of national legislation with the provisions of that model law. An ICRC assessment of the needs of missing persons' families was postponed in view of operational priorities in the Rasht Valley.

Families in Tajikistan exchanged news with relatives detained in Afghanistan via video calls facilitated by the ICRC; 15 such calls were made in 2011 (see *Afghanistan*). Those living far away received financial assistance enabling them to travel to Dushanbe or Gharm to make the calls.

## **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

### **Dialogue on living conditions and treatment of detainees in Uzbekistan**

In Uzbekistan, people detained under the authority of the Interior Ministry, including those in penal colonies and pre-trial facilities continued to receive visits from ICRC delegates. Delegates monitored detainees' treatment, health and living conditions, paying particular attention to vulnerable inmates, such as people held on security-related charges, women, minors and foreigners. They shared their findings and recommendations confidentially with the detaining authorities, both at individual prison and central penitentiary level.

During visits, detainees were able to restore/maintain contact with their families through RCMs; seven detainees, including women and minors, received family visits facilitated by the ICRC

through the provision of financial support for transportation and accommodation. With the consent of the authorities, 13 detainees of foreign origin notified their embassies of their detention via the ICRC.

Depending on needs, vulnerable detainees were provided with assistance. This included wheelchairs for four disabled detainees and two other wheelchairs provided to medical units of penitentiary institutions, and baby pushchairs, toys, books and disposable nappies for detained women accompanied by their children.

Dialogue on penitentiary health issues continued. One colony received medical equipment, including a blood monitoring machine. Networking with government organizations, NGOs and international organizations enabled ICRC doctors to contribute to the development of guidelines on TB/HIV co-infection.

### **Dialogue on ICRC visits to detainees in Turkmenistan and Tajikistan**

In Turkmenistan, an agreement authorizing ICRC visits according to the organization's standard procedures had yet to be reached; meanwhile the authorities requested ICRC advice on specific issues in line with ongoing penitentiary reform. The ICRC confirmed its readiness to engage further in a step-by-step process leading to the initiation of visits to detainees. As part of this process, in July the Ministry of Internal Affairs showed the ICRC round a penal medical institution for the first time.

In Tajikistan, discussions regarding an agreement on visits to detainees resumed in July, at the initiative of the authorities, and led to a round-table in August at which representatives of various ministries familiarized themselves with the objectives and standard procedures of ICRC visits. The Tajik Red Crescent continued to collect RCMs from Afghan detainees, which it handed over to the ICRC for distribution to the detainees' relatives in Afghanistan.

## **WOUNDED AND SICK**

The number of casualties resulting from the concluded security operations in eastern parts of Tajikistan was low compared to the toll during the upsurge in armed violence there in 2010. The authorities nonetheless acknowledged the need to boost emergency preparedness in the health sector.

To this end, 50 surgeons from across the country enhanced their skills in the treatment of weapon wounds and mass-casualty management at a three-day seminar in Dushanbe, organized with the Tajik Ministry of Health and conducted by two ICRC surgeons.

In addition to pre-positioned emergency surgical supplies at ICRC offices, 5 hospitals and 13 health centres in the Rasht Valley and Dushanbe and National Society branches in the Rasht Valley received dressing kits to treat up to 50 casualties each.

To further boost health-sector emergency preparedness, among the 5 hospitals, the Gharm hospital (221 beds) and four main district hospitals received specific medical equipment such as oxygen generators, a suction machine, a pulse oxymeter, and surgical instruments and materials. To ensure adequate sterilization of medical equipment, the autoclave room at the Gharm hospital was renovated and equipped with two new autoclaves. Two hospital nurses were trained in their proper use. The hospital's morgue was also fully refurbished.

## Tajikistan increases physical rehabilitation capacities

The physical rehabilitation centre in Dushanbe run by the Tajik Ministry of Labour and Social Protection continued to receive technical and management support from the ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled. Technicians at the centre received four weeks' training in the care of polio patients using ICRC materials. However, the centre still lacked trained staff, resulting in long waiting periods for patients requiring treatment. To increase the availability of specialist care, in October three technicians from Tajikistan started a three-year course in Viet Nam.

## AUTHORITIES

Central Asian State authorities received National Society/ICRC advice on the integration of IHL into national legislation and on the ratification of further IHL treaties (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). In addition, their discussions focused on drafting legislation on the legal status of National Societies and protection of the Movement's emblems.

In Turkmenistan, members of the Inter-Agency Commission on Human Rights discussed best practices of national IHL committees during two round-tables co-organized with the Foreign Affairs Ministry and the National Institute for Democracy and Human Rights. They also saw the work of the Belarusian IHL committee first hand during a study trip to Belarus. As a result, the commission's mandate was extended to cover IHL matters. Within the framework of the dialogue on IHL integration, the authorities received an ICRC proposal to include IHL and human rights norms in the curriculum of the Academy of State Service.

In eastern Tajikistan, a reinforced set-up and field presence enabled the National Society and the ICRC to strengthen dialogue with the authorities and to brief local officials in Khujand, the Rasht Valley and the Gorno-Badakhshan province on the Movement's action, emblems and family-links services.

In Kazakhstan, the authorities and the ICRC signed an agreement on the establishment of an ICRC presence in the country, which had yet to enter into force. The Academy of Public Administration and the ICRC signed an agreement covering 2012–13, formalizing existing cooperation enabling civil servants to enhance their IHL knowledge through ICRC guest lectures.

Contacts with the international community and regional organizations in Central Asia regarding IHL and ICRC activities were maintained.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The region's Defence Ministries and the ICRC discussed the integration of IHL into armed forces' decision-making, and throughout the region senior General Staff officers participated in seminars on this topic, as did field units in Tajikistan. Having been equipped with the necessary means and materials, regionwide the authorities were in a position to start assessing by themselves the state of IHL integration. Higher military educational establishments in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan upgraded IHL instruction for cadets thanks to up-to-date reference materials provided by the ICRC, while Kazakhstan sent a high-ranking representative to the Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations, held in South Africa (see *International law and cooperation*). No predeployment briefings for troops participating in international operations were required.

As a result of two-year discussions, Uzbekistan's Interior Ministry and the ICRC conducted their first two joint seminars on international rules governing law enforcement, attended by 50 senior police officers. The seminars paved the way for similar activities in 2012.

In Tajikistan, 50 middle-ranking officers based in the Rasht Valley and 21 senior officers from police headquarters in Dushanbe reviewed international rules governing the use of force in two series of round-table discussions, initiated on the recommendation of the joint Interior Ministry/ICRC working group set up in 2010.

In addition, 503 Special Forces police officers received training in first aid, along with first-aid kits, and were briefed on the Movement by the Tajik Red Crescent/ICRC in the Rasht Valley, Soghd province, Khatlon province and Dushanbe.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Thanks to media coverage based on ICRC press releases, fact sheets and e-newsletters, opinion-makers and the general public kept abreast of IHL and humanitarian issues. In Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, journalists participated in contests on "Contemporary Challenges to Humanitarian Action", organized jointly with the National Societies and the International Federation to stimulate media interest in such issues. In Uzbekistan, future journalists learnt about IHL and humanitarian action worldwide through a series of lectures delivered by the Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan and the ICRC at the National University's journalism faculty.

Fourteen teams representing ICRC partner universities from across Central Asia participated in the 10th regional student IHL competition in Almaty, Kazakhstan, further promoting IHL teaching and research. The Kazakh Red Crescent Society was instrumental in the integration of IHL into the curricula of 6 leading universities and 11 medical colleges in Kazakhstan.

An ICRC-sponsored event, culminating in a final report, marked the end of a cooperation programme with Uzbekistan's Ministry of Education to include IHL norms in secondary school curricula; educational bodies nonetheless continued receiving ICRC support in organizing two joint events.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

National Societies continued to receive ICRC and International Federation assistance in developing their family-links services, disseminating IHL and knowledge of the Movement's and their respective roles, promoting proper emblem use, strengthening their legal bases and enhancing emergency preparedness. The emphasis gradually shifted from capacity building to forming operational partnerships with National Societies, notably in Tajikistan (see *Civilians, Wounded and sick, Authorities, Armed forces and other bearers of weapons* and *Civil society*). National Societies, the International Federation and the ICRC met regularly on the basis of tripartite agreements strengthening Movement coordination. Their representatives attended the annual regional meeting hosted by the Tajik Red Crescent, a partnership meeting hosted by the Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan to mark its 85th anniversary, and the annual regional cooperation seminar.

All four National Societies ran family-links services, including for migrants. The Tajik Red Crescent handled RCM exchanges between detainees and their families. Preliminary results of a

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National Society assessment of family-links needs in Tajikistan confirmed strong demand for this service countrywide.

For the first time, representatives of all four Central Asian governments and National Societies participated in the 31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. At the conference, the authorities of Tajikistan and Turkmenistan pledged to take further steps to translate IHL into national legislation.

In Turkmenistan, the National Society formally became a member of the Inter-Agency Commission on Human Rights, a step the ICRC had lobbied for.

In Uzbekistan, senior National Society staff studied the Movement's components and Fundamental Principles during a series of seminars, while disaster management staff practised setting up emergency camps and water and sanitation facilities, including an ICRC-donated emergency water unit, during a training session.

# WESTERN BALKANS (regional)

COVERING: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo\*, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR Macedonia), Montenegro, Serbia



ICRC / AR, 2011  
 ◻ ICRC regional delegation ◻ ICRC delegation ◻ ICRC mission  
 - - - - - Inter-entity boundary line \*UN Security Council Resolution 1244

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.

## CONTEXT

In their bid to join the European Union (EU), the countries of the Western Balkans continued to grapple with problems inherited from the past, including the issues of missing persons and their families and of weapon contamination.

The authorities in Serbia increased efforts to accelerate EU-oriented reforms, leading to the arrest of the last two war-crimes indictees and their handover to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. In March, the Belgrade and Pristina authorities started a dialogue, facilitated by the EU, which resulted in a number of agreements on practical issues.

In Kosovo, ethnic divisions, poverty and political instability persisted. After disputed elections in December 2010, the unconstitutional election of the president in March 2011 triggered another political crisis. The parties agreed on an interim president until presidential elections could be held in 2012. In the north of Kosovo, parallel structures of governance remained in place, creating tensions. The European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) continued to investigate organized crime and to arrest war-crimes suspects.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, divergent views between the political leaders of the three ethnic groups continued to prevent the formation of a State government, although they finally agreed on the central executive authorities in late December.

Progress towards EU accession was held back in Albania by political deadlock between the ruling coalition and the opposition, and in the Former Yugoslav Republic (FYR) of Macedonia by the unresolved dispute with Greece over the country's name. Meanwhile, Montenegro obtained agreement to begin EU accession talks in June 2012, while Croatia signed an EU Accession Treaty in December.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC continued to support efforts in the region to determine the fate and whereabouts of persons missing in relation to past conflicts, to safeguard their families' legal rights and to provide for their psychological needs. It worked to strengthen the capacities of governmental institutions to carry on this work independently and reinforce mutual cooperation. In Kosovo, it chaired three and two meetings, respectively, of the Working Group on Missing Persons and the Sub-Working Group on Forensic Issues. In parallel, it sought increased support from the international community in persuading national governments to deliver all outstanding information on the missing.

### EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	3,179
Assistance	-
Prevention	1,155
Cooperation with National Societies	1,044
General	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,377</b>
<i>of which: Overheads</i>	<b>328</b>

### IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	89%
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### PERSONNEL

Expatriates	8
National staff (daily workers not included)	63

### KEY POINTS

#### In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ in Bosnia and Herzegovina, helped clarify the fate of over 900 missing persons, including over 100 found alive, on the basis of information obtained from the authorities and by cross-checking records
- ▶ while boosting the efforts of Bosnia and Herzegovina's Missing Persons Institute to establish a central registry of missing persons, submitted 30 new cases for clarification to the Bosnian authorities
- ▶ in addition to chairing the Working Group on Missing Persons and the Sub-Working Group on Forensic Issues in Kosovo and briefing missing persons' families, asked Belgrade and Pristina for data to clarify over 700 cases
- ▶ shared with the European Union Rule of Law Mission Department of Forensic Medicine 8 analytical reports containing data retrieved from international and Serbian archives and information on alleged gravesites
- ▶ through representations to Croatia's highest authorities, contributed to the exhumation of 49 sets of human remains from a registered gravesite and the identification of 57 sets of exhumed human remains
- ▶ welcomed the increasing role played by National Societies in addressing the consequences of past conflict, including the missing persons issue and weapon contamination, and in restoring family links and promoting IHL

\* UN Security Council Resolution 1244

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION		Total
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>			
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>			
Names published on the ICRC family-links website	12,062	UAMs/SCs*	
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons<sup>1</sup></b>			
		Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	25	8	
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	940		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)	11,141	1,391	600
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>2</sup></b>			
<b>ICRC visits</b>			
		Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually	66		
Detainees newly registered	7		
Number of visits carried out	23		
Number of places of detention visited	21		
<b>Restoring family links</b>			
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	3		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	365		

\* 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 Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia

The ICRC's efforts to galvanize international stakeholders and national authorities into action contributed to some tangible results, including: the resumption of exhumations at alleged gravesites from the Kosovo conflict; progress in positioning the Working Group as the key mechanism for addressing the missing persons issue in the EU-facilitated dialogue between Belgrade and Pristina; the exhumation of the remains of 49 people from known gravesites in Croatia; and the public support of the Office of the High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina (OHR) for the Missing Persons Institute (MPI) as the country's main reference in this matter.

The MPI continued to enhance its capacities with ICRC support, in particular by working towards establishing a central register of missing persons. It forged closer links with the National Society, which actively provided information and various forms of support to families of the missing. Working with the MPI, the National Society took over from the ICRC the collection of tracing requests. In Serbia too, the National Society had become the focal point for cases of missing persons from all three conflicts sought by people living in Serbia.

Aiming to strengthen forensic expertise and networking region-wide, the ICRC pursued the mapping of existing national forensic resources, contributing to building dialogue among experts.

ICRC delegates conducted visits, according to the organization's standard procedures, to monitor the treatment and living conditions of detainees held on war-crimes or security-related charges and of particularly vulnerable detainees. As of mid-year, the ICRC shifted the focus of its detention-related work from people held in connection with war crimes to those held on security charges. The ICRC also facilitated family visits for a number of detainees held in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and family contacts between people held in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station, Cuba, and relatives living in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Former internees who had resettled in Albania received ICRC support to restore family links.

With most IHL promotion programmes having reached the final stage of implementation, the ICRC concentrated on supporting national partners in strengthening their capacities and securing

funds to carry on these activities without further ICRC involvement. Similarly, the ICRC helped National Societies and education authorities explore other funding options to sustain the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme independently.

In coordination with the International Federation, the ICRC provided the region's National Societies and Kosovo's Red Cross entities with funding, training and technical assistance to develop their family-links, IHL-dissemination and mine-action capacities. Within its restoring family links pilot project for the wider region, it assisted the National Societies of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Serbia in assessing family-links needs.

## CIVILIANS

### Work to clarify the fate of missing persons goes on

The process of clarifying the fate and whereabouts of people still missing from the Balkan conflicts advanced, albeit slowly; some 13,500 of the 34,700 people whose relatives had approached the ICRC for assistance in locating them remained unaccounted for. To increase the momentum, the ICRC maintained dialogue with the main international actors – the International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP), UN representatives, EU member States and institutions, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and other States concerned – urging them to reiterate the regional authorities' responsibility to deal with the missing persons issue comprehensively by sharing information with one another and with the families, supporting the work of relevant institutions and mechanisms, and enacting legislation.

The National Societies/ICRC provided updated information on missing persons to all relevant authorities, based on ongoing contacts with families and the consultation of available archives. People across the world could consult the list of those still being sought in the Western Balkans on the ICRC family-links website ([www.familylinks.icrc.org](http://www.familylinks.icrc.org)).

### Kosovo conflict 1999

The ICRC-chaired Working Group convened twice in Pristina and Belgrade and for a briefing session for the families of missing persons in Belgrade.

Progress in identifying missing persons remained limited, with 1,795 individuals still unaccounted for. The provision of new

data on alleged gravesites was slow. Nonetheless, based on data obtained with ICRC support, 33 sets of human remains were recovered and identified by the EULEX Department of Forensic Medicine (DFM) and handed over to the families. In addition, the DFM received eight ICRC reports containing data on the location of potential gravesites, compiled from information provided by international and Serbian military and police archives.

Forensic coordination between Belgrade and Pristina was strengthened through two sessions of the Sub-Working Group, which secured the adoption of a protocol regarding support to the identification of partial human remains by both parties.

The transfer began of the ICRC ante/post-mortem database to Kosovo's Government Commission for Missing Persons, which was to assume full responsibility for the management of data on missing persons and the establishment of a central registry.

The Belgrade and Pristina authorities received official requests for information from the ICRC on events during which over 700 people went missing. The Serbian authorities responded positively, with the Interior Ministry providing data leading to the location of more people who had gone missing across Kosovo in 1998–99. The Kosovo authorities were yet to reply.

The dialogue between Belgrade and Pristina gained fresh momentum in March, with an EU Council team facilitating the start of discussions on mutual concerns. High-level stakeholders listened as the ICRC outlined its view concerning the potential inclusion of the missing persons issue in this dialogue, emphasizing the need to adopt a comprehensive approach and to strengthen the role of the Working Group as a key mechanism enjoying full EU support.

#### ***Croatia conflicts 1991–95***

Following ICRC representations to the highest authorities in Belgrade and Zagreb in 2010, Croatia resumed efforts to clarify the fate of missing persons by organizing the identification of 57 sets of human remains and the exhumation of another 49 from a known grave in Western Slavonia, in the presence of an ICRC expert. This enabled the ICRC to get a detailed overview of Croatia's forensic system and to broach the issue of some 900 unidentified sets of remains in storage.

A reply from the Serbian authorities regarding the location of burial sites of some 1,000 Croats who went missing in 1991 was still outstanding at year-end.

The second edition of the *Book of Missing Persons on the Territory of the Republic of Croatia*, listing the names of all 2,369 missing persons and providing recognition of their status, was posted on the websites of the Croatian authorities, the National Society and the ICRC, with updates provided in close coordination between the Croatian Red Cross and the ICRC. Ahead of the publication of the third edition, the Croatian Red Cross upgraded its database with ICRC funding and expertise.

Under a cooperation agreement, the Croatian Red Cross used ICRC funding for five family-links training seminars for its staff and volunteers.

#### ***Bosnia and Herzegovina conflict 1992–95***

Of the region's missing persons for whom cases had been opened by the ICRC, more than 22,000 had disappeared during the

conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At end-2011, the families of 9,309 remained without information on their missing relatives.

Some 900 cases were solved in 2011, the majority on the basis of official information received from the MPI regarding human remains recovered and identified. Following an ICRC inquiry regarding 171 detainees visited by, or known to, the ICRC during the conflict but unaccounted for since then, the authorities provided information on 18 cases; 11 were located alive and 7 were exhumed and identified. Another 101 people were located alive after the ICRC extensively cross-checked records listing the names of people whose families had registered tracing requests with the ICRC but for whom no blood samples had been provided to the ICMP for DNA analysis.

In receiving new requests for information on 30 missing persons from the ICRC, the authorities were reminded of their obligations towards the families and urged to provide any data in their possession to the MPI.

The MPI continued to work towards establishing a central register of missing persons, with some ICRC input to verify data, and closer interaction with EU representatives through the enhanced EU delegation in Sarajevo. In a public statement, the OHR highlighted the MPI's role as the country's key reference organization on missing persons.

In a bid to define a common approach, the ICRC forensic expert conducted an assessment with six local counterparts and engaged in constructive discussions with MPI representatives. The resulting report was shared with the MPI and other stakeholders as a tool for tackling forensic issues.

The MPI and the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina signed an ICRC-facilitated agreement on the common collection of tracing requests, ending the need for the ICRC to collect such requests. The Red Cross tracing service enhanced its interaction with families of missing persons through training designed and funded by the ICRC, systematically informing families when missing relatives had been found and providing psychological and/or social support if needed. Closer cooperation with the MPI, family associations and the ICMP helped the National Society assume a greater role in addressing the missing persons issue.

#### ***Handover of contacts with enquirers***

The Red Cross of Serbia continued to receive case summaries of missing persons from all three conflicts sought by people in Serbia, in preparation for becoming the focal point for such families.

#### ***Families of missing persons receive support***

Across the region, families 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, in some cases, first aid. This was provided by family associations and/or the National Society, which increasingly worked together, using ICRC-provided training and equipment.

Similarly, with ICRC funding, materials and advice, family associations helped families of the missing by raising public awareness, holding commemoration ceremonies and advocating families' rights.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, where exhumations mostly brought to light incomplete sets of human remains, family associations involved religious community representatives so that families could talk to them about appropriate burial. The MPI Advisory Board (consisting of six representatives of all family associations) drew on ICRC expertise to better voice the associations' concerns to the authorities and the MPI managing and governing bodies, and to monitor and provide constructive input for their work.

In Serbia, staff of three family associations and the National Society continued to receive ICRC funding and training in the provision of psychological/social support to families. Families in turn were encouraged to seek such support, including first aid, increasingly from the National Society to help them deal with the death of a relative during the conflicts of the 1990s. In addition, families living in Serbia had transport facilitated by the ICRC when travelling to the Zagreb Forensic Institute to identify human remains.

Family associations received support to forge closer links with national institutions and were kept updated on any progress made in resolving missing persons cases.

In Kosovo, associations received training organized by the ICRC to help them better address families' needs and coordinate their efforts to raise awareness among national institutions.

Meanwhile, the region's National Societies assumed greater responsibility for activities dealing with the missing (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People detained in the Western Balkans on war-crimes or security-related charges and particularly vulnerable detainees continued to receive ICRC visits, carried out in accordance with the organization's standard procedures, to check their treatment and living conditions. The authorities had confidential feedback on delegates' observations and any recommendations. The authorities, detainees and others concerned with detention-related activities were informed of the ICRC's decision to shift its focus, as of mid-year, from people detained in relation to war crimes to those held on security charges.

A detainee held in Serbia in relation to past conflict and two detainees held in Bosnia and Herzegovina received family visits, with ICRC-funded transport.

Internees held at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station kept in touch with relatives in Bosnia and Herzegovina through ICRC-facilitated phone and video calls. Former internees who had resettled in Albania received the ICRC's help in arranging family visits and reunification.

Upon request, people who had been detained during the conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo received detention certificates issued by the ICRC/National Society, which they could use to regularize their status.

## AUTHORITIES

The region's authorities pursued legal reforms to meet international standards and continued to draw on ICRC expertise regarding accession to and national implementation of IHL treaties, through IHL committees where they existed.

National IHL reference points such as the Croatian, Macedonian and Serbian IHL committees and the University IHL Centre in Serbia continued to receive ICRC technical support aimed at ensuring the sustainability of IHL-related programmes. The establishment of a national IHL committee was in progress in Bosnia and Herzegovina and under discussion in Montenegro.

The Belgrade IHL Centre received an ICRC-commissioned study providing guidance on the compatibility of national legislation with the obligations deriving from IHL instruments, such as Amended Protocol II to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, which Serbia became party to in 2011.

Legislation on missing persons, covering all aspects from their location/identification to the needs of their families, remained to be fully implemented. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the authorities were offered ICRC support in amending/implementing such legislation. A law on missing persons was enacted by the Kosovo parliament in September, with implementing legislation to be drafted in the ensuing months.

To advance war-crimes prosecution, some 90 judges, prosecutors and other legal specialists shared expertise at a regional conference co-organized in Sarajevo by the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council and the ICRC.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Interaction between the region's armed forces and the ICRC continued to focus on integrating IHL into military education and training and familiarizing the military with IHL and neutral, impartial and independent ICRC/Movement action, including for missing persons in Kosovo.

The Serbian armed forces, working with Belgrade University, the National Society and the ICRC, developed a manual integrating IHL into military exercises.

Over 90 officers from the region due for peacekeeping duties abroad were briefed on IHL and the ICRC during preparatory courses at the regional NATO training centre in Sarajevo.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	CROATIA	KOSOVO	FYR MACEDONIA	MONTENEGRO	SERBIA
<b>ICRC visits</b>						
Detainees visited	30	7		13	7	9
Detainees visited and monitored individually	30	7		13	7	9
Detainees newly registered	5					2
Number of visits carried out	11	3		2	3	4
Number of places of detention visited	9	3		2	3	4
<b>Restoring family links</b>						
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	2					1
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	272		92			1

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Humanitarian issues related to missing persons kindled strong media interest, for example commemorations to mark the International Day of the Disappeared across the region and meetings of the Kosovo Working Group on Missing Persons.

A leading Serbian weekly published a series of articles highlighting the ICRC's work for detainees during armed conflict between 1991 and 1995.

Having largely integrated the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme into school curricula and received relevant materials, the region's countries focused on training, ranging from teacher training in Kosovo and the training of trainers in Serbia to upgrading high-school management skills in the Republika Srpska. Education authorities and National Societies met in the FYR Macedonia to discuss ways of ensuring programme sustainability and quality. For example, with ICRC support, the Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian Red Cross Societies prepared to apply for EU funding, aiming to enhance regional cooperation on IHL education.

The region's major universities continued to offer IHL education and contributed to domestic IHL implementation, partnering with the ICRC and National Societies. With ICRC funding, student teams from Central Europe and the Western Balkans broadened and tested their IHL skills at a regional course in Belgrade and competitions in Sarajevo and Najac, France.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region's National Societies and Kosovo's two Red Cross entities focused on consolidating capacities and sharing expertise on IHL dissemination, restoring family links, in particular regarding missing persons (see *Civilians*), and weapon contamination/mine action, with ICRC funding and training. They drew on coordinated ICRC/International Federation support for their organizational development.

The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina completed the revision of its statutes and started drafting amendments to the Red Cross Law, increasing its scope for humanitarian action. The leadership received the findings of an ICRC-facilitated study recommending steps to improve the National Society's functioning. The family-links service reviewed existing capacities and needs for technical support ahead of the ICRC's withdrawal. It established a medium-term plan aimed at developing capacities and continued to provide services to families of missing persons. The National Society and the ICRC organized a regional meeting of Red Cross family-links services to foster regional cooperation. Under a Red Cross youth programme, young people addressed needs in their respective communities through small assistance projects. Working with the ICRC and with accreditation from the national Mine Action Centre, the National Society contributed to public communication and was included in the national mine action strategy. To help reduce risks, it participated in the marking of mine-contaminated areas and built safe playgrounds in two communities.

The two Red Cross entities in Kosovo practised dealing with missing persons cases (distribution of certificates to the families of missing persons) in eight ICRC-facilitated training sessions. Working alongside family associations, Red Cross volunteers provided psychological support to the families. Branches built up their mine-risk-awareness and dissemination skills with ICRC training

and funding, enabling volunteers to spread messages on mine risks and the Fundamental Principles to over 12,500 people. At ICRC-facilitated lectures, delivered by the Bosnian National Society, volunteers from both Red Cross entities learnt about risks associated with small arms and light weapons. The Red Cross of Kosovo formalized an agreement with the Ministry of Kosovo Security Force endorsing its contribution to mine-awareness activities.

The Red Cross of Serbia fostered ownership of its IHL programme by developing specific training modules for all National Society levels and strengthened its fundraising capacities through ICRC-funded training. It took over the management of missing persons' case files (see *Civilians*).

The Macedonian Red Cross gathered Movement, government and corporate representatives at a partnership meeting to glean fundraising expertise, while the Montenegro Red Cross, under new leadership, redefined its policies and consolidated its structure. The Albanian Red Cross focused on addressing weapon contamination, hosting a regional conference for National Societies, mine-action centres and NGOs, and collecting data on mine-related incidents.

At two ICRC-led regional meetings on implementation of the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement held in Bulgaria (April) and in Poland (September), representatives of the Bulgarian, Hungarian, Polish and Serbian Red Cross Societies reviewed responsibilities deriving from the needs assessments completed in their respective countries. They undertook to strengthen their family-links capacities in natural disaster, including within national contingency plans.

# ANKARA



ICRC mission

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	90
Assistance	-
Prevention	454
Cooperation with National Societies	157
General	-

► 700

of which: Overheads 43

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	65%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	1
National staff (daily workers not included)	4

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- helped families in Turkey stay in touch with relatives detained/ interned in Iraq and elsewhere abroad
- visited Libyan weapon-wounded evacuated to Istanbul hospitals, enabling them to exchange family news via RCMs
- participated in IHL training for military officers at NATO's Ankara-based Partnership for Peace Training Center
- visited universities to promote the teaching of IHL and build a network of academics in Turkey around IHL issues
- with the Turkish Red Crescent Society, completed the Turkish version of the "IHL: Answers to your Questions" brochure

In direct relation to the armed conflict in neighbouring Iraq, the ICRC opened a temporary mission in Ankara in 2003. ICRC activities related to the situation in Iraq focus mainly on protection. 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

Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan's Justice and Development Party won Turkey's general elections in June 2011, giving his government a strong mandate to rule the country for a third consecutive four-year term. According to many analysts, a major task for the re-elected authorities will be to ensure the necessary support from parliament to reform the constitution introduced under military rule in 1982.

At the regional level, Turkey closely monitored the developments in countries such as Egypt, Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by popular uprisings demanding democratic reforms. The Turkish authorities mounted a large-scale humanitarian operation in response to the crisis in Libya, repatriating thousands of Turkish nationals who were working there and evacuating more than 500 weapon-wounded Libyans by sea and air to Turkey. Most of the wounded were repatriated after receiving treatment in Turkish hospitals.

At the end of April, the authorities, in collaboration with the Turkish Red Crescent Society, set up camps along the border with the Syrian Arab Republic to accommodate Syrians fleeing the unrest in their country. Some 7,500 Syrians were residing in these camps at the end of the year.

The second half of the year reportedly saw an escalation both of attacks by the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) in several parts of the country and of military operations against the PKK in south-eastern Turkey and northern Iraq.

A major earthquake struck eastern Turkey near the city of Van on 23 October. Some 600 people were killed, thousands wounded and nearly 300,000 internally displaced. In response, the National Society, together with government agencies and NGOs, launched a major relief operation.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC maintained its temporary presence in the Turkish capital to support operations in neighbouring conflict-affected Iraq, in accordance with the provisions of a memorandum of understanding concluded with the Turkish authorities in 2003. This work mainly entailed notifying the Turkish authorities of the detention/internment of Turkish nationals in Iraq. It also enabled such detainees/internees, as well as Turkish citizens imprisoned in countries such as Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Libya, Tunisia and Uzbekistan, to stay in contact with their families in Turkey by means of RCMs or phone calls. One family visit to a Turkish national detained in Iraq was organized under ICRC auspices.

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total	
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>			
<b>Red Cross messages</b>			UAMs/SCs*
RCMs collected		37	
RCMs distributed		33	
Phone calls facilitated between family members		23	

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Weapon-wounded Libyans evacuated to Turkish hospitals received visits from ICRC delegates; some of them took the opportunity to send news to their families back home.

As in previous years, the ICRC participated in IHL training for military officers taking part in courses run by NATO's Ankara-based Partnership for Peace Training Center.

Numerous ministries, bar associations, universities and city libraries received the newly published Turkish-language version of the ICRC study on customary IHL produced in 2010 by academics at Galatasaray University. In other IHL-related developments: to promote the teaching of the subject and build a network of academics in Turkey around IHL issues, visits were made to various universities; and a Turkish version of the brochure "IHL: Answers to your Questions" was completed jointly by the Turkish Red Crescent and the ICRC to serve as a basic public dissemination tool.

The ICRC helped boost national capacities to respond to emergencies by providing numerous medical faculties and other relevant stakeholders with print and CD copies of the Turkish-language version of the ICRC's war-surgery manual.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In conformity with the agreement on the ICRC's presence in Turkey, the Turkish authorities continued to receive notification of the detention/internment in Iraq of Turkish nationals visited by the ICRC. At the same time, families in Turkey were able to avail of the ICRC family-links service to renew or maintain contact with relatives detained/interned in Iraq or elsewhere, for example in Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Libya, Tunisia and Uzbekistan, and visited by ICRC delegates. Families in Turkey received 33 RCMs from and sent 37 RCMs and 17 family parcels to relatives detained/interned abroad. Those with relatives interned in the Bagram Theater Internment Facility in Afghanistan were able to communicate with them by telephone from the ICRC's Ankara office; each internee was allowed to make one call a month to their family. A total of 23 such calls were made (see *Afghanistan*).

On 27 and 28 November, the mother and sister of a Turkish citizen held in Dohuk (northern Iraq) were allowed to visit the detainee. Their trip was organized by the ICRC and they were accompanied throughout the journey by an ICRC representative from the Ankara office.

An initial plan to offer to organize a course on health in prisons for Turkish prison doctors, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, did not go ahead.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

Of the first 12 Libyan weapon-wounded patients evacuated by the Turkish NGO Humanitarian Relief Foundation (IHH) to two Istanbul hospitals, 11 were visited by an Ankara-based ICRC delegate in late March and again in early April. At their request, they received Arabic-Turkish dictionaries. Some took the opportunity to exchange news with their families back home through the ICRC.

To help boost medical providers' capacities to respond to emergencies resulting in weapon wounds, 78 medical faculties, the Turkish Surgery Association and other relevant stakeholders received 350 print and 300 CD copies of the Turkish-language version of the ICRC's war-surgery manual.

## AUTHORITIES

Given Turkey's global influence and potential role in facilitating neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action in response to needs arising from armed conflict or other situations of violence in many contexts, the ICRC sought to develop dialogue with the Turkish authorities on humanitarian issues of common concern and to gain their support for ICRC operations in countries where Turkey had influence.

However, under the terms of its agreement with the authorities on maintaining a temporary presence in Turkey, the ICRC was mainly limited to carrying out activities directly related to the armed conflict in Iraq (see *People deprived of their freedom*).

The ICRC nevertheless stood ready to carry out other activities in Turkey falling within its universally recognized humanitarian mandate. These included offering technical expertise to the authorities in incorporating IHL rules into national legislation, acceding to certain IHL treaties and ratifying Additional Protocol III. Government ministries were among the recipients of the Turkish-language version of the ICRC study on customary IHL produced by Galatasaray University (see *Civil society*). Meanwhile, plans progressed to gather input from Turkish academics to help enhance an ICRC study on the compatibility of domestic legislation with IHL.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

As part of the ICRC's ongoing cooperation with NATO's Partnership for Peace Training Center in Ankara, some 200 military officers enrolled in courses there learnt more about the ICRC, its roots, mandate and services and IHL, receiving various ICRC publications during six presentations at the centre.

The Gülhane Military Medical Academy was among the recipients of the Turkish-language version of the ICRC's war-surgery manual (see *Wounded and sick*).

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Visits to Libyan weapon-wounded patients in Turkish hospitals (see *Wounded and sick*) provided an opportunity for the leadership of the IHH and the ICRC to develop dialogue on issues of mutual interest.

Galatasaray University published the Turkish-language version of the ICRC study on customary IHL, completed at the end of 2010 by a team of lecturers with ICRC editorial and financial support. Recipients of some 400 copies already distributed included the Ministries of Culture and Tourism, Defence, Education, Interior and Justice, 47 universities, 82 city libraries and 11 bar associations.

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Following earlier contacts with lecturers at Galatasaray, Kültür and Marmara universities, meetings were held with lecturers at Adana, Eskisehir, Izmir and Konya universities to promote the teaching of IHL and build a network of academics in Turkey around IHL issues. University libraries received IHL publications.

The training department of the Turkish Red Crescent, together with the Ministry of Education, explored the possibility of including elements of the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme in a new teaching module on human rights and civic education being tested in 20 secondary schools in 10 cities. They visited pilot schools and interviewed teachers to obtain feedback on the programme's content and teaching materials.

The National Society and the ICRC completed the Turkish version of the brochure "IHL: Answers to your Questions", a basic tool for use in public dissemination sessions. The publication, 2,000 copies of which were distributed to National Society branches, bore the logos of both organizations. It was also posted on the National Society's website.

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

The Turkish Red Crescent played an active role in providing humanitarian relief to victims of the armed conflicts in Libya and Somalia. On the home front, together with government agencies and NGOs, it also carried out a large-scale relief operation in response to the earthquake in the eastern city of Van on 23 October.

At the end of April, the National Society, in cooperation with the authorities, set up camps along the Syrian border to accommodate Syrians fleeing unrest in their country. Some 7,500 Syrians were being housed in the camps at the end of the year. The ICRC repeatedly asked to be allowed to visit these camps, for which an agreement on the working modalities had not yet been reached.

The ICRC stood ready to work with the National Society in the areas of Safer Access, restoring family links and IHL dissemination and, with the International Federation, to develop dialogue with the Society to strengthen Movement coordination mechanisms.

# BRUSSELS

**COVERING:** Belgium; Institutions of the European Union (EU), the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, NATO, the NATO Parliamentary Assembly and key armed forces in Western Europe

The ICRC has been working in Brussels since 1999, building strong institutional and operational relations with European Union institutions, the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, 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, to mobilize political, diplomatic and financial support for its activities and to ensure that relevant military decision-makers in Western Europe view the ICRC as the main reference point for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

## CONTEXT

The European Union (EU) remained involved in crisis management and conflict resolution worldwide and was a major global provider of humanitarian aid.

The EU expressed particular concern about the uprisings in Arab countries and the armed conflicts in Côte d'Ivoire, Libya and Yemen. It continued to monitor other major armed conflicts or situations of violence and pursued efforts to help find a settlement to the 2008 conflict over South Ossetia, primarily by co-chairing the "Geneva Talks" with the UN and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). Within the framework of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), 13 EU field missions were under way; after being agreed, an EU military mission to support humanitarian operations in Libya was not requested by OCHA, a pre-condition for its activation.

While Hungary and Poland held the EU presidency in 2011, EU States and institutions continued to implement the provisions of the Lisbon Treaty, notably with the European External Action Service (EEAS), chaired by the high representative for foreign affairs, playing a pivotal role in the implementation of the EU foreign policy and the CSDP. The EU Council's Working Group on Public International Law continued to work on IHL-related issues, while the Working Group on Humanitarian Aid and Food Aid and the European Commission focused on implementation of the plan of action of the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid (ECHA). The European Commission also worked on setting up the European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps.

The Council of Europe and the OSCE regularly addressed issues with a humanitarian dimension, especially in relation to the conflicts in the Caucasus and the arrival of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees in the Mediterranean region.

NATO's International Security Assistance Force began a troop reduction process aimed at ending its combat role in Afghanistan by the end of 2014. NATO took the lead in the UN-endorsed coalition intervention in Libya. In Kosovo<sup>1</sup>, the NATO-led international peacekeeping force pursued its peace-support operation, in cooperation with the UN, the EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo and other actors. NATO also pursued its operation to counter piracy off the Somali coast.

### EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	67
Assistance	-
Prevention	2,395
Cooperation with National Societies	181
General	-

► **2,642**

of which: Overheads 161

### IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	89%
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### PERSONNEL

Expatriates	2
National staff (daily workers not included)	10

### KEY POINTS

#### In 2011, the ICRC:

- discussed with European Union institutions major humanitarian issues, the integration of IHL into their decisions and policies, and the availability of ICRC expertise and experience to help in that process
- president exchanged views on pressing humanitarian issues during 4 meetings with the European commissioner for international cooperation, humanitarian aid and crisis response
- as an acknowledged key neutral, independent and impartial humanitarian actor with specific expertise and capacities, strengthened operational dialogue with NATO command structures, facilitating ICRC operations in Libya
- briefed NATO military personnel on the ICRC and IHL during military exercises or predeployment training
- together with the Belgian Red Cross and the Network on Humanitarian Action, organized an introductory seminar on IHL for the first time for EU and NATO staff, Belgian civil servants, diplomats and NGO representatives
- coordinated activities with European National Societies and the International Federation through the Brussels-based Red Cross/EU Office

1. UN Security Council Resolution 1244

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The Brussels delegation continued to foster relations with NATO and EU institutions and contribute to the ICRC's dialogue with the Council of Europe and the OSCE to ensure that IHL and humanitarian issues were given due consideration in their decisions, policies and programmes. It also drew attention to specific humanitarian issues with a view to contributing to European efforts to protect and assist conflict victims worldwide.

Discussions with EU bodies centred on situations requiring humanitarian action and ICRC operations in major contexts such as Côte d'Ivoire and Libya, particularly relevant in light of the CSDP and the implementation of the EU Guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL. Dialogue also touched on thematic issues such as migration, missing persons, civil-military relations and the ICRC project to strengthen legal protection for victims of armed conflict.

Dialogue with the EEAS expanded, notably following developments linked to the CSDP, through new contacts with relevant civilian and military bodies. Discussions on pressing humanitarian issues between the European commissioner for international cooperation, humanitarian aid and crisis response and the ICRC president reinforced the close contacts maintained with the EU Commission and the Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) in particular.

Interaction with NATO headquarters, NATO's Allied Command Transformation (ACT) and the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) developed, in the last case notably after NATO operations in Libya began. Exchanges covered immediate operational issues there and in other contexts, in particular in Afghanistan, the specific role of the ICRC and other common humanitarian concerns. ICRC participation in NATO conferences and presentations on IHL and ICRC working methods provided during NATO training activities, including predeployment exercises, enhanced dialogue and mutual understanding at field and central level. Contacts similarly developed with the US European Command (EUCOM) and African Command (AFRICOM).

In addition to regular information provided electronically to its wide network, the ICRC promoted humanitarian principles and action and IHL during events run by think-tanks, NGOs and humanitarian organizations based in Brussels. Likewise, events co-organized with various partners enabled students, academics, representatives of international organizations and NGOs to learn more about IHL and ICRC activities and to debate current humanitarian challenges, as was the case for peacekeeping operations during the 12th Bruges Colloquium on IHL.

To ensure the coherence of Movement humanitarian diplomacy, the ICRC remained in continuous contact with 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 (see *Europe*) following their conviction by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia were monitored or visited by the delegation.

## AUTHORITIES

To encourage the integration of IHL and humanitarian perspectives into EU activities and decisions, dialogue was fostered with EU institutions, in particular the EU Council, the EU presidency, the EEAS and the EU Commission.

Topics broached included: major contexts such as Côte d'Ivoire and Libya; EU military missions; thematic issues, notably migration and missing persons; the ICRC's study on the current state of IHL; implementation of the EU Guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL; the ECHA and the European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps; and follow-up to the 30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and preparations for the 31st International Conference.

Within this framework, the European commissioner for international cooperation, humanitarian aid and crisis response and the ICRC president met four times. These meetings directly supported ICRC field operations and regular working relations with ECHO dealing with financial support to the ICRC. The EU Council's Political Security Committee twice invited the ICRC president to address its members. A European Parliament committee welcomed ICRC input during a debate on civil-military cooperation, while developments in the CSDP led to extended contacts with relevant EU civilian and military entities, aimed primarily at promoting independent humanitarian action. Members of Council working groups made use in their debates of ICRC operational briefings or input on IHL.

Council of Europe bodies and the OSCE also benefited from ICRC expertise and advice on humanitarian issues and IHL integration during debates, as appropriate.

Interaction with NATO headquarters and NATO's ACT and Civil-Military Fusion Center in Norfolk, Virginia, United States of America, was extended (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*). A meeting with NATO's assistant secretary-general for political affairs and contacts with participants in the spring and autumn sessions of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly resulted in exchanges on IHL-related matters and the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan and Libya. Other conferences and bilateral meetings provided opportunities to share views on various issues such as civil-military relations and nuclear, radiological, biological and chemical threats and cyber warfare.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The ICRC president and NATO's SHAPE agreed to strengthen mutual dialogue.

Operational dialogue with SHAPE in Mons (Belgium) and its three subordinate Allied Joint Force Commands in Brunssum (Netherlands), Lisbon (Portugal) and Naples (Italy) intensified after NATO operations in Libya began in March, resulting in the establishment of a dedicated communication channel with the relevant NATO command structures to discuss issues of mutual concern (see *Libya*).

Numerous NATO officers attended briefings on IHL and ICRC activities during military exercises or while attending courses at the NATO School and Defence College, as well as in military academic fora of member States. Military officers at NATO's Joint Warfare Centre in Stavanger (Norway) and at its Joint Forces Training Centre in Bydgoszcz (Poland) benefited from

specific briefings on ICRC activities in Afghanistan during pre-deployment events. The annual NATO legal conference held in Lisbon received ICRC input on various IHL-related issues relevant to NATO operations, and first contacts were established with NATO's Joint Analysis Lessons Learned Centre there. For the first time ever, NATO's Military Committee members attended a presentation on the ICRC's mandate, activities and neutral, impartial and independent approach to humanitarian action.

Two NATO-organized conferences contributed to strengthening dialogue with NATO's ACT in Norfolk. These conferences, respectively in Helsinki and in Warsaw, served as fora for discussion of issues such as information sharing and NATO's comprehensive approach to crisis management, integrating political, civilian and military components.

Further high-level contacts established with the US EUCOM and AFRICOM notably helped facilitate ICRC access to the operational chain of command when needed, as during the Libyan conflict.

Nordic Red Cross Societies and the ICRC broadened discussions on the Societies' relations with their national armed forces, notably with regard to their role during military exercises.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

Brussels being an ideal forum for dialogue on IHL and related humanitarian issues, numerous events organized by think-tanks, NGOs and humanitarian organizations provided opportunities to relay information to participants about ICRC activities and views on humanitarian issues.

In coordination with ECHO, the Belgian Red Cross and the Network on Humanitarian Action, the ICRC organized a first introductory seminar on IHL for EU and NATO institutions, diplomatic representations to these organizations, Belgian civil servants and NGO representatives. Participants provided positive feedback on this initiative.

In Bruges, the 12th Colloquium on IHL, co-organized with the College of Europe, was dedicated to issues related to the legal framework of peacekeeping operations conducted by international organizations. It brought together some 120 researchers, university lecturers and experts from governments and international organizations. The EU Institute for Security Studies in Paris, France, and the ICRC published a report on their 2010 first colloquium and started to prepare a second colloquium on urban violence.

Postgraduate students familiarized themselves with IHL during ICRC courses at College of Europe campuses in Bruges and Natolin (Poland).

Regular meetings between major NGOs/NGO networks and the ICRC on operational issues and other topics of common concern helped strengthen humanitarian coordination at field level and in their relations with the European Commission.

European media services and the large network of ICRC contacts in EU institutions and NATO received regular electronic information from the ICRC, including news releases and operational updates, which they drew on in their work. Joint ECHO/ICRC communication activities continued and included an IHL seminar (see above) and the production of a new audiovisual spot featuring the Health Care in Danger project.

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

Coordination between the Red Cross/EU Office and the ICRC, as well as regular meetings of the Platform for European Red Cross Cooperation on Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Migrants and of the European Legal Support Group, facilitated coherence in Movement-wide humanitarian diplomacy with European institutions. They also notably helped in sharing operational best practices, for example regarding unaccompanied/separated migrant children, following up the pledges made by member States and National Societies at the 30th International Conference and preparing the 31st International Conference.

# 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, the 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.

## 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. To this end, the ITS conducted missions in Poland and the Russian Federation for talks with representatives of archives, victims' organizations and research institutes.

During the period under review, the ITS received 12,941 requests from 69 countries, mainly from victims of persecution under the Third Reich or their relatives. 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 keen interest in the work of the ITS following the opening of the archives to the public in November 2007, which had required the ITS to adapt its services to accommodate this additional focus. The ITS and various historical and other institutions extended their cooperation, and further research projects started. Work with schools, universities and other educational institutions progressed.

The ITS continued the digitization of its archival holdings, focusing mainly on the 3 million correspondence files, the most elaborate sub-project of the digitization process. Almost the entire collection of historical files, containing about 30 million documents on National Socialist persecution, forced labour and emigration, had already been scanned and handed over to institutions in seven countries. In December, the Wiener Library in London, United Kingdom, was the latest institution to receive digital copies.

The International Commission (IC) for the ITS concluded discussions on the future structure of the service and the role of a new institutional partner, namely the German Federal Archives, in view of the ICRC's withdrawal, officially announced for the end of 2012. At a ceremony in Berlin, Germany, in December 2011, the IC members signed new agreements governing the future management and tasks of the institution.

### EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	220
Assistance	-
Prevention	364
Cooperation with National Societies	-
General	-

► 584

of which: Overheads 36

### IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	89%
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### PERSONNEL

Expatriates	2
National staff (daily workers not included)	0

### KEY POINTS

#### In 2011, the International Tracing Service (ITS):

- provided answers to 9,598 humanitarian enquiries from victims of Nazi persecution or their families, the majority within 8 weeks of receipt
- extended access by researchers to its collections containing about 30 million documents on National Socialist persecution, forced labour and emigration
- developed several new projects with schools and universities in the field of teacher training on the basis of the 2010 pedagogical concept for partnerships with educational institutions
- completed the digitization of a first batch of 300,000 correspondence files (out of a total of 3 million)
- contributed to the conclusion of negotiations relating to the future of the institution

## **ITS ACTION AND RESULTS**

### **CIVILIANS**

#### **Victims of Nazi persecution and their families receive answers**

Approximately 81% (10,540) of all requests addressed to the ITS came from direct victims (3%) or their relatives; these humanitarian requests averaged 880 per month (compared to 850 in 2010), reflecting people's continuing strong interest, especially in Eastern European countries, in information regarding the fate of relatives. After Germany, the second largest number of enquiries came from the Russian Federation.

The increased number of requests was partly attributable to ITS public promotion work through the media, publications, events and exhibitions, and missions to Poland and the Russian Federation (see *Context*). Further improvements were made to the Russian-language website (launched in 2010), which was being widely used in Eastern European countries.

During the period under review, 9,598 humanitarian enquiries received an answer, the majority within 8 weeks of receipt. The internal data protection handbook on the handling of humanitarian requests, introduced in 2010, continued to be particularly useful in dealing with tracing requests for immediate next of kin such as parents and siblings. In many cases, the ITS helped provide information obtained from its large archive, through its contacts with various institutions in Germany or via the worldwide Red Cross and Red Crescent network. In one case, the ITS not only facilitated the re-establishment of family links but also enabled a man to find out his real name and birth place. In another, the ITS helped a mother in Belarus to find the daughter she had been forced to give up for adoption in the post-war years.

#### **New initiative launched to return survivors' belongings**

In May 2011, the ITS published an online list of personal belongings remaining in the archives to facilitate their return to survivors of Nazi persecution or their families. In its efforts to hand back these personal belongings, the ITS relied on the support of survivors or their relatives, as well as of partner organizations, researchers and journalists. Some 3,400 such items were still held in the archives. They included 2,400 and 330 items from the Neuengamme and Dachau concentration camps respectively, as well as items belonging to people held by the Gestapo in Hamburg, in the Bergen-Belsen and Natzweiler-Struthoff concentration camps, or in the Amersfoort and Compiègne transit camps. By the end of 2011, owners' names had been found for 2,900 items; these included 476 items for which the owners' names had been found by means of thorough research in the archives. Thanks to the online list, some 55 items were returned in 2011.

#### **ITS research and information services developed**

In 2011, 2,634 people visited the ITS. Scholars and journalists continued to show interest in the ITS as an important and still widely unexplored source of information; in 2011, the service recorded 1,487 requests made by researchers and 254 by journalists and other interested parties. The restrictions concerning the release of copies to researchers were lifted in November 2011. The rules on fees and tariffs and the online form for research requests were revised accordingly.

Work to accommodate researchers and improve their access to archive materials continued. To that end, the ITS organized a two-day workshop in October on the "Usability of the ITS

Archives", attended by archivists from seven IC member countries; the workshop results were presented to and approved by the IC in November. Additional search tools were to be made available, providing an overview of the whole ITS archive collection and access to an additional collection (the "Lebensborn" file). ITS staff completed the scanning and indexing of documents relating to the tracing of children and what were known as factual documents on Nazi persecution. The digitization of a first batch of 300,000 correspondence files (out of a total of 3 million) was completed, making the files ready for dispatch to partner organizations in IC member States. In December 2011, the ITS also handed over digital copies to the Wiener Library in London. Researchers were thus able to make use of the ITS collections, containing about 30 million documents on National Socialist persecution, forced labour and emigration, through institutions in eight countries.

The ITS advanced in its research project on the death marches from concentration camps and discussed the initial results at a two-day international conference in November. A catalogue of camps for displaced persons was to be presented to partner organizations for completion. The 2010 pedagogical concept for partnerships with educational institutions led to a first conference for educators in April 2011 and to several new projects with schools and universities in the field of teacher training.

#### **ITS prepares for future management change**

To ensure the sustainability of its services, the ITS, together with the ICRC, continued to take an active part in the IC's deliberations on the future of the institution (see *Context*). The IC members supervising the work of the ITS signed two new agreements governing the future tasks and management structure of the organization. These agreements formally extended the tasks of the ITS into areas such as historical research, education, commemoration and cataloguing, thereby broadening the existing main mandate of tracing. The future director of the ITS would be directly selected and appointed by unanimous decision of the IC. A new provision related to the role of an institutional partner, which will be taken on by the German Federal Archives as of January 2013. The role of the institutional partner was to advise and work together with the IC and the ITS director in the areas of conservation and preservation, cataloguing and indexing, budgeting and auditing. To ensure a smooth transition following the ICRC's withdrawal from the management of the institution at the end of 2012, additional efforts were under way to reinforce the ITS's internal management.

# LONDON

COVERING: Republic of Ireland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



ICRC mission

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	86
Assistance	-
Prevention	583
Cooperation with National Societies	735
General	-

► **1,404**

of which: Overheads 86

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	86%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	3
National staff (daily workers not included)	0

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- president and senior UK government officials met and exchanged views on humanitarian issues of common interest
- discussed with UK Defence Ministry officials lessons learnt in relation to detention and the conduct of hostilities in Afghanistan
- hosted a series of dedicated public events to raise awareness of various humanitarian issues, which included the launch in the UK parliament of an edition of the *International Review of the Red Cross* featuring Afghanistan
- renewed its Partnership Framework Agreement with the British Red Cross on a far-reaching range of activities and operations
- deepened its understanding of humanitarian issues in Northern Ireland to help it develop appropriate activities there
- and the Republic of Ireland government launched a joint study on the compatibility of Irish legislation with IHL

Set up in 2003, the London mission focuses on pursuing humanitarian diplomacy and facilitating ICRC operations in the field. Through contact with the British government, armed forces, members of parliament, think-tanks, the media and international NGOs, it seeks to improve understanding of and secure broad support for IHL and ICRC and Movement operations. It also works with the Irish authorities on the incorporation of IHL into national legislation. The London mission operates in partnership with the British Red Cross in a wide range of areas of common interest and cooperates with the Irish Red Cross Society.

## CONTEXT

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK), the governing Conservative-Liberal Democrat coalition pursued far-reaching austerity measures to reduce the national debt, drawing criticism from the political opposition, trade unions and diverse groups across the country. In August, riots and looting broke out in some of the UK's main cities, notably London, lasting several days before law and order were restored.

New episodes of sectarian violence in some parts of Northern Ireland resulted in a number of casualties from bomb attacks and the use of firearms, drawing condemnation from the main political parties in the power-sharing executive.

UK armed forces remained engaged in the non-international armed conflict in Afghanistan, from where they were due to withdraw by the end of 2014. The UK was also a major supporter of and participant in the NATO-led multilateral military intervention in Libya launched in March in implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1973.

Various UK-based diaspora groups, such as the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights and Libyan communities, expressed their views publicly on events in their respective countries.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC president and senior UK government officials exchanged views in April on issues of common interest, in particular in relation to major ongoing armed conflicts, fostering mutual understanding on these and other pressing humanitarian concerns. The talks also touched on the protection afforded to victims of armed conflict under IHL.

In April, the ICRC established a presence in Belfast in order to improve its understanding of the humanitarian consequences of sectarian violence in Northern Ireland, with a view to shaping its potential future activities there in line with the relevant provisions of its mandate. To this end, it continued to develop and expand dialogue with key actors in Northern Ireland, including the authorities, security forces and former paramilitary groups, as well as with victim groups and key NGOs.

In 2011, the London mission received 120 ICRC visitors, whose expertise in various domains contributed extensively to the work of the ICRC in the UK. They engaged in dialogue with government officials aimed at ensuring that ICRC positions and

perspectives were taken into account in relevant UK government decision-making processes, contributed to briefing the media and exchanging information with humanitarian organizations, and participated in public events on humanitarian issues.

A number of public events were held by the ICRC in the UK in 2011. Their scope, diversity and focus helped the ICRC to position itself within the debate on humanitarian issues and to raise awareness of them and their consequences.

UK defence officials and the ICRC jointly examined lessons learnt from their working relationship in Afghanistan and considered ways to improve its effectiveness. Senior armed forces officers continued to learn more about IHL and the ICRC during presentations at military academies and institutions.

In coordination with the Irish Red Cross, the Irish authorities and the ICRC launched a study on the compatibility of the Republic of Ireland's legislation with IHL. A research unit based at Cambridge University, jointly funded by the British Red Cross and the ICRC, released an update of the customary IHL public database, comprising new entries on relevant practice in 30 countries.

The armed conflict in Libya and the unrest in the Syrian Arab Republic led to exchanges of information with representatives of their respective diasporas about ICRC operations in these countries. Media outlets welcomed ICRC information and perspectives on events related to the "Arab Spring" and on contexts such as Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire and Somalia. This provided opportunities for numerous live interviews on major TV and radio channels.

After the launch of the Health Care in Danger project in the UK, plans progressed to hold a symposium on the security and effective delivery of health care in armed conflict and other situations of violence, co-organized with the British Red Cross and the British and World Medical Associations.

The British Red Cross and the ICRC further consolidated their partnership with the signing of a third Partnership Framework Agreement covering 2011–2013 in various fields of cooperation. The importance of this partnership was emphasized at a meeting between the National Society's leadership and the ICRC president.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Individuals resident in the UK and Ireland after their release from the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba met and kept in touch with ICRC representatives in 2011. This followed extensive meetings in 2010 which helped the ICRC gain insight into these former internees' perceptions of the organization during their captivity, the difficulties they faced since their release, and ways in which they could be assisted.

## AUTHORITIES

UK government ministers and secretaries of State and the ICRC president held talks in London in April. They exchanged views on the situation in countries such as Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, Libya and Yemen. The talks also covered the protection afforded to victims of armed conflict under IHL, the status of the ICRC's presence in the UK and the funding of ICRC operations. In other meetings, government officials learnt more about specific ICRC operations, being briefed at times by field delegates. Other topics of discussion included the Health Care in Danger project and the 31st International Conference. The UK authorities and the ICRC

agreed on a protocol recognizing the confidentiality of ICRC work and related documents.

Building on its relationship with parliamentarians, the ICRC briefed the Defence Select Committee – the parliamentary body responsible for holding the armed forces to account – on specific contexts and on how the organization's mandate related to its current or proposed activities in the UK.

Representatives of all authorities concerned and the ICRC discussed the humanitarian consequences of sectarian violence in Northern Ireland. Networking was also extended with members of devolved political parties in Northern Ireland aimed at enhancing their knowledge of the ICRC's mandate and deepening the ICRC's understanding of the local context.

The Republic of Ireland government and the ICRC launched a joint study on the compatibility of Irish legislation with IHL.

The research unit based at Cambridge University, jointly funded by the British Red Cross and the ICRC, released an update of the customary IHL public database, including fresh information on State practice in 30 countries.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The Ministry of Defence and the ICRC reviewed their working relationship in Afghanistan and examined ways of improving its effectiveness, specifically with regard to people held by UK forces. The positive results of the exercise led both parties to envisage such reviews on an annual basis, in parallel with their regular meetings on topics of mutual concern.

Senior military officers deepened their knowledge of the ICRC and humanitarian action in conflict situations during presentations at the Joint Services Command and Staff College, the UK Defence Academy and the Military Stabilisation Support Group.

One Irish officer participated in the 2011 Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations (see *International law and cooperation*).

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Contacts with members of diaspora groups in the UK, including from India, Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic, enabled the ICRC both to benefit from their knowledge and perspectives regarding the situation in their respective countries and to communicate key messages on various topics, including IHL and humanitarian concerns, to their constituencies.

Regular contact with mainstream media provided opportunities to relay essential information on humanitarian challenges and concerns in relation to contexts such as Afghanistan, Libya, Somalia and the Syrian Arab Republic and to the Health Care in Danger project to a wide audience, including via live radio and television interviews.

A series of public events highlighted humanitarian concerns throughout 2011, including the Humanity in War exhibition at Edinburgh Castle and the first-ever launch of an edition of the *International Review of the Red Cross* in parliament. The *Review* featured Afghanistan, and in that context the launch ceremony included a panel discussion, bringing together senior political and civil society figures. Young British Red Cross volunteers also participated in a satellite TEDxRC2 event.

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After the launch of the Health Care in Danger project in the UK, plans progressed to hold a symposium on the security and effective delivery of health care in armed conflict and other situations of violence in conjunction with the British Red Cross and the British and World Medical Associations.

Regular dialogue with various humanitarian organizations, NGOs, think-tanks and academic institutions contributed to the sharing of information, when appropriate, to enhance complementarity of action and foster humanitarian debate.

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

After reviewing their 2009 agreement, the British Red Cross and the ICRC signed a new Partnership Framework Agreement covering 2011–2013. Its importance was underscored at a meeting between the National Society's leadership and the ICRC president and during a British Red Cross-hosted panel discussion attended by various National Societies and the ICRC director-general. The agreement aimed to strengthen various areas of cooperation, including restoring family links, staff secondment and training, promotion of IHL and the Movement in the UK, and coordination between the two organizations. The annual partnership meeting and visits from ICRC representatives to the UK and vice versa provided opportunities for both organizations to develop relations at working level.

Given the ICRC's presence in Northern Ireland, the British Red Cross and the ICRC held regular meetings to coordinate their respective roles in that context. They also coordinated on a range of public events (see *Civil society*).

Discussions with the Irish Red Cross focused on its input to the updating of the ICRC's study on customary IHL and on a study of the compatibility of Irish legislation with IHL (see *Authorities*).

# PARIS



ICRC delegation

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	91
Assistance	-
Prevention	1,169
Cooperation with National Societies	190
General	-

► **1,451**  
of which: Overheads 89

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	85%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	1
National staff (daily workers not included)	5

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- pursued humanitarian diplomacy aimed at garnering support for its operations worldwide, promoting IHL and its integration into national legislation, and stimulating debate on humanitarian issues
- raised awareness of IHL, humanitarian issues and its mandate through public events, including four web-based public debates and the creation of a photo-journalism award to promote the Health Care in Danger project
- launched the photo-book "11 Women Facing War" with a dedicated photographic exhibition in Paris
- briefed armed forces officers at military academies and Defence Ministry legal advisers on IHL
- continued cooperation with the French Red Cross in fields such as first aid and the Safer Access approach
- visited or monitored detainees transferred to France from abroad, including those convicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and shared its findings confidentially with the authorities

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 2011, undertaking high-profile diplomatic initiatives in contexts of interest to the ICRC and assuming the presidency of the G8 and G20 international fora. The French armed forces remained engaged in Afghanistan, played a key role in Côte d'Ivoire's transition and were among the leading forces engaged in Libya, among other things, and participated in UN and European Union peace-keeping 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 second half of the year was dominated by the Eurozone debt crisis, which led to numerous meetings between the French and German heads of State aimed at resolving the issue. Campaigning for presidential elections scheduled for April/May 2012 started with several political personalities announcing their intention to run.

## 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 (CNCDDH), foreign opposition movements based in the country and Paris-based international organizations, as well as NGOs and the media.

Meetings between the French authorities and the ICRC focused on contexts where French armed forces were operating, including Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire or Libya. Contacts with members of the operational commands enabled the regular sharing of information on humanitarian issues in these contexts. Other topics discussed included matters of common concern, including the preparation of the 31st International Conference. During a visit to Paris, the ICRC president exchanged views with the French foreign and defence ministers on the situation in trouble spots and notably on the draft Protocol VI to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, asserting that it should not undermine the provisions of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

In addition to work accomplished with parliamentarians and the CNCDDH on accession to and implementation of IHL treaties,

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total	
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>			
<b>ICRC visits</b>			<b>UAMs/SCs*</b>
Detainees visited and monitored individually		3	
Number of visits carried out		3	
Number of places of detention visited		3	

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

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. It also gave presentations on IHL at leading academic and research institutions and supported students in IHL research.

The delegation, together with the French Red Cross and other partners, allocated considerable resources to several projects to stimulate and inform public interest in humanitarian issues and the ICRC's mandate and activities. These included: developing its presence on social media (e.g. blog, Facebook page and Twitter account); setting up photographic exhibitions; and launching a special photographic award to promote the ICRC's Health Care in Danger project.

Delegates visited and monitored detainees transferred to France from abroad, including some convicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), 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 and continued to implement a cooperation agreement to make French Red Cross expertise in first aid available to ICRC operations. The delegation also organized a workshop on the Safer Access approach for staff at the French Red Cross branch in Mayotte.

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees transferred to France from abroad, as well as people detained in France following their conviction by the ICTY and others held prior to their transfer to The Hague, were monitored or visited by the delegation. Visits included private interviews. Any findings and recommendations were shared confidentially with the detaining authorities.

Former internees transferred to France from the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba and ICRC delegates maintained contact, as did family members of people detained there.

### AUTHORITIES

In the framework of the broad discussions on multiple humanitarian issues between the French authorities and the ICRC, the ICRC president exchanged views with the French foreign and defence ministers, with a particular focus on contexts where French armed forces were operating. During these meetings, the ICRC president also broached thematic issues of concern; he notably asserted the need to ensure that the draft Protocol VI to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons did not undermine the provisions of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Parliamentarians and Defence, Foreign and Justice Ministry representatives worked closely with the ICRC on accession to and implementation of IHL treaties, in particular Additional Protocol III

and the Convention on Enforced Disappearance. They welcomed ICRC input into discussions on the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions and contributed to updating the ICRC customary IHL study. Some 50 French government, military, university, CNCDH and humanitarian NGO representatives participated in a debate around ICRC proposals for "Strengthening legal protection for victims of armed conflicts" (see *International law and cooperation*). Defence and Foreign Ministry officials and ICRC delegates reviewed topics of particular interest to the ICRC to be debated at the 31st International Conference, as well as the ICRC position on the Convention against Torture.

The CNCDH involved the delegation in its meetings as an observer and sought its advice on topics such as the operations of private military and security companies in armed conflict, arms treaties, the "responsibility to protect" and humanitarian action.

Meetings with representatives of four France-based foreign opposition groups from the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic provided opportunities to enhance their understanding of and support for the ICRC's mandate and operations.

UNESCO received ICRC input at its informal meeting of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, as well as at its workshops on the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict and on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The Defence Ministry and the ICRC regularly exchanged views on humanitarian issues of mutual interest (see *Authorities*). Meetings with members of the operational commands enabled the regular sharing of information on humanitarian issues in contexts such as Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, Libya and Somalia.

The ministry continued to organize training in IHL and worked on further integrating it into military curricula, drawing on ICRC expertise as needed. In parallel, it received support to raise awareness of IHL during information sessions for the military. Some 50 ministry legal advisers learnt more about IHL and the ICRC during briefings prior to their deployment abroad or nationally. Following this course, other armed forces divisions and the delegation discussed ad hoc IHL training for officers similarly deployed. Likewise, 400 high-ranking military officers improved their IHL knowledge during six courses at military academies in Lyon, Paris and Salon-de-Provence.

No French officer participated in the 2011 Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations.

### CIVIL SOCIETY

Media, academic and NGO circles received regular information on topics of ICRC concern. Relevant articles appeared in the French-language press, some based on 65 interviews on operational

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topics. Five new ICRC audiovisual productions on various humanitarian topics enriched the Paris-based International Radio and Television University, chaired by Radio France, which runs high-quality television and radio programmes on IHL-related subjects for an international audience.

Some 31,000 people in major French cities visited the ICRC's "Humanity in War" and "11 Women Facing War" photographic exhibitions. The latter in Paris illustrated the resilience of women affected by armed conflict and supported the launch of a photo-book on the same topic produced by an independent photographer. A journalist won a special photographic award – the "Visa d'Or humanitaire du CICR" created to promote the ICRC's Health Care in Danger project – for her work in Yemen, which was subsequently shown at the 31st International Conference. Two French journalists won the ICRC-sponsored prize at the 51st Monte Carlo Television Festival for their documentary on Tunisia's popular uprising.

Academics, journalists and the wider public discussed humanitarian issues and ICRC activities on the ICRC blog ([www.cicr.blog.lemonde.fr](http://www.cicr.blog.lemonde.fr)) and Facebook page, which featured 179 multimedia postings and received 8,740 visitors respectively. A newly launched ICRC Twitter account in French had 862 followers by year-end. Some 50 academics, researchers, journalists and representatives of the authorities, armed forces, National Society, NGOs and international organizations joined each of the four ICRC public debates on humanitarian issues, streamed live online at [www.lesinfos.com](http://www.lesinfos.com) and posted on the ICRC blog.

To boost IHL promotion in academic circles, the delegation began developing an interactive online IHL course and promoting it. At their request, some 15 students undertaking research on IHL at master's or doctorate level received input from the delegation.

French humanitarian NGOs and other relevant organizations invited the ICRC to participate in conferences and debates, contributing to improved coordination of humanitarian action.

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

The French Red Cross and the ICRC maintained their dialogue on practical issues regarding contexts in which both were working, such as Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Libya, Mali, Niger and Sudan, including during talks in Paris between the ICRC and French Red Cross presidents. They worked together on staff training and restoring family links and organized IHL and Movement promotional events, such as photographic exhibitions (see *Civil society*).

The two organizations continued to implement a joint project making French Red Cross first-aid expertise available to National Societies and ICRC operations. At the request of the national headquarters, the delegation conducted a workshop on the Safer Access approach for 22 staff at the Mayotte branch.

# COLOMBIA



ICRC/AR\_2011  
 + ICRC delegation + ICRC sub-delegation + ICRC office

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	7,834
Assistance	19,979
Prevention	3,822
Cooperation with National Societies	1,359
General	-

► **32,994**  
 of which: Overheads 2,014

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	81%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	67
National staff (daily workers not included)	291

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- with parties to the conflict, raised concerns regarding the protection of civilians and medical services
- working with the Colombian Red Cross and State agencies, provided some 48,500 IDPs and residents affected by conflict and flood with emergency relief, and 50,633 people with the means to earn their own income
- boosted access to health/medical care for 32,860 civilians living in 7 conflict-prone areas by facilitating access for mobile health units and training staff in the management of weapon wounded and mine/ERW injuries
- worked to improve the situation of some 4,780 detainees by assessing their treatment and living conditions, recommending improvements as needed, facilitating family visits, and supporting authorities' prison health care upgrades
- in Medellín, trained police instructors in the appropriate use of force during security operations, enabling them to coach 190 police personnel deployed in violence-affected neighbourhoods
- raised concerns with relevant authorities and international representatives regarding the humanitarian consequences of aerial fumigations

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. In Medellín, it responds to the effects of urban violence. It works closely with the Colombian Red Cross and other Movement components active in Colombia.

## CONTEXT

The government continued a series of major reforms, most importantly the passing of a law on land restitution for victims of conflict and a strategy for its implementation.

Clashes between the army and armed groups continued. The situation was exacerbated by intensifying confrontations between competing armed groups along drug routes and in cities, such as Medellín, Buenaventura or Tumaco, triggering an increase in security operations.

For civilians, the fighting, together with weapon contamination through mines and unexploded remnants of war (ERW) and widespread use of improvised explosive devices, continued to have serious consequences: death or injury, disappearances, threats, restrictions on movement, lack of access to basic services such as health care, general economic hardship and further displacements. Their situation was compounded by two instances of flooding at the beginning and in the second half of the year.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC pursued its multidisciplinary approach to meeting the needs of violence- and conflict-affected people in Colombia, concentrating its activities on 21 remote rural zones. In response to changing humanitarian needs, it opened a new office in Montería, while closing two others in Villavicencio and Ocaña. 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, in one case with logistical support from the Brazilian authorities, to facilitate the release of 10 people held by armed groups.

To help clarify the fate of missing persons and ensure psychological/legal and other support for their families, the ICRC worked with the relevant State bodies, NGOs and family associations. Colombia's forensic institutions produced recommendations to speed up the identification of human remains at an ICRC-organized expert meeting.

While encouraging the authorities to improve their response to IDPs' needs even further, the ICRC and the Colombian Red Cross worked to assist displaced people in cities, including through counselling and vocational training, and provided IDPs and residents in remote rural areas affected by the conflict, including those

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected		31	UAMs/SCs*	9
RCMs distributed		26		4
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>				
People transferred/repatriated		11		
Human remains transferred/repatriated		7		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		314	Women	83
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		155		57
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		268	48	54
<b>Documents</b>				
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		2		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited		4,782	Women	
Detainees visited and monitored individually		2,741	167	0
Detainees newly registered		387	29	0
Number of visits carried out		138		
Number of places of detention visited		71		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		52		
RCMs distributed		6		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		1,754		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	26,346	34%	37%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	11,065		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	48,494	26%	44%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	35,791		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	50,633	26%	46%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	27,693		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	13,353	29%	43%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	5,615		
<b>Health</b>				
Health centres supported	Structures	28		
Average catchment population		182,670		
Consultations	Patients	7,679		
	<i>of which curative</i>		1,738	3,283
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		89	19
Immunizations	Doses	1,857		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	1,219		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	638		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	45		
Health education	Sessions	12		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Patients whose hospital treatment has been paid for by the ICRC	Patients	814		
<b>Water and habitat</b>				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	33		
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Centres supported	Structures	6		
Patients receiving services	Patients	26,819	8,898	7,665
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	335	55	17
Prostheses delivered	Units	976	200	85
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	189		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	3,439	998	1,377
Orthoses delivered	Units	6,610	1,311	3,197
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	13		
Crutches delivered	Units	147		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	146		

hit by flooding, with food and household essentials. Agricultural projects and rehabilitation of community infrastructure sought to boost self-sufficiency and prevent displacement. The ICRC started

addressing some of the consequences of violence in urban settings, focusing mainly on Medellín. Further assessments prompted it to review initial plans for similar activities in other cities.

The ICRC facilitated patients' access to health care, referring them to national services and funding transport/treatment if needed. In remote areas, it obtained security guarantees for mobile health units, either accompanying local health staff or sending its own personnel when necessary. Working with the National Society, first-responder capacities, particularly in weapon contaminated areas, were strengthened via first-aid courses. Medical staff, including navy personnel, received training from ICRC surgeons, in line with a comprehensive handbook on treatment of weapon wounds, co-authored by Colombian and ICRC specialists. Physical rehabilitation services continued in six ICRC-supported centers, while medical personnel involved in treatment and rehabilitation of victims of mines/ERWs received further training.

The ICRC also addressed the long-term humanitarian consequences of weapon contamination through a combination of preventive risk education, cross-cutting risk reduction, assistance to victims and activities to promote victims' rights and entitlements. Additionally, the ICRC strived to persuade relevant actors to fulfill their obligations and provide a comprehensive response. It played a key advisory role on weapon contamination issues with national authorities, civil society and the international community.

Detainees received visits from ICRC delegates, who checked on their treatment and living conditions and gave confidential feedback to the authorities. Sustained dialogue with the penitentiary authorities (INPEC) and the Interior and Justice Ministries contributed to boosting prison health services and infrastructure.

The ICRC worked with the government, the armed forces and the police to translate IHL and humanitarian norms into practice, holding briefings and seminars for troops and legal operational advisers. The police in Medellín received additional training in the proper use of force during law enforcement operations. The authorities were encouraged to accede to further treaties and enact implementing legislation. The ICRC also worked to collect information on the consequences of fumigations and to share findings with relevant authorities.

Cooperation between the ICRC and the Colombian Red Cross 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 other humanitarian actors, aiming to maximize impact and avoid duplication.

## CIVILIANS

Civilians in remote areas remained at risk of abuses by weapon bearers, including summary executions, killings, forced disappearances, sexual violence, child recruitment and death threats. People reported such abuses to ICRC delegates who then made confidential representations to relevant authorities and weapons bearers, urging them to end such practices. Over 1,400 recipients of death threats were either given support to move to safer places or referred to other organizations. The military continued to request expertise to implement ICRC recommendations aimed at alleviating the effects of movement restrictions on civilians.

Violence-affected urban residents stood to benefit from ICRC initiatives to help them protect themselves better, focusing mainly on Medellín, where the police, as well as the future beneficiaries participated in devising the project. Meanwhile community-based initiatives, including the creation of safe sites, received ICRC support.

Relatives separated by violence, including separated/unaccompanied children and some formerly associated with weapon bearers, used the RCM service to maintain contact. Families of civilians killed in the fighting received help with funeral expenses and transportation of human remains.

## Conflict-affected civilians in cities and remote areas better able to cope

Prompted by fear or by actual abuses, escalation of fighting in some areas and devastating floods, individual households and larger groups continued to flee their homes.

In cities, the worst-off IDPs got through the first three months (six months if necessary) of displacement with Colombian Red Cross/ICRC assistance giving them time to find alternative support mechanisms: 11,065 people (2,496 households) received food and 35,791 (9,273 households) got other essentials; 27,693 people (7,602 households) could choose goods to suit their needs, as direct assistance was replaced by vouchers or cash. Additionally, 2,514 individuals improved their chances of social reintegration through psychological support and/or vocational training provided by the National Society.

As IDPs gained better orientation and access to State services mainly in urban areas, including thanks to training and information provided by the ICRC and the National Society, they also benefited from an improved response by those State services, including the Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation (Acción Social), now called *Departamento de Prosperidad Social* (ICRC dealing with its *Unidad de Atención a la víctima*). Accordingly, the ICRC gradually phased out individual assistance programmes in five cities.

With the conflict receding to increasingly remote areas, the ICRC focused on 21 priority zones, where host communities were often sharing scarce resources with IDPs. There, 15,281 residents (3,885 households) received one-off food rations and 12,703 residents (3,049 households) essential household items meeting immediate needs. They included flood victims, 16,676 of whom received rice and maize seed, enabling them to recover lost crops, while 2,700 benefited from water treatment products, hygiene promotion and repairs to damaged infrastructure.

Over 13,300 people enjoyed better water and shelter, including some 1,500 who received construction materials to repair damage to houses and community infrastructure caused by fighting. For some 2,000 children in 14 schools, renovated or rebuilt school infrastructure and health promotion lessons meant higher attendance rates, less exposure to weapon contamination, recruitment and fighting, and better hygiene. Communities in the Alto Guapi enjoyed improved water and sanitation thanks to a National Society/ICRC project that ended in June.

To shore up economic security and reduce the need for displacement, 4,358 residents (1,075 households) participated in agricultural and other income-generating projects, National authorities and government representatives of the United States of America discussed with the ICRC the humanitarian consequences of crop fumigation.

## Remote communities access health services

Access to health services improved for 182,670 people through ICRC support, including donations of materials, to 28 health facilities. Of these, 32,860 people accessed care after the ICRC,

as a neutral intermediary, obtained safe passage for mobile health units operated by the Ministry of Health (often accompanied by the ICRC) or, in four cases, by ICRC staff where the security of national health workers could not be guaranteed. Year-round, 7,679 medical consultations were delivered and 1,857 people were vaccinated; 130 victims of sexual violence also received medical and psychological care.

### **Medical services made safer**

To reduce infractions against medical personnel and infrastructure, the national working group, supported by the ICRC, focused on training and awareness-raising activities for local authorities in the eight worst-affected departments. Over 3,700 medical personnel from 418 facilities and relevant authorities participated in training on their rights, duties and safe behaviour, prompting the proper marking of four medical facilities. The ICRC continued to remind all weapon bearers and authorities of their obligation to protect medical services.

### **Communities learn to cope with weapon contamination**

Over 7,400 representatives of communities and authorities in weapon-contaminated areas practised ways of preventing and managing associated risks at 325 workshops on safe behaviour and victims' rights; conducted by the ICRC or the National Society, with Norwegian Red Cross/ICRC support. Mine/ERW victims benefited from income-generating projects and/or referral to medical services (see above and *Wounded and sick*).

### **Families of missing persons better able to engage with authorities**

The remains of almost 5,000 people were identified as State authorities and family associations, with ICRC back-up, pursued efforts to clarify the fate of tens of thousands of missing persons. People continued to report cases of missing relatives to the ICRC; 301 families obtained psychological and legal counselling or funds to travel to exhumation sites, while 41 families received orientation to facilitate communication with forensic and judicial authorities. More than 30 relatives of missing persons learnt to handle the associated emotional stress, to voice their needs, build solidarity with other families and foster dialogue with relevant authorities at an ICRC workshop in Bogota. Weapon bearers were reminded to provide information on the fate of missing persons and accepted the ICRC's services as a neutral intermediary for the recovery and handover of the remains of seven people.

To speed up the identification of human remains, members of Colombia's forensic institutions proposed recommendations at an ICRC-organized expert meeting, which were then widely shared with practitioners throughout the country. Local coordination and dialogue between families and authorities improved with the formation of four inter-institutional working groups, operating with ICRC participation. Local authorities in Nariño upgraded their post-mortem data management skills through training, including in documentation during the burial of unidentified bodies. At a first ICRC seminar held for the Attorney General's office, 28 prosecutors enhanced their understanding of forensic processes and families' needs.

### **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

Over 4,772 people detained in relation to the conflict, including 2,741 individually monitored detainees, received regular visits according to standard ICRC procedures. Delegates assessed the detainees' treatment and living conditions and provided

the detaining authorities with confidential feedback. While 32 detainees contacted their families using RCMs, 1,754 received ICRC-funded family visits. To facilitate independent family visits, authorities were urged to promote a policy of detaining people closer to home.

Although people held by armed groups were still denied ICRC visits, some received family news via RCMs. Acting as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC facilitated the transfer back home of 10 people previously detained by armed groups. Support was provided to the captives' families.

### **Authorities work to improve prison conditions**

Detainees remained affected by overcrowding, certain diseases and limited access to health care. To boost health-related skills, additional INPEC staff members received training to coach prison health promoters in basic hygiene practices; others attended a seminar on mental health organized by the National Association of Psychiatry, with ICRC funding. Representatives of prison authorities, including the Interior Ministry, received encouragement to increase technical and financial involvement and to create a national department to upgrade the prison health system based on ICRC assessments of existing services and infrastructure in sample prisons. Institutional stakeholders discussed prison infrastructure issues at a round-table convened by the Ministry of Justice, INPEC and the ICRC. Dialogue with authorities concerning reform of the penitentiary code was strengthened, with civil society organizations providing relevant expertise at another ICRC-promoted round-table. Discussions with the family welfare institute focused on the socio-economic reintegration of juvenile offenders, as part of ICRC initiatives to address the consequences of urban violence.

### **WOUNDED AND SICK**

Some 800 patients from remote areas were referred to the national health system for specialized care, with ICRC providing financial support where necessary, while 10 wounded people, including a member of an armed group, were evacuated by the ICRC to the nearest health facility (see *Civilians*). To be ready to help health services cope with sudden influxes of weapon-wounded patients, the ICRC pre-positioned specialized surgical materials at its sub-delegations. People in conflict-affected areas also benefited from the services of 1,291 newly trained community-based first-aiders.

To build national capacities, some 70 surgeons and 115 medical staff received training based on a specialized handbook on weapon-wound management co-authored by the Ministry of Social Protection and the ICRC, and through seminars on handling incoming wounded, including mine/ERW victims, and on surgery and orthopaedics, organized with ICRC technical support by the Health Ministry, universities and/or the National Society, and in two cases, the navy. Complementing this strategy, three universities agreed to an ICRC proposal to include a war surgery course in their curricula. Additionally, 12 members of armed groups received training in treatment of weapon-related injuries.

More than 26,800 disabled patients, including mine/ERW victims, received multidisciplinary services at 6 ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centers, including lodging if needed. To ensure quality care, the centers received materials and technical assistance, or equipment to upgrade training facilities.

As a first in Colombia, 90 prosthetic/orthotic students, technicians and physiotherapists from 15 governmental and private institutions/organizations participated in 14 ICRC-organized training courses. Representatives of the Ministry of Social Protection and National Training Service shared expertise with peers at an international forum in Costa Rica.

In parallel, legislation to facilitate patients' access to assistance and social reintegration was promoted (see *Authorities*).

### **AUTHORITIES**

Colombia made further progress regarding the ratification of IHL treaties. The National Congress approved the ratification of the Convention on Enforced Disappearance and continued to work towards ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Officials participated in a round-table on humanitarian aspects of a future Arms Trade Treaty (see *Mexico City*), welcomed dialogue with the ICRC concerning Protocol V to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and, leading up to the Organization of American States General Assembly, promoted the adoption of IHL-related resolutions (see *Washington*).

To improve services for missing persons and their families, the Ministry of the Interior, with ICRC technical assistance, worked to enhance implementation of the 2010 Law on Missing Persons, and members of Congress discussed legal measures concerning the declaration of death of missing persons.

Through dialogue and field visits, the authorities, along with international and US representatives, were familiarized with humanitarian concerns including the protection of medical services and the effects of aerial fumigation and weapon contamination. Likewise, meetings and field visits were conducted to assess compliance with humanitarian principles by mining/energy companies operating in conflict zones.

In their dialogue with the ICRC, authorities were reminded to ensure respect for civilians and medical services and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent action, and access to victims.

### **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

As part of the implementation of a Ministry of Defence directive which the ICRC helped draw up, 887 military and police personnel participated in key activities, including: seven IHL training workshops organized by the armed forces with National Society/ICRC expertise; four briefing sessions co-organized by the Ministry of Health on the protection of medical services; and five discussions on After Action Review exercises, where real-life case studies examining the conduct of hostilities and possible corrective measures were taken up. Meanwhile, 98 armed forces legal advisers and 41 students of the new IHL/international human rights law masters programme at the War College updated their knowledge at ICRC-led courses and seminars. Plans to assess IHL integration by the military were under review.

The police pursued efforts to enhance training in international human rights law and policing standards relevant to their functions. A total of 28 police instructors and 2 Ministry of Defence representatives attended a first-ever train-the-trainer course in Medellín on the use of force, enabling them to direct 6 workshops for 190 rapid intervention personnel deployed in violence-affected neighbourhoods. Another 29 police officers took part in an After Action Review.

More than 4,500 military and police personnel, and members of armed groups (some of whom had been previously inaccessible) were briefed on IHL and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent action. Dialogue with armed groups focused on the need to protect civilians and ensure medical access, and on security assurances for ICRC operations.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

The media and other civil society groups remained key to fostering public understanding of the ICRC's humanitarian concerns and neutral, impartial and independent action. Thanks to press releases, radio and TV interviews and use of social media, journalists were able to give greater visibility to conflict victims and humanitarian themes including protection of health care personnel and equipment. Direct access to conflict zones with ICRC accompaniment enabled journalists to report first-hand on IHL issues. Journalists from different cities also participated in certification workshops, some co-organized with the National Society and local universities, on armed conflict and IHL.

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

The Colombian Red Cross and the ICRC confirmed their partnership by developing a joint humanitarian response and by mutually reinforcing their respective capacities. With ICRC funding and technical support for joint operations and its own programmes, the National Society enhanced its skills in terms of volunteer management, project planning, security management/Safer Access and emergency response. In particular, this enabled nine branches in priority zones to provide relief and psychological care to IDPs and disaster victims. At national and regional level, the Colombian Red Cross worked to build its capacity to restore family links.

The National Society and the ICRC strengthened security management and coordination between them and with other Movement partners through regular meetings at field level. By introducing a new planning process, they strengthened their capacity to jointly identify humanitarian needs and possible responses.



ICRC / AR, 2011  
 + ICRC delegation \* Dominican Republic is covered by the ICRC delegation in Haiti

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,309
Assistance	3,457
Prevention	729
Cooperation with National Societies	818
General	-

► **6,313**

of which: Overheads 384

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	90%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	14
National staff (daily workers not included)	74

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- supported the penitentiary administration in strengthening the cholera response, including by hiring additional medical staff and launching a mobile health team for treatment, prevention and health promotion in Haiti's prisons
- working with the Haitian National Red Cross Society, ensured that residents of Port-au-Prince's Cité Soleil and Martissant neighbourhoods had access to medical evacuation and heard cholera-prevention messages
- helped the authorities address overcrowding in prisons by advocating reform, facilitating implementation of judicial guarantees, renovating prison infrastructure and conducting an in-depth technical assessment of Haiti's prisons
- improved access to safe drinking water for some 200,000 residents of Cité Soleil by refurbishing 2 pumping stations and 23 water distribution points
- briefed over 1,600 police and prison staff, military and police officers, and gang members on international human rights norms, the Movement and humanitarian principles, such as letting people access medical care

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 conditions of detention and respect for judicial guarantees. It seeks to mitigate the effects of social unrest throughout the country and in violence-prone neighbourhoods in Port-au-Prince. It also supports the 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 Haitian National Red Cross Society.

## CONTEXT

Michel Martelly won the second round of presidential elections held in March after the ruling party candidate stood down amid allegations of electoral fraud that had led to violent protests. After Martelly's victory, the security situation reportedly calmed down. However, the new government did not take office until October, and the justice minister stepped down two weeks later. Haiti finished the year without a budget for the new fiscal year and with continuing uncertainty as to the future of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission, a body tasked with the disbursement of aid money.

The UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) continued to carry out security duties alongside the Haitian National Police.

High food and fuel prices further exacerbated Haiti's dire economic and social situation. Many people continued to suffer the ongoing consequences of the 2010 earthquake. Some 500,000 people were still living in temporary shelters, leaving them particularly vulnerable to the tropical storms endemic to the region. Haiti's overcrowded prisons remained a chronic problem, exacerbated by the effects of the earthquake.

A cholera epidemic which broke out in late 2010 receded briefly in April 2011 but then made a resurgence during the rainy season in May, reportedly resulting in over 6,900 deaths; some 516,000 contracted the disease.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC focused on monitoring the treatment and living conditions of people held in civilian prisons and police stations throughout the country, sharing its findings and recommendations, in confidence, with the authorities. After conducting a comprehensive assessment of all places of detention, it prepared a report aimed at providing technical advice to the penitentiary administration in overhauling the system.

Given the harsh conditions in prisons, detainees countrywide were affected by the cholera epidemic. The ICRC reinforced its support to the penitentiary administration, resulting in the creation of a strategic plan and a treatment protocol and the establishment of a cholera treatment centre in Port-au-Prince's main prison. An ICRC mobile health team worked alongside penitentiary medical staff in implementing preventive hygiene measures, including health-promotion sessions for detainees and staff, in prisons countrywide. In addition, the ICRC kept prison dispensaries

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION		Total	
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
Names published on the ICRC family-links website			5	UAMs/SCs*
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>				
People reunited with their families			17	
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People located (tracing cases closed positively)			2	Women Minors
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>				
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society			17	Girls Demobilized children
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited			5,437	Women Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually			8	1 1
Detainees newly registered			1	1
Number of visits carried out			72	
Number of places of detention visited			19	

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries		207,000	36%	32%
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Food	Beneficiaries		6,210		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries		4,708		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries		6,238		

supplied, paid top-up salaries for penitentiary medical staff working overtime until GHESKIO, a local partner NGO, took over in April, and hired and paid for supplementary staff in the worst-affected places of detention until September 2011. It also enabled detainees to maintain contact with their relatives using ICRC-donated mobile phones while family visits were on hold.

The ICRC responded to other urgent situations that arose in prisons, including food shortages and recurrent water and sanitation emergencies, by donating food, emptying septic tanks and, in three prisons, making infrastructural improvements. It kept the national authorities updated on the humanitarian situation in detention centres and mobilized international actors on their behalf.

To help reduce severe overcrowding, the ICRC carried out rehabilitation work in Port-au-Prince's main prison and added bed space in Les Cayes prison. Thanks to ICRC logistical support to legal assistants, 100 detainees who had served their prison sentences were released. The ICRC also flagged the cases of detainees in prolonged pre-trial detention to the relevant authorities. It continued to advocate penitentiary reforms, reviving discussions begun before the earthquake. These focused on ways to address issues such as respect for judicial guarantees and other means of combating overcrowding, a cause of poor health conditions and limited access to services in places of detention.

As a neutral and independent intermediary, the ICRC continued to assist residents of the violence-prone neighbourhoods of Cité Soleil and Martissant by strengthening contacts and conducting briefings for local residents, gang members, MINUSTAH and the Haitian National Police. For the first time, members of armed groups in Martissant took part in structured briefings on international human rights norms and ICRC activities. Additionally, new police officers were briefed on international standards

applicable to law enforcement. In all dialogue, the ICRC highlighted the needs of vulnerable groups such as women and children, and facilitated their access to four first-aid posts run by the Haitian Red Cross.

To ensure a safe and affordable water supply for Cité Soleil residents, national and local water authorities pursued cooperation with the ICRC in the maintenance and renovation of water infrastructure damaged by the earthquake.

In coordination with the International Federation, the ICRC continued to strengthen the capacity of the Haitian Red Cross to respond to emergencies, including natural disasters, and facilitated cooperation with the Dominican Red Cross. In response to the cholera epidemic, the ICRC provided the Haitian Red Cross with equipment, staff and training to inform some 8,000 people in Cité Soleil and Martissant about how to lower their exposure to health risks. The Haitian Red Cross was also able to evacuate cholera patients from the two neighbourhoods to medical facilities using ICRC-funded taxis.

## CIVILIANS

### People have access to safe drinking water and health education

Chronic problems related to poor infrastructure management and maintenance, compounded by the earthquake and ongoing reform of the national water board, continued to impair people's access to safe drinking water, made all the more urgent by the cholera epidemic. National and local water authorities cooperated with the ICRC to ensure a safe and affordable water supply for some 200,000 Cité Soleil residents, continuing work begun in 2009 but disrupted by the earthquake. Two pumping stations and a network of 23 water distribution points were rebuilt or refurbished using ICRC-provided hydraulic materials, fuel and logistical support.

Haitian Red Cross volunteers evacuated 1,045 sick or injured people, including many cholera patients, from Cité Soleil and Martissant and took them to appropriate medical facilities. They did this with the support of other National Societies, using an ICRC-funded taxi system at the height of the epidemic and later the Haitian Red Cross ambulance service. A further 3,000 people received first aid from volunteers based at ICRC-supported first-aid centres. To prevent the further spread of cholera, some 8,000 families in Cité Soleil and Martissant learnt ways of reducing their exposure to health risks through hygiene-awareness sessions conducted by the Haitian Red Cross with ICRC back-up. People received water purification tablets, private water retailers were given chlorine for their tanks, and a chlorination system was installed at one of the main pumping stations in Cité Soleil.

While the security situation had stabilized, residents of violence-prone neighbourhoods, gang members and armed forces continued to be informed of ICRC/Movement activities through multiple contacts with the ICRC, which called on weapon bearers to treat the population with humanity and to facilitate their access to health care (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*). During such briefings, the needs of particularly vulnerable groups, such as women and children, who were often targets of crime and sexual violence, were highlighted; these groups had access to four ICRC-supported first-aid posts run by the Haitian Red Cross.

#### **Families able to reconnect after the earthquake**

Because of the earthquake, many people had lost contact with relatives. As normal services had resumed in 2010, only the most vulnerable individuals, mainly unaccompanied or separated children, still needed ICRC assistance. All the remaining cases were closed at the end of 2011, after the children had either been reunited with their families or other appropriate long-term solutions had been found for them.

#### **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

Many places of detention were damaged and inmates escaped in the 2010 earthquake, including from Port-au-Prince's main prison housing many of the country's detainee population. When detainee numbers started rising again after the immediate emergency phase, overcrowding rapidly resumed drastic proportions, despite the opening of a new prison and a juvenile centre in May 2011. A dysfunctional justice system and the prevailing security policy were contributing factors; over 60% of the prison population were still awaiting trial. Conditions worsened with the cholera outbreak in October 2010.

#### **Detainees' living conditions addressed**

To address the problem of overcrowding in prisons and police stations and improve detention conditions, the penitentiary authorities continued to rely on the ICRC's help to upgrade infrastructure. For example, Port-au-Prince's main prison was extended to accommodate 700 additional detainees, while Les Cayes prison received 300 beds. Construction work to improve security in the courtyards in the Aquin and Miragoâne prisons meant that detainees had better access to the open air and exercise.

Other measures aimed to speed up lengthy judicial procedures. For example, over 100 detainees who had completed their sentences secured their release with the help of legal assistants working with ICRC back-up, which included the provision of office space, help with transport and legal expertise. The cases of detainees in prolonged pre-trial detention were brought to the

authorities' attention in the form of lists to speed up processing. Prison social workers were able to do their job better thanks to ICRC-provided office space.

The penitentiary authorities and the ICRC resumed discussions, begun before the earthquake, on issues such as respect for judicial guarantees and other means of improving health conditions and access to services by combating overcrowding in nine key places of detention. Prison authorities received the results of an assessment of legal and social services in Port-au-Prince prison, as well as those of an ICRC technical assessment of all detention centres, to aid them in defining priorities and mobilizing other support. After a prolonged hiatus, medical committees including prison authorities and relevant partners started meeting again to work on improving service provision. MINUSTAH and other stakeholders in Haiti's prison reform process took part in discussions with the ICRC aimed at generating national and international support to address the situation in prisons.

Year-round, people detained in prisons and police stations were visited by the ICRC, according to its standard procedures, to check that their treatment and living conditions conformed to internationally recognized standards. The authorities were informed, in confidence, of the findings and recommendations.

The Haitian National Police authorities received a summary report of ICRC visits to people in police custody conducted between 2010 and 2011, and the police chief of staff started discussing the findings in monthly meetings with the ICRC.

#### **Detainees' urgent needs met**

Various emergencies required urgent ICRC intervention. In February, prison food shortages were alleviated by ICRC-donated emergency food supplies. Year-round, sanitation problems required 13 interventions in various detention centres to prevent the spread of diseases by emptying septic tanks, and a sanitary block was built for Hinche prison.

Some 3,400 detainees had significantly improved access to water and sanitation and reduced health risks thanks to projects carried out with ICRC technical assistance: a general water distribution system was installed in Port-au-Prince's main prison, and Cap Haïtien prison was reconnected to the municipal water supply.

#### **Prison staff and inmates weather cholera crisis**

Detainees in 17 of Haiti's 20 detention centres were affected by the cholera epidemic that broke out in October 2010, dipped slightly between February and April 2011, and resurged during the rainy season. The penitentiary authorities received reinforced ICRC support to devise a strategic plan and a treatment protocol and to establish a treatment centre in Port-au-Prince's main prison.

In addition to receiving help in identifying and treating or ensuring the transfer to hospital of sick detainees, penitentiary staff were assisted by a 10-strong ICRC health team in carrying out preventive measures in detention centres countrywide. These included health-promotion sessions during which inmates and staff learnt to prevent the spread of disease through improved hygiene. To this end, thousands of personal hygiene kits, bars of soap and various cleaning products were distributed, cells and latrines disinfected and the water supply chlorinated. Prison and police station dispensaries were kept supplied with medical materials and drugs. Referral hospitals were able to treat incoming detainees with ICRC-donated supplies.

In Port-au-Prince's main prison, where penitentiary staff had been receiving overtime payments from the ICRC, the Haitian NGO GHESKIO took over activities in April, although the ICRC continued to supply the cholera treatment unit and to facilitate coordination of the response teams. Additional medical staff recruited and paid for by the ICRC worked to contain the crisis in the worst-affected detention centres until September/October. In total, 549 detainees were treated; of these 15 died.

As family visits were suspended while the epidemic peaked, more than 700 detainees maintained family contact using ICRC-donated mobile phones.

After the initial cholera crisis, other health activities returned to normal, notably the ICRC-supported TB and HIV/AIDS control project carried out by GHESKIO in Port-au-Prince's main prison. The prison received medicines, medical equipment and cleaning materials from the ICRC, which also paid the salaries of paramedical staff involved in the TB programme.

Overall, detainees had access to health care through more than 9,000 consultations facilitated by the ICRC, both for TB and HIV/AIDS, as well as for other diseases.

After reopening, the juvenile centre and another facility addressed detainees' health needs, their dispensaries stocked and medical staff trained by the ICRC.

### **AUTHORITIES**

Dialogue with national authorities and representatives of the international community focused on encouraging them to support reform of the penitentiary system, particularly in terms of health care and living conditions (see *People deprived of their freedom*). Their attention was also drawn to residents' needs in violence-prone neighbourhoods.

With political circles focusing on presidential and legislative elections and other issues, IHL implementation was not a priority for Haiti's parliament; after presidential elections in March, the new government was not formed until October (see *Context*). Nonetheless, leading parliamentarians were met with a view to promoting the ratification of international treaties and national legislation regulating the use of the emblem.

Dialogue on IHL matters was maintained with the authorities of the Dominican Republic, which ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

### **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

MINUSTAH remained the largest armed force carrying out public security duties in Haiti. With the potential for violence increasing as the elections took place, MINUSTAH battalions were mobilized across the country to support the Haitian National Police, limiting potential for ongoing dissemination activities. Nonetheless, 379 MINUSTAH officials 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. Gang members in violence-affected neighbourhoods took part in similar briefings, and for the first time, some 140 gang members in Martissant took part in structured briefings on humanitarian principles and ICRC activities.

Police officers deployed on the ground, including some 900 new officers, and those based in police stations attended ICRC sessions on humanitarian issues, such as international norms regulating the use of force and the treatment of people during arrest, interrogation and detention (see *People deprived of their freedom*), in addition to respect for civilians, medical personnel and infrastructure. Three hundred new prison officers were briefed on ICRC activities and prison management as part of their induction. Students and instructors at the police academy had access to learning materials in the form of ICRC-donated reference literature on IHL and international human rights law.

In the Dominican Republic, 60 police, army and customs officers were briefed by the ICRC on IHL, international human rights law and the use of force as part of a UN-run workshop on measures against the illegal arms trade.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

The media remained key to fostering understanding of the ICRC's humanitarian concerns and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, highlighted in publications commemorating the anniversary of the earthquake in January. Radio was widely used to promote awareness of the emblem and the medical mission, particularly in the run-up to the elections, as well as cholera response in places of detention. Through workshops and first-hand access to violence-prone neighbourhoods and detention facilities with ICRC accompaniment, journalists were able to report on Haitian Red Cross and ICRC activities more accurately.

Personnel of the Office of the National Ombudsman were briefed on the Movement and ICRC activities for detainees.

Three private universities, including one in the Dominican Republic, worked with the ICRC to stimulate interest in IHL teaching and research, enabling some 120 students to participate in IHL seminars and making use of ICRC-donated reference materials.

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

The Haitian Red Cross remained the ICRC's key partner for the implementation of assistance programmes in Cité Soleil and Martissant (see *Civilians*). Responding to the cholera epidemic, 120 Haitian Red Cross volunteers received training in hygiene-awareness and patient management. Staffing reasons prevented the Haitian Red Cross from effectively reinforcing its family-links network.

In line with its 2010–15 strategic plan, the Haitian Red Cross continued work to strengthen its legal base and capacities with financial, material and technical support from the International Federation and the ICRC, creating a number of working groups on branch development, first aid and community health. Coordination among Movement partners was reinforced, focusing on disaster preparedness, notably the establishment of a contingency plan for the 2011 hurricane season, including cooperation with the Dominican Red Cross.

The Haitian and Dominican Red Cross Societies participated actively in the Movement's statutory meetings, pledging support for ICRC/International Federation initiatives, notably the Health Care in Danger project.

# BRASILIA (regional)

COVERING: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay



ICRC / IAR, 2011  
 ⊕ ICRC regional delegation   ⊕ ICRC office   \* ICRC regional communication support centre

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,938
Assistance	1,825
Prevention	2,151
Cooperation with National Societies	600
General	-

► **6,515**

of which: Overheads 398

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	76%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	7
National staff (daily workers not included)	54

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- in Chile and Paraguay, obtained agreement from the *Carabineros* and National Police respectively to provide training and expertise in the integration of human rights standards into policing
- funded a Paraguayan Red Cross initiative to restore the self-sufficiency of 1,140 people affected by violence and adverse climate by providing them with vegetable and cash crop seed and technical assistance
- complemented its multidisciplinary project in Rio de Janeiro by visiting detainees in civil police custody and working with authorities to address their health needs and by launching activities to assist teenage mothers and their babies
- engaged in dialogue with the Brazilian Defence Ministry on the need for humanitarian considerations in military operations in Rio de Janeiro, resulting in a review of armed forces' rules of engagement

Established in 1975 in Buenos Aires, the delegation moved to Brasilia in 2009. The ICRC visits security detainees and responds to situations of violence 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 the effects of urban violence in Rio de Janeiro. The ICRC promotes the incorporation of IHL into national legislation and into the doctrine, training and operations of armed forces, and works with police forces to integrate international human rights law applicable to the use of force into theirs.

## CONTEXT

Social, economic and ethnic disparities remained major destabilizing factors in the region, exacerbated by organized crime and drug trafficking. Land distribution issues and indigenous grievances fuelled outbreaks of violence.

Massive protests across Chile against the government's education policies led to thousands of arrests, and many demonstrators were injured in clashes with police. Tension persisted between security forces and Mapuche communities in the south. Detained Mapuche leaders went on a prolonged hunger strike to protest against the application of reformed anti-terrorism legislation to their cases. The Paraguayan government declared a 60-day state of emergency and deployed joint law enforcement forces in northern Paraguay, where an armed group was operating.

In Brazil, the Rio de Janeiro state government continued its "pacification" programme with large-scale law enforcement operations in a number of slum neighbourhoods or *favelas*, deploying the military alongside police units. Many *favela* dwellers continued to be affected by armed violence.

Flooding and mudslides in mountainous areas of Rio de Janeiro state early in the year caused a reported 902 deaths and left many more homeless.

Efforts to deal with the effects of past military dictatorships, including the issue of people unaccounted for, continued regionwide.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Alleviating the humanitarian consequences of violence arising from social, economic, indigenous and land issues plaguing various regions and communities in Chile and Paraguay and addressing the effects of violence related to drug trafficking in the *favelas* of Rio de Janeiro remained operational priorities for the Brasilia delegation.

In southern Chile and central and northern Paraguay, the ICRC stepped up operational cooperation with the National Societies aimed at assisting violence-affected communities, mainly by ensuring their access to health care and by providing agricultural assistance to communities affected by violence and adverse climate.

In coordination with the International Federation, the ICRC also supported the National Societies in responding to natural disasters, as in Rio de Janeiro state, where it assisted the Brazilian Red Cross in restoring family links following floods early in the year.

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION		Total	
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected			2	UAMs/SCs*
Phone calls facilitated between family members			105	
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered			1	1
People located (tracing cases closed positively)			1	
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited			1,757	Women
Detainees visited and monitored individually			74	11
Detainees newly registered			18	2
Number of visits carried out			36	
Number of places of detention visited			15	
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support			34	

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children 1. Brazil, Chile, Paraguay

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat<sup>2</sup></b>					
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries		1,140	33%	33%
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Essential household items <sup>1</sup>	Beneficiaries		1,460		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives <sup>3</sup>	Beneficiaries		24		

1. Brazil, Chile, Paraguay 2. Paraguay 3. Chile, Paraguay

Through its multidisciplinary project in Rio de Janeiro, the ICRC pursued activities in seven *favelas* to assist the population affected by armed violence, working with local authorities and other partners. These included: improving access to primary health care by ensuring Safer Access training and its implementation on the ground by first-aiders and other medical personnel working in the *favelas*; facilitating violence-affected people's referral to psychotherapy; and, under a newly launched part of the project, providing guidance to teenage mothers and their children. Under the "Creating Humanitarian Spaces" initiative, six schools continued to participate in violence-prevention activities.

As joint law enforcement operations unfolded in the *favelas*, the ICRC further developed dialogue with the Brazilian Ministry of Defence, military commanders on the ground and Rio de Janeiro's highest police authorities, focusing on the rules of engagement applicable to the "pacification" process. In parallel, police and public security authorities requested ICRC technical advice in integrating rules governing the use of force into their doctrine, education, training and sanctions. Similar cooperation was being developed with police in Chile and Paraguay.

For the first time, the ICRC gained access to five police lock-ups in Rio de Janeiro, where it visited detainees according to its standard procedures. Prompted by the ICRC's confidential feedback, the authorities took steps to improve the detainees' living conditions and began to address their health needs; these were also the subject of a first seminar on penitentiary health organized by the state authorities.

In Chile and Paraguay, the ICRC regularly monitored the treatment and living conditions of people detained in connection with protests over land tenure and indigenous issues. In Chile, former detainees benefited from ICRC assistance to launch micro-economic initiatives, and in Paraguay, the National Society continued to manage family visits for ICRC-registered detainees and ran a crafts project for women detainees.

Regionwide, the ICRC worked with authorities to address prison health issues. In Paraguay, the ICRC used the findings of its analysis of health in detention as a way of galvanizing national authorities' efforts to improve prison health conditions.

The ICRC continued to work with national IHL committees to integrate IHL into domestic legislation and encouraged them to mobilize support for IHL-related and humanitarian initiatives, for example regarding missing persons, in national and regional fora.

To help address the issue of missing persons, which remained a regionwide concern, the ICRC facilitated the participation of forensic experts from the five countries covered in expert fora.

Interaction with national and regional media continued to result in broad coverage of Movement activities.

## CIVILIANS

### Concerns of violence-affected communities in Chile and Paraguay taken up by the ICRC

In southern Chile, 609 members of remote Mapuche communities accessed medical services, including primary health care, first-aid courses and hospital referrals, provided by the Chilean Red Cross/ICRC. A group of 15 police officers, likely to arrive first on the scene in an emergency, received first-aid training. Moreover, a multidisciplinary team was selected to give psychological and social support to Mapuche children affected by armed violence, starting in March 2012.

In Paraguay, volunteers from five violence-affected communities learnt basic first aid, aimed at extending community access to health assistance, through an ICRC-funded project carried out by the Paraguayan Red Cross. The National Society also delivered vegetables and cash crop seed to violence-affected peasant communities (1,140 people/182 households) whose crops had been destroyed by harsh weather, enabling them to resume agricultural activities essential to their self-sufficiency.

The needs of vulnerable people of Brazilian origin who had fled Paraguay (“Brasiguayos”) because of land tenure issues were brought to the attention of the authorities, with the aim of helping them to obtain State support.

### In Rio de Janeiro, favela residents get community health care, first aid and safer schools

With the further implementation of the multidisciplinary ICRC pilot project carried out in partnership with the Municipal Secretariat of Health and Civil Defence, the Brazilian Red Cross and neighbourhood associations, residents of particularly violence-affected areas within seven of Rio de Janeiro’s favelas had increased access to primary health care and social services. One project aim was to facilitate safe access to such areas for health teams of the State-run family health programme, thereby facilitating residents’ access to medical and other care. After training in the Safer Access approach in 2010, health teams comprising some 248 medical workers continued to apply security rules to their operational procedures and/or refined their daily practice with technical advice provided by municipal health and ICRC representatives during follow-up visits. Amid requests from other health teams for similar support, the municipal health authorities appointed a staff member to replicate lessons learnt from working in the most violent favelas. Furthermore, to boost their self-reliance, 286 residents in six favelas were trained in first aid and 40 instructors attended refresher courses.

Another project aim was to coach health workers in delivering therapy sessions to people traumatized by violence, so as to facilitate the integration of mental health services into State-provided primary health care and to train them in providing medical and psychological/social assistance to teenage mothers and their children. To increase capacity to manage group sessions for people mentally affected by violence, 16 additional staff from the municipal health authorities were trained by an ICRC psychologist. Such group sessions helped 216 patients referred to this service in three favelas deal with their experiences. In addition, health workers started paying home visits regularly to 74 teenage mothers and mothers-to-be and 34 children to check on their well-being. In the absence of any programme or institutional initiative to help teenage mothers, the ICRC worked to promote their rights and access to social services.

In a bid to reduce and prevent violence and improve security in schools, the second phase of the “Creating Humanitarian Spaces” project was launched, involving six intermediate schools and coordinated by the Rio de Janeiro education authorities and the ICRC. A total of 38 teachers, school directors and other staff were trained in the use of course modules adapted from the ICRC’s Exploring Humanitarian Law programme. In addition, 530 students learnt about safer behaviour (for example during shoot-outs), respect for life, solidarity and basic first aid. Some 70 education professionals

from 12 intermediate schools located in violence-stricken areas attended ICRC safer behaviour workshops, where they elaborated security procedures in case of emergencies.

In parallel, work continued aimed at fostering dialogue with all security forces operating in and around the favelas and at passing humanitarian messages to members of armed groups, including detainees, regarding respect for people and their dignity (see *People deprived of their freedom* and *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*).

### People trace missing family members

Regionwide, many people continued to seek information about relatives who had disappeared during the years of military rule. In Argentina and Uruguay, forensic institutions upgraded data management, using ICRC-designed ante/post-mortem software. To broaden the transfer of skills, two officers from a peacekeeping training centre in Brazil attended a week-long course on human remains management in Geneva, Switzerland, enabling them to enhance the centre’s curriculum. Seven managers from the forensic services of the region’s five countries shared expertise with peers at meetings of the International Association of Forensic Sciences and the Iberoamerican Network of Forensic Medicine and Science Institutions, their participation facilitated by the ICRC.

In Rio de Janeiro state, following the massive floods and subsequent landslides, 105 residents trapped in isolated areas were able to contact family members using satellite phones supplied by the Brazilian Red Cross with ICRC funding. The family-links website, created after the earthquake in Japan in March, attracted strong interest in Brazil, given the many Brazilian nationals in Japan.

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People in Chile, mainly from the indigenous Mapuche community, and people arrested in Paraguay in connection with land grievances or political issues received visits according to standard ICRC procedures. Delegates checked that their treatment and living conditions complied with internationally recognized norms and provided the authorities with confidential feedback.

In Brazil, following a sustained dialogue with the ICRC, state authorities and civil police authorized delegates for the first time to visit five police lock-ups in Rio de Janeiro. Acting on their recommendations, the authorities took steps to reduce overcrowding and improve access to the open air, hygiene and health care (see below).

Given other priorities, no progress was made in examining the situation of Mapuche detainees in Argentina.

Two groups of hunger strikers in Chile and Paraguay were checked on by an ICRC doctor, and authorities were reminded of the World Medical Association’s position on force-feeding.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	BRAZIL	CHILE	PARAGUAY
<b>ICRC visits</b>			
Detainees visited	1,683	25	49
Detainees visited and monitored individually		25	49
		<i>of whom women</i>	2
Detainees newly registered		15	3
		<i>of whom women</i>	2
Number of visits carried out	18	9	9
Number of places of detention visited	5	7	3
<b>Restoring family links</b>			
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support			34

In Chile, five recently released detainees used ICRC assistance to launch micro-economic projects aimed at securing their reintegration and livelihoods. At the request of the authorities, the ICRC visited the high security prison in Santiago and shared with the management proposals for improving inmates' living conditions.

In Paraguay, detainees with relatives living far away enjoyed family visits organized by the National Society, with the ICRC funding the travel costs. Such visits also enabled the detainees to receive medication and other assistance. In Asunción's women's prison, 66 detainees, including 12 mothers accompanied by 13 children, lived more comfortably thanks to ICRC donations of furniture, mattresses, flooring materials and curtains, while games, better lighting and learning materials made the prison kindergarten child-friendly. Through an ICRC-funded partnership between the Paraguayan Red Cross and the National Handcraft Institute, 19 women learnt crafts enabling them to earn a living and thereby regain self-confidence.

In Brazil, Chile and Paraguay, detainees received ICRC hygiene kits and other essential household items for their greater comfort and well-being.

### Detainees' health concerns addressed

In Paraguay, stakeholders in TB prevention and control in prisons gained insights into progress made in addressing these issues at a national event co-sponsored by the Ministries of Health, Justice and Labour and the ICRC. The health authorities presented an ongoing project financed by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, for which they had obtained funding with ICRC input. The audience also learnt about the findings of prison health assessments conducted jointly by the Health Ministry and the ICRC with the aim of prompting a State response.

Prison authorities welcomed ICRC technical advice in improving access to education and vocational training while in detention and to specialized health care for women with children in prison. They also engaged in dialogue on the importance of daily access to the open air for detainees under strict security regimes. Four detainees received specialized medical treatment following written ICRC interventions.

In Rio de Janeiro, following the ICRC's visits to police lock-ups, the state and municipal health authorities carried out a baseline survey to identify and address detainees' most immediate health needs in one of the lock-ups, with ICRC technical support. Meanwhile, the ICRC's concerns over health issues in these facilities were highlighted at the first seminar on integrated planning of penitentiary health organized by the state authorities. As a result of these efforts, the most seriously overcrowded lock-up received medical equipment; on the ICRC's recommendation, 10 detainees were transferred to penitentiary hospitals.

### AUTHORITIES

The region's governments and the ICRC discussed IHL, rules governing the use of force, and humanitarian concerns. Using ICRC expertise, they supported relevant resolutions in regional fora, while national IHL committees advanced the ratification and implementation of IHL treaties.

Argentina, Brazil and Chile worked to incorporate amendments to the Rome Statute into national legislation. Chile advanced implementation of the Mine Ban Convention and ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions, as did Uruguay. Argentina ratified Additional Protocol III, adopted national legislation to implement the Convention on Enforced Disappearance and, alongside Chile, participated in a seminar on the protection of cultural property in armed conflict (see *Mexico*).

Regarding the missing persons issue, Paraguay worked towards establishing a national information bureau, while the Argentinian authorities co-hosted a seminar with the ICRC on a new manual on forensic genetics. Argentina and Norway harnessed ICRC expertise to examine ways of strengthening the protection of civilians under IHL at a seminar organized for government and NGO representatives from 20 countries in the region.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

#### Armed and security forces to incorporate international standards into law enforcement

In Brazil, Chile and Paraguay, authorities and the ICRC discussed law enforcement, standards governing the use of force, and respect for civilians and medical/humanitarian services. In Rio de Janeiro's *favelas*, gang members, including detainees visited by the ICRC, were reminded of ICRC neutrality and impartiality.

The Brazilian Ministry of Defence and military commanders in Rio de Janeiro examined the humanitarian consequences of violence in the *favelas* with the ICRC and used its recommendations to review the rules of engagement in joint law enforcement operations with police.

Dialogue was reinforced with the Public Security Secretariat, including with the military and civil police units operating in the *favelas*, which received a memorandum on human rights standards prior to large-scale security operations. Military and civil police schools worked on an agreement with the ICRC regarding the provision of technical assistance in incorporating such standards into new curricula.

Similar agreements were being discussed with the military police in São Paulo and Pará, while the National Public Security Secretariat and the ICRC finalized an agreement aimed at reviewing a jointly developed e-learning course.

At the Fifth Forum on Public Security in Brasilia, some 450 participants at an ICRC-chaired round-table discussed potentially adverse effects of security operations on health care.

In Chile, the national police force (*Carabineros*) had training in international human rights standards and children's rights delivered by the ICRC/UNICEF. Having agreed to cooperate with the ICRC, the *Carabineros* authorized the organization to assess police training and documentation, while two Chilean officers discussed rules governing the use of force with Brazilian counterparts at a training course organized by the São Paulo military police.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		BRAZIL	CHILE	PARAGUAY
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	1,367	7	66
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries		5	19

Given ongoing protests in Chile, the *Carabineros* invited the ICRC to explain its role and work to civil society and police representatives. Chile's Academy of Police Sciences published an ICRC article on IHL and international human rights norms, enhancing readers' understanding of their applicability in given situations. The compatibility of such norms with national legislation was examined by a Chilean expert in an ICRC-commissioned study.

In Paraguay, the National Police created a human rights department and signed an agreement with the ICRC on the integration of human rights standards into law enforcement.

ICRC concerns about the situation in Paraguay's north were shared with authorities and law enforcement agencies, which were also notified of an imminent ICRC assessment of humanitarian needs in the area.

### **Armed forces continue integrating IHL**

The region's armed forces worked to integrate IHL into their doctrine, training, sanctions and operations and, in Brazil and Paraguay, discussed with the ICRC the use of force in law enforcement. With ICRC sponsorship, Brazil and Chile sent representatives to an IHL course abroad (see *International law and cooperation*).

Following the introduction of new IHL manuals for soldiers by Argentina and Brazil, military instructors in both countries received further IHL training and, as did Paraguayan instructors, reference materials.

Members of the military attended courses and presentations on IHL/international human rights norms. In Argentina, IHL was included as a compulsory subject for legal advisers at the armed forces joint auditors' school, which hosted an ICRC talk for 90 such advisers. In Brazil, a leading military school invited the ICRC to brief 130 officers.

Argentinian and Brazilian peacekeepers bound for Haiti, and in Argentina, participants in a peacekeeping course attended ICRC briefings.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

The public kept informed of ICRC activities through the organization's Spanish and Portuguese websites and publications and through awareness-raising work highlighting the project in Rio de Janeiro.

To enhance media coverage of humanitarian issues, 20 students learnt about reporting on situations of violence at the tenth such course organized jointly by universities, journalists' associations and the ICRC.

To enrich their teaching of IHL and rules governing the use of force, 350 university lecturers from five countries used ICRC-provided materials and expertise, while in Brazil, lecturers in Paraná province attended IHL training. The first student team from Argentina participated in an IHL competition in France, with ICRC sponsorship.

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

The region's National Societies strengthened their family-links, Safer Access and first-aid skills, with ICRC funding and technical support provided in coordination with the International Federation. This helped them assist people suffering violence or natural disaster and, in Paraguay, detainees.

In Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, National Society staff and volunteers received training in the Movement's Fundamental Principles and the restoration of family links, and in Chile and Paraguay, also in the Safer Access approach and protection-related issues. The Chilean Red Cross assessed family-links needs and requested ICRC support to boost its first-aid response during violent protests.

The Argentine Red Cross developed its new strategic plan and the Chilean Red Cross consolidated its communication plan, while the Uruguayan Red Cross revised its statutes, improved its infrastructure and received computer equipment. Brazil's National Society worked with the International Federation and the ICRC to overcome its financial and structural difficulties.

National Society, International Federation and ICRC communication experts explored ways of better coordinating their communication efforts at a meeting in Brazil.

# CARACAS (regional)

**COVERING:** Suriname, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean Community: 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 regional delegation

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	203
Assistance	-
Prevention	1,120
Cooperation with National Societies	182
General	-

► **1,505**

of which: Overheads 92

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	66%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	3
National staff (daily workers not included)	8

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- strengthened cooperation with the Venezuelan armed forces on the integration of IHL and with the police on rules governing the use of force, resulting in the training of 15 police instructors in international human rights norms
- undertook countrywide dissemination exercises with officers of the Jamaica Constabulary Force and the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force on legal standards in policing and the use of force
- promoted IHL/humanitarian norms in addressing the Caribbean Community Secretariat and Legal Affairs Committee, a seminar on the Rome Statute and the Conference of the Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police
- supported the Jamaica Red Cross in carrying out a micro-economic initiative to boost the livelihoods of 50 vulnerable households particularly affected by the 2010 violence in Kingston
- with the Venezuelan Red Cross, boosted Safer Access and first-aid capacities in vulnerable communities in Táchira and Zulia states bordering Colombia
- provided technical back-up to the National Societies of Guyana, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago in producing security guidelines in keeping with the Safer Access approach

The Caracas regional delegation was established in 1971. 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. 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.

## CONTEXT

In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (hereafter Venezuela), the year began with the installation of the new National Assembly, where the opposition was represented for the first time since boycotting parliamentary elections in 2005. Political tensions were increasing in the run-up to 2012 presidential elections, reflected in a rising number of public demonstrations. The announcement in June that President Hugo Chávez was undergoing cancer treatment led to the conditional release, as a humanitarian gesture, of a number of detainees suffering from cancer or other serious diseases.

The spillover of the conflict in Colombia fuelled some tensions in the border states of Táchira and Zulia, although relations between the two countries continued to improve, with a gradual resumption of trade and cooperation on security and mutual extradition matters.

The countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) continued to face serious challenges related to the global economic crisis, trade in narcotics and small arms, and a soaring crime rate. Gang and community violence was on the rise, exacerbated by the steady influx of people returning after serving jail-time abroad. The extent of the violence led to increased police action, often backed up by the armed forces. In August, the government of Trinidad and Tobago declared a state of emergency during which up to 4,000 people were reportedly arrested; over half were still in detention at the end of the year.

A year after violence erupted in Kingston and other parts of Jamaica following the extradition of an alleged drug trader, communities continued to suffer from loss of income and livelihoods resulting from the damage.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Across the region, the ICRC continued to focus on raising awareness of IHL and sharing its related expertise. Senior members of the Venezuelan armed forces resumed dialogue with the ICRC on the integration of IHL into military doctrine, manuals and training modules. Training was reinforced by ICRC-organized lectures and seminars attended by over 220 officers from all components of the armed forces and by an IHL instructors' course.

In light of regional violence and unrest, it remained crucial for the police, who were often backed up by military personnel during law enforcement operations, to continue raising awareness among their ranks of international standards and human rights law applicable to the use of force. Through dissemination sessions and other training

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION		Total	
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
Phone calls facilitated between family members			1	UAMs/SCs*
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued			1	
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited and monitored individually			11	Women
Number of visits carried out			3	Minors
Number of places of detention visited			2	

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children 1. Venezuela

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat<sup>2</sup></b>					
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries		250	91%	0%

2. Jamaica

events, the ICRC sought to support the armed and police forces' efforts in this regard. In Venezuela, the ICRC supported the training of a further 15 police instructors, led by members of the regional pool of ICRC-trained instructors, and renewed contact with senior military officers. In Jamaica, following discussions in 2010 on the use of force in security operations relating to the disturbances in Kingston, the Defence Force requested a series of dissemination activities for police officers conducted by the ICRC across the country. Similarly in Trinidad and Tobago, armed and security forces welcomed such activities in the wake of the state of emergency.

In response to humanitarian needs arising from the 2010 disturbances, the ICRC provided technical and financial support to a Jamaican Red Cross project to strengthen the resilience of 50 particularly affected households in Kingston through micro-economic initiatives.

To enhance their capacities to respond to situations of violence, the ICRC assisted the region's National Societies and vulnerable communities, such as those living on the Venezuelan side of the border with Colombia, 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.

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. It also discussed the use of force in law enforcement with the Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police and with public security ministers meeting under the umbrella of the Washington-based Organization of American States (OAS).

In Venezuela, ICRC delegates visited and monitored the treatment and living conditions of security detainees, sharing their observations confidentially with the authorities.

## CIVILIANS

Rising violence and its effects on the civilian population remained a key concern, both on the Venezuelan side of the border with Colombia, where people, including Colombian nationals, were at risk from the presence of numerous weapon bearers, and in urban areas. Police and armed forces engaged in dialogue with the

ICRC, which reminded them of their responsibility under IHL and international human rights law to protect civilians and those no longer taking part in fighting and of the importance of enabling Movement workers to access people in need.

With a view to strengthening the protection of violence-affected urban communities in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, the police commissioner of the Jamaican Constabulary Forces (JCF) and the chief of defence staff, respectively, invited the ICRC to conduct dissemination activities on legal standards in policing and the use of force (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*).

## Civilians and Movement workers increase their resilience in the face of violence

During an ICRC field visit to Venezuela's border state of Táchira, local authorities and organizations working there deepened their understanding of IHL and Movement activities, while the ICRC examined ways to alleviate any spillover effects from the conflict in Colombia. Venezuelan Red Cross branch managers received training in the Safer Access approach, enabling them to ensure volunteers could bring first aid to the injured without danger to themselves. Similarly, in the state of Zulia, in the event of violence, three urban communities could rely on 58 residents newly trained in first aid and equipped with first-aid kits by the National Society and the ICRC.

The 2010 disturbances in Kingston had resulted in economic losses and difficulties with income generation. In response, the Jamaica Red Cross, in partnership with the ICRC, carried out a livelihood-support programme in Kingston's inner city aimed at increasing the economic resilience of 50 vulnerable households (250 people) through micro-economic initiatives. Ahead of the full launch of the project, Jamaican Red Cross volunteers were trained to participate in the selection process, enabling them to draw up beneficiary criteria, to safely conduct interviews with candidates in their homes and to facilitate community meetings. After raising awareness of the project in dialogue with community leaders, the Jamaican Red Cross encouraged applications, particularly from women heading households and the elderly. The 50 successful candidates received training in basic business skills followed by cash grants or donations of equipment, depending on their experience and ideas, and help with establishing a business plan. All were running their own businesses by end-October. The Jamaican Red Cross also offered the participants psychological and social counselling to help them overcome the effects of past violence. An external evaluation of the project was planned for 2012.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In Venezuela, 11 security detainees in two places of detention under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, respectively, were visited by delegates according to standard ICRC criteria. The authorities received confidential feedback on the detainees' treatment and living conditions, along with recommendations for improvements where necessary. The detainees did not need to make use of the RCM service to contact their families.

Following President Chávez's announcement that he was undergoing medical treatment for cancer, a number of ICRC-registered detainees suffering from cancer or other serious diseases benefited from humanitarian measures taken by the judicial authorities, such as conditional release. Hence the number of detainees individually followed by the ICRC had dropped by the end of the year.

When Trinidad and Tobago came under a state of emergency, the authorities were offered the ICRC's services to visit people detained in connection with the events, to no avail.

At the regional level, the OAS/Inter-American Commission on Human Rights Regional Conference on Best Practices of Prison Management in the Caribbean drew on ICRC expertise in examining detention-related issues.

## AUTHORITIES

Venezuela and CARICOM member States, supported by the CARICOM Secretariat and drawing on ICRC legal resources and expertise, continued to support ICRC viewpoints in regional fora and worked towards the ratification and implementation of IHL treaties. Grenada ratified the Rome Statute, while a CARICOM seminar in which the ICRC participated raised awareness of the instrument among other member States. Suriname continued to revise its criminal code to outlaw war crimes, and Jamaica was making final amendments to a bill implementing the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols. Officials from Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago participated in a round-table in Mexico on humanitarian aspects of a future arms trade treaty (see *Mexico City*).

The CARICOM Secretariat, with ICRC support, also focused on the role of the region's armed and security forces in carrying out national security measures (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*). In support of this, participants in the 15th Ordinary Meeting of the CARICOM Legal Affairs Committee and at a meeting of the Council of Ministers for National Security and Law Enforcement Officers enhanced their knowledge of IHL and the legal and operational implications of the use of force in law enforcement through ICRC statements/presentations. The Third OAS Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas, hosted by Trinidad and Tobago, drew on ICRC input in producing a declaration aimed at strengthening police training regionwide, particularly in the appropriate use of force.

Bilateral contacts and regional fora also provided opportunities for the ICRC to raise support for the Movement's work among government representatives and diplomats. The Venezuelan vice-minister of foreign affairs and the ICRC president met in March to discuss, in particular, the ICRC's work for detainees and the possibility of Venezuela establishing a national IHL committee.

Three officials from Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago received sponsorship to attend the Third Commonwealth Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference on IHL (see *Kuala Lumpur*).

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The need for armed and police forces to integrate IHL and international human rights law into their doctrine, training and operations remained the main topic at numerous meetings between CARICOM chiefs of defence and police commissioners and the ICRC.

At the Conference of the Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police, an interactive ICRC presentation enabled commissioners to enhance their understanding of international standards on the use of force in situations of violence and how to incorporate them into training and operations.

Following discussions with the ICRC in 2010 on its response to the Kingston unrest, the JCF began implementing a new policy, intended to serve as an operational guide to respecting international human rights law and related principles in the use of force and firearms. Additionally, at the request of the police commissioner, some 150 JCF officers from all 14 parishes in Jamaica learnt about legal standards in policing and the appropriate use of force through participation in informal exchanges facilitated by the ICRC.

During the state of emergency in Trinidad and Tobago, the Defence Force welcomed ICRC presentations on legal standards governing the use of force, which were attended by 114 officers and sub-officers.

The Bolivarian National Police continued to resort to ICRC expertise in incorporating international human rights norms into new policing standards and training. With the support of instructors from the Mexican and Peruvian police forces, all members of the ICRC's regional pool of trainers, the National Experimental Police University in Caracas held a three-week training course for 15 Venezuelan police instructors. Discussions were ongoing on extending such training countrywide.

Thanks to dialogue with the Office of Human Rights and IHL in the Venezuelan Ministry of Defence, contact was renewed with senior military personnel in charge of training in the three forces and the National Guard. As a result, some 220 officers and army lawyers attended seminars and conferences to heighten their awareness of IHL and the ICRC, while 33 were trained as IHL instructors.

To enhance IHL expertise in the region, two officers from Jamaica and Venezuela received sponsorship to participate in an advanced course abroad (see *International law and cooperation*).

Participants in inter-American fora were briefed on the ICRC's mandate and activities in Central and South America (see *Mexico City* and *Washington*).

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Growing public demand for information on regional and international humanitarian issues 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, 32 journalists from national and international media enhanced their understanding of IHL, humanitarian issues and conflict reporting at an annual ICRC workshop. Alongside teachers, students and government representatives, journalists

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also gained insights into the ICRC's distinctive humanitarian role over 150 years while viewing the ICRC's "Humanity in War" photo exhibition staged with the participation of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry.

Law and journalism lecturers and students used ICRC reference materials and expertise on IHL for specialized courses and research.

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

Given regional instability, National Societies sought to boost their emergency-response capacities, with ICRC funding and material and technical support. In Guyana, Suriname and Venezuela, volunteers enhanced their first-aid and Safer Access skills, while developing security and operational guidelines. In Jamaica, volunteers across the country were provided with 500 outfits to better identify themselves during activities and implemented a livelihood project in Kingston's inner city (see *Civilians*).

In parallel, the National Societies strengthened their legal bases and capacities. The Venezuelan Red Cross continued efforts to revise its statutes and adopt a strategic plan, sent an expert to the annual meeting of National Society legal advisers in Geneva, Switzerland, and held its yearly meeting on migration. The Guyana and St. Kitts and Nevis Red Cross Societies received ICRC advice on statutory amendments.

CARICOM National Societies participated in statutory Movement meetings in 2011 and discussed responses to situations of violence at the annual Caribbean cooperation forum hosted by the International Federation and the ICRC.

# LIMA (regional)

COVERING: Plurinational State of Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru



ICRC regional delegation + ICRC office/presence

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,910
Assistance	722
Prevention	1,680
Cooperation with National Societies	618
General	-
	<b>4,930</b>
	<i>of which: Overheads 301</i>

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	78%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	9
National staff (daily workers not included)	35

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ assisted violence-affected communities in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, respectively, through the training of community health promoters, a rainwater recycling project, small infrastructure projects and hygiene promotion
- ▶ provided training in weapon-wound care to 80 armed and security forces medical personnel stationed in Peru's Apurímac-Ene and Alto Huallaga valleys, enabling them to respond promptly to emergencies
- ▶ in Bolivia and Peru, strengthened National Societies' emergency response capacities, enabling them to provide medical attention, food assistance and transport home to people affected by instances of social violence
- ▶ backed Bolivian prison reform by sharing with the authorities a prison health assessment and by providing vocational training and income-generating activities for detainees and family visits for young offenders
- ▶ continued to strengthen psychological and social support to missing persons' relatives by providing NGOs and family associations with funding and forensic officials with expertise, and keeping the issue on the public agenda

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, economic, environmental 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, indigenous people from the lowlands protested against the construction of a road through a national park and indigenous reserve. In Peru, protests against mining projects led to violence, for example near Puno, close to the Bolivian border, during which several people died, and in Arequipa and Madre de Dios.

Elsewhere, civilians suffered the effects of fighting, including weapon contamination and movement restrictions. This was the case in Peru's Alto Huallaga and Apurímac-Ene valleys, where armed and security forces clashed sporadically with Shining Path members. In Ecuador's northern Esmeraldas and Sucumbíos departments bordering Colombia, communities continued to be affected by the spillover of the non-international armed conflict in Colombia.

## 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, stepping up field trips to monitor the conditions of the population living in or close to areas affected by fighting, notably Peru's Apurímac-Ene and Alto Huallaga valleys and Ecuador's Esmeraldas and Sucumbíos departments bordering Colombia. In September, the Ecuadorean authorities signed a headquarters agreement with the ICRC enabling it to strengthen its presence in the country and to consolidate its activities in the northern border areas.

Given frequent social unrest, the ICRC worked to prevent excessive use of force during law enforcement operations. This it did through awareness-raising and practical activities for armed and security forces and through continuous cooperation with the military and police on integrating IHL and international human rights norms into their doctrine, training and operations. In all dialogue with weapon bearers, at central level and on the ground, it emphasized their obligation to respect civilians, medical services and the emblem and to facilitate humanitarian action.

To assist people affected by violence, the ICRC worked to make first aid and health care rapidly available, involving the National Societies and military, civilian and community health authorities in improving service delivery. For example, in Peru's Apurímac-Ene

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>			UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected		2		
RCMs distributed		3		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		20		
<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>			Women	Minors
Detainees visited		608		
Detainees visited and monitored individually		368	39	1
Detainees newly registered		158	17	1
Number of visits carried out		52		
Number of places of detention visited		22		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		5		
RCMs distributed		3		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		127		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		2		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children 1. Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	440	10%	10%
Essential household items <sup>3</sup>	Beneficiaries	1,822	36%	4%
Water and habitat activities <sup>4</sup>	Beneficiaries	2,597		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	545		
Essential household items <sup>3</sup>	Beneficiaries	3,158		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Patients whose hospital treatment has been paid for by the ICRC <sup>5</sup>	Patients	4		
<b>First aid</b>				
First-aid posts supported <sup>6</sup>	Structures	2		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	1		

2. Bolivia 3. Bolivia, Peru 4. Ecuador, Peru 5. Bolivia, Ecuador 6. Peru

and Alto Huallaga valleys, it provided armed forces medical personnel with training in weapon-wound care and improved remote communities' sanitation conditions and access to water. In Bolivia, it continued a project to train local residents as health promoters to address violence-related mental health issues in their own communities. In Ecuador, an ICRC-funded rainwater recycling project, implemented with the support of the National Society, helped Putumayo river communities to improve access to safer water. In parallel, the ICRC worked to strengthen the capacities of the region's National Societies to respond to such needs, alongside the ICRC or independently.

Across the region, delegates monitored the treatment and living conditions of people arrested in connection with conflict and social protests, endeavouring to visit and register them soon after their arrest in transitional places of detention. In Peru, the ICRC backed the authorities' efforts to improve the penitentiary system, by helping train prison staff in human rights norms and court-appointed lawyers in new criminal procedures.

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, the Washington-based Organization of American States (OAS) and the region's three

permanent missions to the OAS. In parallel, it strengthened State forensic capacities, empowered family associations through training, and helped relatives of missing persons access psychological support and travel to exhumation sites.

Regionwide, the ICRC worked with the national IHL committees to further the ratification and implementation of IHL instruments. It shared humanitarian concerns and information about its activities widely through a variety of sources, including the ICRC website and the media. Leading universities continued to enhance IHL teaching thanks to the ICRC's provision of materials and sponsorship of students' and lecturers' participation in IHL-related events.

## CIVILIANS

### 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 advocacy, technical advice and funding. This resulted in the recovery of ante-mortem data relating to the cases of 77 people and in public consensus on the use of forensic genetics and other proposals aimed at improving the investigation process at national level.

Staff of Peru's medico-legal institute strengthened their forensic capacities through ICRC-led workshops. These included a course on forensic anthropology attended by experts from Chile, Colombia, Guatemala and Uruguay, with ICRC funding, enabling them to take new skills back to their respective countries. Similarly, medico-legal representatives from Latin America, Portugal and Spain shared expertise at a meeting in Madeira, Portugal.

Family associations enjoyed various forms of ICRC support, including training in the design of social and income-generating projects. Relatives of missing persons in the worst-affected areas had extended access to psychological and social services thanks to the work of a team of 14 public health staff who trained others to provide such support, as part of an ICRC-funded NGO project. Meanwhile, State and non-governmental organizations promoted the incorporation of such services into forensic investigations. Some 1,380 relatives of missing persons benefited from some ICRC assistance, including having their travel expenses to exhumation sites and the costs of coffins covered.

Following an assessment of forensic capacities, the ICRC shared its recommendations with the authorities concerned and provided basic items to improve conditions in La Paz's morgue.

In all three countries, people uprooted or living in remote areas were offered National Society/ICRC services to locate or restore contact with family.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In all three countries, people continued to be arrested on "terrorism" charges, for alleged links to armed groups. Both recent and longer-held security detainees were visited, according to standard ICRC procedures. Delegates checked on their treatment and living conditions and provided the authorities with confidential feedback, often in the form of detailed working papers. Some of the detainees made use of the RCM service to restore family links and, in Bolivia and Peru, those detained far from their homes received ICRC-funded family visits.

Detainees' conditions improved thanks to funds and materials provided by the ICRC. For example, in Bolivia's La Paz department,

inmates in five prisons (2,895 people) saw their daily routines and professional prospects improve through occupational therapy projects, including construction work, vocational training and income-generating ventures such as bakeries. In Peru's remote high-altitude prison of Challapalca, 190 detainees received blankets and essential household items.

## Prison reforms backed by technical support and advocacy

In efforts to upgrade the penitentiary health system, policy-makers were encouraged to adopt measures to include the detainee population in national TB and HIV/AIDS programmes, while authorities received technical back-up in addressing these and other health issues. To this end, the ICRC submitted a report of a comprehensive prison health assessment to high-level authorities in Bolivia and laid the groundwork for a similar study for Peru's Health and Interior Ministries and the national penitentiary administration (INPE). Meanwhile, Peruvian prison health professionals studied TB and HIV/AIDS control at an ICRC-organized seminar, and an INPE representative was trained in health service management, with ICRC funding.

In Bolivia, reform measures included the construction of a new prison in La Paz, which the Interior Ministry designed based on ICRC recommendations. The new Qalauma centre for young offenders went into operation, with nearly 60 inmates, who were able to receive family visits organized and funded by the ICRC (see above). The creation of a digitized detainee registry continued to be delayed by technical difficulties.

In Peru, under a joint initiative of the INPE, the centre for penitentiary studies and the ICRC, previously and newly trained INPE staff coached other prison personnel in teaching human rights norms and detention-related standards, enabling them to become instructors in their turn; some 600 staff members participated in such training in 2010/2011. Under an agreement between the Justice Ministry and the ICRC aimed at accelerating the judicial process and reducing overcrowding, court-appointed lawyers (known as public defenders) received training in a new system of hearings resulting from reformed criminal procedure. This enabled them to defend their clients more effectively.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	PERU
<b>ICRC visits</b>			
Detainees visited	11	2	595
Detainees visited and monitored individually	10	2	356
		1	38
	1		
Detainees newly registered	4	2	152
		1	16
	1		
Number of visits carried out	8	1	43
Number of places of detention visited	3	1	18
<b>Restoring family links</b>			
RCMs collected	2		3
RCMs distributed	2		1
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	2		125
People to whom a detention attestation was issued			2

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	BOLIVIA	PERU
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>		
Food	Beneficiaries	545
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	2,955
		203

## WOUNDED AND SICK

In all three countries, as social protests turned violent, injured civilians and police received first aid from National Society volunteers and were taken to hospital if necessary.

In Peru, 80 armed forces and police medical personnel serving in the Apurímac-Ene and Alto Huallaga valleys enhanced their weapon-wound management skills at an ICRC seminar on war surgery, while injured people in Puno received medical assistance at first-aid posts. In the Bolivian Amazon, people weakened by the harsh conditions of a long-distance protest march received some help; two wounded people had their treatment paid for by the ICRC.

In Bolivia, the Ministry of Health and the ICRC signed an agreement regarding the provision of polypropylene materials, training and financial assistance to enable the most vulnerable disabled people to receive physical rehabilitation services.

## AUTHORITIES

National authorities, OAS permanent missions, the Inter-American Juridical Committee and the OAS Department of International Law discussed with the ICRC the need for States to regulate the use of force and to protect people in situations of violence falling below the threshold of IHL application. The OAS General Assembly adopted a resolution on missing persons proposed by Peru, including the establishment of a mechanism to follow up implementation by OAS member States.

With ICRC technical support, Ecuador's IHL committee communicated widely on the necessary distinctions between standards applicable to situations of violence and IHL, and the need to safeguard access to and delivery of medical services. In Peru, a decree issued in 2010 on IHL and the rules governing the use of force by the military was given prominence in various fora.

The Ecuadorean and Peruvian IHL committees worked to promote IHL treaties, organizing IHL courses for political authorities, such as the 6th Miguel Grau course in Peru, with ICRC input. Both continued to work on draft legislation, in Peru regarding emblem protection and the prohibition of child recruitment, and in Ecuador regarding emblem regulations and IHL/human rights violations.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### Armed forces work to apply IHL and human rights standards

In Bolivia and Ecuador, authorities approved action plans resulting from yearly cooperation agreements with the ICRC. Bolivia's Defence Ministry focused on the integration of IHL into the curricula of training academies, while Ecuador continued to revise legislation regulating the armed forces' activities on the Colombian border, having integrated IHL into military curricula at all levels. With the approval of Ecuador's defence minister, training including a module on the ICRC's mandate and activities went ahead at military bases along the northern border. The air and naval forces created human rights and IHL departments, which they followed up with specialized instructors' training.

In Bolivia, 220 military personnel practised teaching IHL and international human rights norms at instructors' courses organized with the ICRC in Cochabamba, La Paz and Santa Cruz.

Following discussions with Peru's chief of general staff, dialogue was reinforced with the minister of defence and the chief of training. The armed forces invited ICRC feedback on an instruction booklet

containing a module on IHL and rules governing the use of force. The forces' IHL centre continued to organize related courses for military personnel in Lima and elsewhere, with ICRC input.

At the ICRC's invitation, Ecuador and Peru each sent a senior military representative to the Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations, held in Pretoria, South Africa (see *International law and cooperation*), while a Peruvian officer attended a course in San Remo.

### Police integrate rules on the use of force

In Ecuador, the police human rights department organized a first seminar on human rights norms and law enforcement for senior national police officials, with National Society/ICRC technical support. The participants, including all 24 provincial commanders, also learnt about ICRC activities on the northern border.

Peru's police leadership and the ICRC strengthened dialogue on the use of force and its humanitarian consequences in situations of violence, including in meetings, for the first time, with the police director general and with the chief of special operations. Special operations units used ICRC input to draft manuals and legislation on the use of force during two training courses. The Interior Ministry and the ICRC signed a new agreement aimed at promoting rules governing the use of force in riot and siege situations.

Bolivia's Interior Ministry was implementing an action plan developed with the ICRC for training in international standards governing the use of force and updates to police doctrine. Although personnel changes slowed the process, the ministry organized a train-the-trainer course and a refresher course for instructors trained in 2010, while 129 police officers studied law enforcement issues during two workshops.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Regionwide, the general public kept abreast of ICRC activities from a variety of sources, including the ICRC website, audiovisual productions and the media. In addition to frequent briefings and bilateral contacts, journalists used ICRC materials, including a radio spot calling for respect for medical services broadcast during social disturbances (see *Civilians*). In Peru, the family-links website was publicized to help people contact relatives following natural disaster in Japan.

Wide audiences gained insights into humanitarian issues through the ICRC's "Humanity in War" photo exhibition in Ecuador, the "Scarf of Hope" exhibition to commemorate the missing in Peru, and a "Move for Humanity" bike ride organized by the Peruvian Red Cross and the ICRC.

Bolivian Red Cross communicators honed their multimedia production skills at a National Society training event, organized with ICRC back-up, and published a newspaper supplement on the Pando project.

Leading universities enhanced IHL teaching using ICRC-provided presentations and reference literature. In Bolivia and Ecuador, two universities integrated IHL into their law courses, as did two Peruvian universities, while representatives of two Bolivian and eight Peruvian universities enhanced their IHL teaching skills at ICRC courses. With ICRC sponsorship, student teams from Ecuador and Peru participated in the Jean Pictet IHL competition in France, while Bolivian and Ecuadorean students attended a similar event organized by Peru's Catholic University.

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## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region's National Societies were instrumental in providing services for people affected by violence (see *Civilians*), backed up by ICRC-funded first-aid and Safer Access training and material support. Additionally, they strengthened their capacities to restore family links and understanding of human remains management in natural disasters, and the Ecuadorean Red Cross conducted a study on migrants' needs.

With International Federation/ICRC funding and material and technical input, the National Societies strengthened their legal bases and capacities and participated in the Movement's statutory meetings. The Bolivian and Ecuadorean Red Cross Societies organized governance meetings on their activities, plans and guidelines, and the Bolivian Red Cross worked with the ICRC to persuade the authorities to address the issue of emblem misuse by ambulances.

After emerging from a prolonged internal crisis, the Peruvian Red Cross had to search for solutions to its crippling financial problems, with International Federation/ICRC support; this took priority over other activities.

# MEXICO CITY (regional)

COVERING: Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama



ICRC regional delegation ICRC mission ICRC office

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	2,002
Assistance	850
Prevention	2,434
Cooperation with National Societies	824
General	32
	<b>6,142</b>
	<i>of which: Overheads 375</i>

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	85%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	12
National staff (daily workers not included)	44

## KEY POINTS

In 2011, the ICRC:

- strengthened dialogue with armed and security forces regionwide on the integration of rules governing the use of force in law enforcement, signing cooperation agreements with Mexico's Public Security and Navy Secretariats
- to facilitate the search for people missing as a result of past conflict and current violence in Guatemala, Mexico and Panama, provided expertise to the authorities, leading to the adoption of a national protocol in Mexico
- funded projects run by National Societies in El Salvador and Guatemala and by the education authorities in Honduras to address inner-city violence, while preparing to start similar projects in 2 Mexican states by 2012
- supported expanding Guatemalan, Honduran, Mexican and Salvadorean Red Cross services for vulnerable and injured migrants, while providing financial and technical back-up to prosthetic/orthotic centres treating them
- in Guatemala and Mexico, reinforced weapon-wound management capacity by training 107 health and military medical personnel in 3 surgical seminars
- strengthened its presence in Panama's Darién region, working with the National Society to meet the longer-term water and sanitation needs of border communities by facilitating rainwater collection and promoting hygiene

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 continued expansion of organized crime meant that the region's governments frequently deployed armed forces alongside police to ensure law and order.

In Mexico, armed confrontations between drug cartels and armed and security forces continued to have serious consequences for civilians caught in the crossfire and exposed many to deadly dangers. Following its exclusion after the overthrow of the government in June 2009, Honduras was readmitted to the Organization of American States (OAS), but violence reached record levels. Guatemala, where the new president Otto Pérez Molina promised more security, and El Salvador reported high murder rates. Other, previously less-affected countries struggled to keep violence under control. Panama continued to suffer the spillover effects of the armed conflict and drug trade in Colombia, particularly in the Darién border region where it deployed more border guards.

Hundreds of thousands of migrants heading for the United States of America risked abuse, abduction, physical injury and even death at the hands of armed groups on their journey.

The region remained affected by the issue of people unaccounted for as a result of past armed conflict, current violence and migration.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Alongside cooperation with political authorities 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 (CFAC) concerning the integration of international human rights norms applicable to law enforcement. This was reflected in joint training events and cooperation agreements with the Mexican Public Security and Navy Secretariats, the latter a breakthrough given heavy navy involvement in the fight against the drug trade. Mexico's National Defence Secretariat and the ICRC launched a revised series of workshops on the use of force, while in Guatemala military and police officers, along with representatives of the Public Ministry, attended the first joint seminar on the topic.

To improve access to specialized care for patients with firearm injuries, ICRC surgeons trained Mexican military medical personnel and Guatemalan health professionals in weapon-wound management.

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected		2	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed		2		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		1,255		
Human remains transferred/repatriated		1		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		1	Women	Minors
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		1		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		3		1
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		3		
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>				
Detainees visited and monitored individually		64	Women	Minors
Detainees newly registered		20		1
Number of visits carried out		30		
Number of places of detention visited		20		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		1		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		31		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		29		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children      1. Honduras, Mexico and Panama

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	225		
Water and habitat activities <sup>3</sup>	Beneficiaries	430		
<b>Health</b>				
Health centres supported <sup>4</sup>	Structures	4		
Consultations	Patients	12,171		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Physical rehabilitation<sup>5</sup></b>				
Centres supported	Structures	4		
Patients receiving services	Patients	4,198	34	265
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	50	6	11
Prostheses delivered	Units	72	8	8
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	20	
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	282	27	249
Orthoses delivered	Units	378	31	324
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	10	

2. Mexico      3. Panama      4. Guatemala, Mexico      5. El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico

In meetings with the Guatemalan and Panamanian authorities, the ICRC continued to stress the need to address the issue of persons missing as a result of past conflict or earlier situations of violence, including the support due to their families. In parallel, it continued to provide technical 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. To help build Mexico's forensic capacities, the ICRC stepped up specialist training and contributed to the drafting of a national protocol to standardize and facilitate the search for missing persons.

Mexican and Central American Red Cross Societies continued to receive ICRC support in implementing the Safer Access approach in situations of violence where they deployed their services. To help address violence particularly affecting and/or involving young people, the ICRC supported projects run by the Guatemalan and Spanish Red Cross Societies in Guatemala, by the Honduran, Italian and Swiss Red Cross Societies in Honduras and by the Salvadorean and Italian Red Cross Societies in El Salvador. In Honduras,

where it opened an office, the ICRC carried out a project with the Education Ministry and education professionals to promote humanitarian principles in inner-city schools. It was developing two similar projects in Mexico's Chihuahua and Guerrero states.

The ICRC continued to support Mexican, Guatemalan and Salvadorean Red Cross and other services for vulnerable and injured migrants, while providing financial and technical back-up to prosthetic/orthotic centres treating them and enabling dispersed relatives to find and reconnect with one another.

In Panama's Darién region, the Red Cross Society of Panama and the ICRC worked to meet the longer-term water and sanitation needs of border communities, equipping houses with rainwater collection systems and promoting hygiene awareness among local residents.

In Mexico, the ICRC continued 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. In Honduras, the ICRC signed an agreement with the authorities granting the organization access to detainees in any place of detention.

The ICRC participated in regional fora, including Central America-based OAS bodies and the Central American Integration System (SICA), to ensure that topics of humanitarian concern featured on their agendas, to contribute IHL and humanitarian expertise to their deliberations and to foster understanding of its neutral, impartial and independent stance. The ICRC's IHL advisory service for Latin America and the Caribbean, based at the Mexico City delegation, continued to work with national authorities to promote the ratification and implementation of IHL treaties.

## 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.

### Families assisted in their search for information on missing relatives

Guatemala's past non-international armed conflict spanning three decades had 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, the authorities and the ICRC continued to discuss the difficulties 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. An ICRC-commissioned study found that the slow pace was mainly due to shortcomings in the application of existing legal provisions.

Families continued to receive assistance from State institutions and NGOs working to ascertain the fate of missing persons, reunite families and provide psychological support. NGOs and victims' associations received funding and/or technical and material support from the ICRC in the use of the national ante/post-mortem database, which used specially designed ICRC software to facilitate data centralization and management. More than 20 representatives from 14 NGOs and the Forensic Institute attended a workshop on the use of the database and standardized forms. Families whose relatives' remains had been found were able to give them a proper burial, with ICRC material and financial support. People separated from their families as children were reunited with their kin. The Foreign Ministry requested ante/post-mortem software to clarify cases of missing Guatemalan migrants.

In Mexico, failings in 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. To help rectify this, the forensic working group set up in 2010 drafted a national protocol to standardize and facilitate the search for missing persons and identification of the dead, with ICRC technical support, and at the request of the Attorney General's Office also created standardized forms for post-mortem data collection. In May, the Federal District Supreme Court of Justice and the ICRC co-organized the country's second national meeting of forensic services, at which 60 experts from across Mexico endorsed the national protocol. Another 70 specialists sharpened their forensic skills at five additional workshops organized and supported by the ICRC, while another specialist attended a training course on human remains management in Geneva, Switzerland. The Attorney General's Office of Tlaxcala state pilot-tested ante/post-mortem database software and trained staff members in its use. In parallel, the Mexican authorities were encouraged to implement the Convention on Enforced Disappearance.

In Panama, where people were still missing as a result of past violence between 1968 and 1989, the Foreign Ministry used ICRC technical support to identify bodies stored in the Forensic Institute. A presidential decree established a forum for dialogue between the government and families of missing persons, functioning with ICRC guidance.

In Honduras, dialogue concerning missing migrants was strengthened with authorities and civil society.

### Struggling communities and migrants receive help to cope with the effects of violence

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 (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*). National Societies and other organizations received ICRC support to assist violence-affected communities in both urban and remote areas and along migration routes, as described below.

In Guatemala City, the Guatemalan and Spanish Red Cross Societies ran violence-prevention projects involving training in the Safer Access approach, first aid, medical evacuation and weapon-wound management, access to primary health care, and vocational training. In one of the two neighbourhoods concerned, following an ICRC needs assessment, teachers accepted a psychological support project, to start in 2012. In Honduras, as part of the ICRC's "Creating Humanitarian Spaces" partnership project with education authorities to address violence in schools in five affected regions, 55 teachers were coached in humanitarian principles and first aid and received teaching materials. Based on the experience gained in Honduras, the Salvadorean and Italian Red Cross Societies launched a similar project in a community near San Salvador aimed at reducing the consequences of urban

CIVILIANS		GUATEMALA	MEXICO	PANAMA
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries		225	
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries			430
<b>Health</b>				
Health centres supported	Structures	1	3	
Consultations	Patients	1,448	10,723	

violence. Projects to mitigate violence in schools were being prepared in two of Mexico's worst-affected states, Chihuahua and Guerrero. Meanwhile, Mexican Red Cross and education personnel in Ciudad Juárez received psychological support in dealing with the traumatic effects of violence; assessments with a view to launching comprehensive assistance were under way.

Many US-bound Central American and Mexican migrants were seriously abused or injured travelling north in dangerous conditions. Many were left stranded in border regions, requiring health care and physical rehabilitation. Such migrants either received National Society assistance on the spot or were transported home by ICRC-funded Guatemalan and Honduran services, or through the Mexican Red Cross ambulance services. Salvadorean migration officers received first-aid training from the National Society, enabling them to treat migrants if needed.

ICRC-supported facilities expanded or started offering medical and humanitarian assistance, including water and family-links services, to migrants on the move or repatriated at borders. These facilities included: a mobile clinic and a health post at a repatriation point run by the Mexican Red Cross in Sonora state, at the US-Mexican border; a new Mexican Red Cross mobile clinic in Tabasco state; a church-run centre in Veracruz state; and a reception centre offering assistance and orientation for repatriated migrants run by the Guatemalan Red Cross and the church on the Guatemalan-Mexican border. Several thousand migrants benefited from Red Cross-provided services alone. An agreement was reached with a shelter for unaccompanied migrant children in Quetzaltenango to start using ICRC services to reunite these children with family.

In addition, 45 Guatemalan families (225 people) who had taken refuge in Mexico to escape violence received one-off assistance from the Mexican Red Cross, with ICRC support.

In Panama's Darién region, indigenous families and Colombians who had fled the violence in their home country lived in precarious hygiene conditions. Families in six communities in the Alto Tuira region learnt how to improve their water supply and reduce health risks by recycling rainwater and adopting better hygiene practices through an ICRC-funded Panamanian Red Cross project. Some 60 houses were equipped with rainwater collection systems, giving access to safe water. Uprooted families could locate or contact relatives through ICRC family-links services.

In Honduras's violence-prone Bajo Aguán region, the Honduran Red Cross and the ICRC identified a serious need for humanitarian assistance, especially health care.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In Honduras, the Ministry of Security signed a comprehensive agreement authorizing ICRC visits to detainees in any prison under its jurisdiction. There, as in Mexico and Panama, people detained for alleged links with armed groups or arrested in connection with political unrest, mainly arising from social, ethnic and land issues, received visits from delegates according to standard ICRC procedures. The delegates checked on detainees' treatment and living conditions and provided confidential feedback to the authorities. In Mexico, federal prison staff attended ICRC training courses on human rights norms regulating the use of force during arrest and detention (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*). In Panama, one person still detained in connection with the 1989 US military operation, visited by the ICRC since 1997, was released.

Detainees could use ICRC services to contact family or receive family visits, with transport costs covered by the ICRC. In Mexico's Chiapas and Guerrero states, based on an agreement with the ICRC, the National Society settled families' transportation costs. In both states, the authorities requested and received ICRC recommendations aimed at upgrading prison health care, including TB and HIV/AIDS control. The federal authorities hosted an international seminar on penitentiary health care, using ICRC input, and reinforced dialogue on the issue with the organization.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

Hospital assessment visits in Mexico in 2010 and in Guatemala in 2011 enabled the ICRC to gain a better understanding of available emergency pre-hospital and emergency room care. In June 2011, at two seminars in Mexico City and one in Guatemala City, 107 Mexican defence and navy medical personnel and Guatemalan health professionals, guided by two ICRC surgeons, honed their weapon-wound management skills. In parallel, networking with the health and military sector was undertaken with the aim of improving access to specialized care for the weapon-wounded.

In addition, migrants who had injured or lost limbs received appropriate care from ICRC-trained technicians at physical rehabilitation centres in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico. While the centres in Guatemala and Mexico were supplied by the ICRC with equipment and materials to produce prosthetic/orthotic devices, in El Salvador and Honduras patients were referred to centres supported by the ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled and their treatment funded by the ICRC.

## AUTHORITIES

In addition to dialogue on regional humanitarian concerns, States worked with the ICRC to promote IHL and organized related events. Mexico held a round-table on the humanitarian dimension

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	HONDURAS	MEXICO	PANAMA
<b>ICRC visits</b>			
Detainees visited and monitored individually	2	44	18
	<i>of whom women</i>		
	<i>of whom minors</i>		
Detainees newly registered	1	6	13
		<i>of whom minors</i>	1
Number of visits carried out	2	25	3
Number of places of detention visited	2	17	1
<b>Restoring family links</b>			
RCMs collected		1	
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative			31
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		21	8

of a future arms trade treaty, with participants from nine Latin American and Caribbean countries. El Salvador's national IHL committee hosted a seminar for its regional counterparts on the Hague Convention on Cultural Property, which adopted recommendations for the domestic implementation of relevant treaties.

National IHL committees continued their work, drawing on ICRC expertise. This led to the ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions by Costa Rica and El Salvador, and amendments to legislation on emblem use by Guatemala. The Honduran committee adopted internal regulations. While advancing implementation of the Rome Statute, Mexico's IHL committee worked to integrate humanitarian principles into new legislation on migration, national security, and missing persons. It finalized a draft amendment integrating war crimes into the penal code and organized Mexico's second national IHL course for legal experts and officials. National IHL committees helped prepare the pledges made by their countries at statutory Movement meetings in 2011.

Other efforts focused on promoting the adoption of national legal frameworks integrating international standards regulating the use of force in law enforcement (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*).

Inter-American institutions, such as the OAS, helped promote IHL in their member States and invited the ICRC to their events (see *Washington*). The Inter-American Court of Human Rights in Costa Rica held another IHL study day and exchanged expertise with the ICRC. Dialogue with SICA focused, for the first time, on regulation of the use of force and the protection of migrants. The latter topic was also discussed by the Regional Conference on Migration, which invited the ICRC to a meeting in the Dominican Republic.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### Armed forces urged to apply rules on the use of force alongside IHL

Given joint law enforcement operations in response to growing violence, armed and police forces worked to integrate IHL and international human rights norms into their doctrine, training and operations, inviting ICRC expertise in so doing.

In Guatemala, during After-Action Reviews and a first joint seminar involving the Public Ministry, military and police reviewed

rules governing the use of force and their respective roles in law enforcement. The armed forces formed a committee to formalize relevant rules of engagement and produced four booklets for troops. Meanwhile, a joint assessment by the Guatemalan armed forces and the ICRC showed that IHL had been successfully integrated into military manuals.

In Mexico, over 5,000 armed forces personnel were familiarized with IHL and international human rights norms, including through newly designed workshops on the use of force co-organized by the National Defence Secretariat and the ICRC. The navy and the ICRC signed a cooperation agreement on the integration of international human rights norms and IHL, having organized workshops on the use of force for navy personnel, and enabled 800 naval captains, officers and marine troops to participate in an ICRC-led conference on IHL. National defence and navy medical personnel honed their skills at two courses on weapon-wound management.

Representatives of CFAC member States studied human remains management and the use of force at two ICRC-facilitated events in Honduras and Nicaragua.

Senior officers from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua received sponsorship to attend expert courses abroad, while personnel bound for Haiti for law enforcement duties (see *Haiti*) were briefed on the Movement and international human rights norms. The Cuban IHL centre received funding for its activities, mainly aimed at the armed forces.

### Police trained in human rights norms and proper use of force

The region's police forces continued to integrate human rights and humanitarian principles into their doctrine and training; the Mexican Public Security Secretariat and the ICRC renewed their cooperation. Some 60 Mexican federal police instructors were trained to teach human rights norms and humanitarian principles at a one-month course co-organized by the Ministry of Security and the ICRC, as were officers from Guatemala and Panama, including some dealing with migrant issues or headed for the Darién region (see *Civilians*). In parallel, 20 ICRC-certified trainers from the Mexico City Security Department and 10 Police Academy trainers refreshed their teaching skills. At a seminar in Guatemala, 35 officers of the National Civil Police reviewed the use of force and firearms during social unrest.

WOUNDED AND SICK		EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	MEXICO
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>					
Centres supported	Structures		3		1
Patients receiving services	Patients	3	4,171	12	12
	<i>of whom women</i>		30	2	2
	<i>of whom children</i>		264		1
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	3	23	12	12
	<i>of whom women</i>		2	2	2
	<i>of whom children</i>		10		1
Prostheses delivered	Units	4	43	13	12
	<i>of which for women</i>		3	3	2
	<i>of which for children</i>		7		1
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>		20		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients		282		
	<i>of whom women</i>		27		
	<i>of whom children</i>		249		
Orthoses delivered	Units		378		
	<i>of which for women</i>		31		
	<i>of which for children</i>		324		
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>		10		

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## **CIVIL SOCIETY**

Regionwide, the general public kept abreast of ICRC activities through various sources, primarily through the ICRC website. The media reported more accurately on humanitarian issues using ICRC briefings, press releases, and reports on ICRC activities, for example for migrants and missing persons (see *Civilians*).

Contacts were maintained with academic institutions regarding ways of developing cooperation. Twelve experts from the region discussed the role academics could play in addressing IHL-related issues, the use of force and situations of violence at an ICRC-hosted meeting in Mexico. At a follow-up meeting, ten Mexican academics explored avenues of cooperation with the ICRC in the Mexican context.

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

The region's National Societies strengthened their legal bases, management and performance, with ICRC and International Federation funding and technical support. In El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama, the National Societies secured ICRC/Movement support for projects enabling people, including migrants, to cope with the effects of violence (see *Civilians*). They also upgraded their skills in project management, the Safer Access approach and restoring family links. The Cuban Red Cross developed its operational and dissemination capacities.

The Guatemalan and Nicaraguan Red Cross Societies established contingency plans in the event of election-related violence. At a regional meeting in Mexico, National Society representatives discussed IHL promotion and communication ahead of the Movement's statutory meetings in 2011. At a national workshop, more than 30 Mexican Red Cross representatives reviewed Safer Access issues and threats to health care.

# WASHINGTON (regional)

COVERING: Canada, United States of America, Organization of American States



ICRC / AR, 2011  
 ⊕ ICRC regional delegation ⊕ ICRC delegation

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 the US internment facility 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.

## CONTEXT

The year 2011 was marked by the withdrawal of US forces from Iraq, ongoing operations in Afghanistan and involvement in the NATO military intervention in Libya. Increased US reliance on drones was observed in various contexts, such as Pakistan, Somalia and Yemen. By the end of the year, the announced US troop withdrawal from Afghanistan had gained pace.

In March, President Barack Obama issued an Executive Order to address the situation of people detained in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba. It provided a framework for periodic review of their status, including access to a review board for some of the internees. At the end of the year, the president signed the National Defense Authorization Act, reconfirming the right to place members of the armed opposition and "associated forces" in military detention.

In Canada, May elections resulted in a majority for the incumbent government. By autumn 2011, all remaining Canadian combat troops had left Afghanistan.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	2,218
Assistance	361
Prevention	3,174
Cooperation with National Societies	751
General	-
	<b>▶ 6,504</b>
	<i>of which: Overheads 397</i>

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	84%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	13
National staff (daily workers not included)	21

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ during visits to check their treatment and living conditions, enabled people held in US custody at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba and on a US Navy vessel to contact their families, including through video calls
- ▶ engaged in dialogue with top-level US military and government circles, including with US Special Operations Command, which also involved discussions with US and Canadian armed forces on the conduct of hostilities
- ▶ strengthened contacts with political and civil society networks to familiarize North American audiences with ICRC operations and legal and policy positions
- ▶ established a social media presence, including through the launch of the ICRC blog Intercross, opening new avenues for the ICRC to inform and engage with law and policy audiences
- ▶ raised awareness of the concerns encompassed by its forthcoming Health Care in Danger campaign by partnering with US authorities and initiating dialogue with the Canadian authorities, and Canadian and US civil society
- ▶ provided input relating to IHL, rules governing the use of force and humanitarian issues to declarations and resolutions adopted by the Organization of American States

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The Washington regional delegation maintained its focus on activities for people held in the Guantanamo Bay internment facility. These included services to help the internees maintain family contact via RCMs and telephone and video calls. The ICRC encouraged US authorities to consider allowing the internees to receive family visits. In its dialogue with the US authorities on detention policy, it emphasized the need to determine the status and rights of individual internees/detainees and to ensure that they fitted within a proper legal framework. In so doing, the ICRC provided input to the US government review of the situation of people held at Guantanamo Bay and for the ongoing transfer of detainees from US custody to national authorities in Afghanistan and Iraq.

The protection of civilians in military operations remained a central theme of the ICRC's dialogue with the authorities, especially the Department of Defense, and more recently with the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council. Discussions were broadened with Central Command to include the risks posed to civilians by ongoing military operations in Pakistan and Yemen and were extended to Special Operations Command Central. To ensure military planners and decision-makers took account of its role and humanitarian concerns, the ICRC remained involved in mission military rehearsal exercises

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>			UAMs/SCs*	
Phone calls facilitated between family members <sup>1</sup>		712		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>			UAMs/SCs*	
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		3		
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>		3		
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		1		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>			Women	Minors
Detainees visited		174		
Detainees visited and monitored individually		169		
Detainees newly registered		2		
Number of visits carried out		7		
Number of places of detention visited		2		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		3,741		
RCMs distributed		2,058		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		422		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		1		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Phone or video calls between people held in the Guantanamo Bay internment facility and their families abroad

and gave briefings to Canadian and US staff, for example from the Army Judge Advocate General's (JAG) School, prior to their deployment to Afghanistan.

ICRC activities and working methods formed the substance of briefings provided to US political and military authorities by members of the Washington delegation, visiting ICRC delegates from the field and staff from the organization's headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. These personalized briefings contributed to maintaining US support and funding for ICRC operations worldwide. By organizing field visits for congressional staff, the ICRC aimed to give them first-hand insights into the humanitarian issues at stake and the ICRC's response.

In parallel, the Washington delegation continued to widen its network of contacts in the Canadian and US law and policy systems connecting government, NGOs, media, think-tanks and universities and to engage them in a substantive dialogue on a broad spectrum of IHL-related and humanitarian topics. In September, it launched an ICRC blog to create a forum for discussion on IHL-related and humanitarian issues.

Efforts to confirm 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 a range of issues, such as direct participation in hostilities and humanitarian action. This led to lively interaction with a widening network of political, military and civil society circles, including partnerships with key think-tanks and universities, and, at the regional level, with the Washington-based Organization of American States (OAS), which reflected the ICRC's viewpoints in its declarations.

Cooperation continued with the American and Canadian Red Cross Societies, focusing mainly on a consistent approach to the media and broad IHL promotion as well as developing the strategic partnership with the Canadian Red Cross.

## CIVILIANS

The importance of conducting hostilities according to IHL rules to minimize any harm caused to civilians remained at the core of in-depth dialogue between the ICRC and US authorities and senior military personnel at the Pentagon and Central Command

levels, both in the United States of America and in the field. Contact between Central Command and the ICRC increased beyond formal bi-annual meetings, focusing on the risks faced by civilians during military operations, including in Pakistan and Yemen, and the increasing activity of local militias in Afghanistan. These discussions were backed by predeployment briefings for the US military on IHL and the ICRC's concerns and mandate (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*).

After the launch of the Health Care in Danger project in August 2011, US-based civil society and academia worked with the ICRC to establish partnerships to raise broad awareness of the concerns encompassed by the project. In addition, following consultations with both the Department of Defense and the Department of State, the US government agreed to co-host an expert workshop the following year on "Military Training and Operational Orders", which is a project component.

Discussions were pursued with other US governmental agencies on the conduct of hostilities.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

By the end of the year, 171 people remained in US custody at the Guantanamo Bay internment facility. They included internees who had been cleared for release and transfer by an Inter-Agency Task Force, but for whom no suitable host country had yet been found or whom the US authorities found it difficult to transfer to their home countries because of the stringent requirements of the National Defense Authorization Act. The Executive Order of March 2011 created a framework for certain internees to have their cases periodically reviewed, including through access to a review board. The authorities received ICRC recommendations regarding the drafting of implementing guidelines for the review board, which, however, did not commence its work in 2011.

The internees continued to receive visits from ICRC delegates, according to the organization's standard procedures, in order to check that their treatment and living conditions complied with internationally recognized standards. The delegates provided the detaining authorities with confidential feedback. The authorities regularly drew on ICRC medical expertise to ensure the provision of appropriate health care to internees.

Many of the internees significantly improved family contacts. The frequency of ICRC-facilitated phone calls or video calls between most of the internees and their relatives in 22 countries increased from four calls per detainee in 2010 to six calls per detainee in 2011. Delegates continued to relay written and oral messages between the internees and their families abroad. After an encouraging start, the dialogue with the authorities on the possibility of introducing family visits for internees stalled, and at the end of the year prospects for such visits remained uncertain.

In compliance with their procedures, the US authorities notified the ICRC of the detention of and granted delegates access to two people held on board a US Navy vessel in the Gulf of Aden. Additionally, the ICRC sought access to three people formerly detained by the Department of Defense and transferred to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

The transfer of detainees from US custody to detention by national authorities was completed in Iraq and continued at a slow pace in Afghanistan. In their regular dialogue with the ICRC, the US authorities were encouraged to ensure proper follow-up of the rights of people who had been transferred, including their judicial guarantees. As part of these discussions, representatives of all key government agencies, including the Ministry of Justice, attended an ICRC-convened round-table at which they shared views on the transition process, the respective responsibilities of the US and the national authorities, and post-transfer monitoring of detainees.

The US authorities shared with the ICRC information regarding people for whom the ICRC had allegations of detention dating from the beginning of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

## **AUTHORITIES**

Dialogue with a broad network of political decision-makers helped promote respect for IHL, highlight humanitarian concerns and garner support for the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. In several hundred meetings, representatives of the Departments of State, Defense, Homeland Security and Justice, the National Security Council, intelligence services and Congress discussed with the ICRC detention matters, the conduct of hostilities and attendant risks faced by civilians, as in Afghanistan, and the geographical scope of IHL applicability. Government and security agencies and the broader law and policy system used the ICRC's input to review US policies on detention, anti-personnel landmines and weapon treaties. The Canadian and US authorities and ICRC representatives broadened their dialogue on direct participation in hostilities and IHL ahead of the 31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

US Congress members and staff witnessed ICRC action during ICRC-organized field trips to Colombia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo and discussed IHL- and detention-related matters in some 130 meetings. In addition, displacement, the vulnerability of women in conflict, and humanitarian concerns in Mexico and Pakistan were highlighted.

In Canada, official investigations into the treatment of Afghan detainees by Canadian forces were followed closely by the ICRC.

## **IHL promoted throughout the Americas**

The OAS and its various bodies and related entities drew on ICRC input year-round, including in drafting resolutions adopted by

the OAS General Assembly regarding the responsibility of States to provide humanitarian assistance, to address the issue of missing persons, and to assist IDPs. An IHL-related resolution created new mechanisms to involve member States' national IHL committees in OAS work, and to strengthen synergy among such committees. The Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs organized a Special Session and its annual IHL course for OAS officials, while the Inter-American Juridical Committee prepared model legislation to implement the Rome Statute and to protect cultural property in armed conflict. OAS public security ministers held their biannual conference in Trinidad and Tobago (see *Caracas*).

Members of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights expanded their forensic knowledge during a workshop co-sponsored by the ICRC in Washington DC, enabling them to better respond to petitions regarding cases of human rights violations.

## **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

The US military and the ICRC developed their relationship, with increased high-level dialogue with the Department of Defense and selected combatant commands. The Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy facilitated dialogue between ICRC field staff and relevant geographic departments. Their interaction increased with a second meeting with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in December. A designated Joint Staff contact enabled the ICRC to communicate rapidly on humanitarian issues, as tested during the operation in Libya.

Predeployment briefings on the ICRC's role and mandate were held, *inter alia*: for the Army JAG School and the Pentagon; for US personnel deploying to Afghanistan, during joint mission rehearsal exercises; for the last contingent of the Canadian Joint Task Force Afghanistan; and, for the first time, for a Marine Expeditionary Unit preparing for joint global deployments at sea.

Interaction with US Special Operations Forces was further substantiated through briefings on Afghanistan and Yemen for Special Operations Command and a first contact with Headquarters Special Operations Command Central. Relations developed with combatant commands, notably through a high-level exchange with US Central Command on future trends in conflict, and three official visits to US Southern Command.

Military education institutions, such as the National Defense University's War College and the Joint Forces Staff College, and specialized bodies, such as the World Detention Conference, drew on ICRC input, as did regular events of the Army and Air War Colleges and Marine Corps University. Contacts with US land forces at Fort Leavenworth were renewed through the new Mission Command Center. The US Army Military Police School captains' career courses requested regular ICRC participation, and the Canadian Forces interrogators' course included a second ICRC briefing.

The Army War College's Peacekeeping & Stability Operations Institute and the Combined Arms Doctrine Directorate used ICRC input for a doctrine handbook on the mitigation of civilian casualties and for a revised publication on stability operations.

The largest US military daily published an editorial on humanitarian action co-drafted by the ICRC.

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## **CIVIL SOCIETY**

North American law and policy audiences kept abreast of ICRC and humanitarian matters via the Intercross blog, launched in September, and an electronic newsletter.

Partnerships with top universities, in addition to the US Army JAG Legal Center and School, resulted in courses on IHL and humanitarian topics being held for law lecturers, national security scholars, law students and government personnel. IHL-related issues were debated with US authorities and civil society at roundtables hosted by the American Society of International Law.

Similarly, the civil-military and integrated education and training working groups hosted by the US Institute of Peace explored humanitarian issues with the ICRC, as did the Brookings project on IDPs in Azerbaijan and Colombia.

ICRC participation in high-profile events held by Harvard University and Tufts University helped strengthen relations with academics and humanitarian practitioners. Academics and experts from NGOs, think-tanks and government discussed humanitarian trends at monthly meetings convened by George Washington University, the Brookings Institution and the ICRC.

More than 8,000 people visited the “Our World at War” photo exhibition and associated events, organized with the American Red Cross in Houston and Miami.

Over 2,000 ICRC publications were distributed, as were IHL study materials, mostly in electronic form.

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

The American and Canadian Red Cross Societies worked with the ICRC to promote IHL and highlight humanitarian concerns and contributed significantly to the Movement’s 2011 International Conference.

With ICRC funding, based on the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme, the two National Societies developed materials on Canadian and US conflicts to highlight IHL principles. The American Red Cross surveyed public opinion on IHL in its campaign to mark the 150th anniversary of the US civil war and through dissemination activities, using ICRC-provided publications.

In Canada, government officials, civil society experts and students participated in an IHL seminar co-hosted by the National Society and the University of Ottawa.

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.

## CONTEXT

The UN and the diplomatic community continued to address topics of global concern and contexts of relevance to the ICRC. Developments in Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Libya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen were among issues addressed.

The UN Security Council strengthened the mandate of the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (resolution 1975) and authorized the use of force in Libya by member States (resolution 1973) in both cases "to protect civilians". Other contexts discussed included Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Israel and the occupied territories, Kosovo, Liberia, Nepal and Sierra Leone.

In May, Security Council members went to Africa, meeting with members of the African Union Peace and Security Council and visiting Sudan and Kenya (the latter in order to assess the situation in adjacent Somalia). South Sudan was granted full membership of the UN following its independence. The UN Interim Security Force for Abyei and the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan were established. The drought crisis in the Horn of Africa was among issues addressed during the 66th Session of the UN General Assembly.

Among a range of thematic issues discussed by the Security Council, and of interest to the ICRC, were: the protection of civilians in armed conflict; women, peace and security; post-conflict peace-building; weapons and their non-proliferation; the interdependence between security and development; international criminal tribunals; the rule of law; and IHL.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

To contribute to international efforts to protect and assist people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence, the ICRC's New York delegation maintained regular contact with UN bodies, member States, observers and civil society groups.

Through seminars, meetings, briefings, reports and bilateral exchanges, the ICRC shared its operational and legal expertise with UN officials and member State representatives. The aim was to facilitate the appropriate incorporation of IHL and related issues into UN-wide developments and UN activities, policies, programmes and resolutions. To support and complement dialogue in the field, the ICRC was able to generate dialogue on certain key issues with member States and UN representatives.

The ICRC held monthly meetings with the president of the Security Council and attended selected Security Council and General Assembly debates as an observer. To further monitor

### EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	-
Assistance	-
Prevention	2,376
Cooperation with National Societies	-
General	-

► **2,376**

of which: Overheads 145

### IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	87%
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### PERSONNEL

Expatriates	4
National staff (daily workers not included)	9

### KEY POINTS

#### In 2011, the ICRC:

- president and other senior ICRC representatives exchanged views on humanitarian issues and contexts with members of the UN Security Council and representatives of member States of the UN General Assembly
- on a monthly basis, briefed the rotating president of the Security Council on humanitarian issues
- addressed the Security Council on the protection of civilians in armed conflict and, on 8 occasions, the General Assembly on IHL-related issues
- director for international law and cooperation reviewed issues of common interest with high-ranking officials of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Office of Legal Affairs
- maintained its outreach to the diplomatic community, including through the 28th annual seminar on IHL for UN-accredited diplomats and numerous thematic and operational briefings
- during workshops and seminars, discussed humanitarian issues with NGOs and their consortia connected to the UN

international developments on humanitarian and IHL-related issues, including peacekeeping, the coordination of humanitarian action and international criminal justice, the ICRC maintained regular contact with the UN Secretariat and other UN bodies.

Meanwhile, senior ICRC figures deepened dialogue with key UN bodies. In February, the ICRC president met Security Council and General Assembly representatives, allowing for in-depth exchanges on IHL, current humanitarian challenges and the neutral, impartial and independent work of the ICRC. The president also met members of the Humanitarian Liaison Working Group (HLWG) comprising donors. Discussions took place between the ICRC's director for international law and cooperation and officials of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) and between ICRC heads of operations and ambassadors of member States and UN officials. The ICRC briefed UN officials and representatives of member States and NGOs on various IHL-related topics and, wherever possible, updated UN officials on the humanitarian situation in particular contexts.

In March, some 80 UN-accredited diplomats discussed current developments and challenges surrounding non-international armed conflicts during the 28th annual seminar on IHL, organized jointly by New York University School of Law and the ICRC. In September, the ICRC held a day-long meeting on IHL and peacekeeping with high-level representatives of the DPKO and OLA. It also participated in a conference on the situation of children associated with armed forces or groups, distributing to delegates new guiding principles for domestic legislation addressing this issue.

Attendance at workshops and seminars organized by NGOs and think-tanks enabled the ICRC to contribute to debates on humanitarian coordination and promote understanding of IHL, the work of the Movement and the Fundamental Principles. Knowledge of IHL across civil society was bolstered through ICRC briefings for New York-based media representatives and for students with an interest in IHL-related subjects.

Regular dialogue with the International Federation's observer mission to the UN and with other humanitarian organizations with a presence at the UN contributed to improved humanitarian coordination.

## **AUTHORITIES**

Officials of various UN bodies and representatives of member States deepened their knowledge of humanitarian developments and discussed measures to protect and assist victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence during regular and ad hoc meetings, briefings and seminars with the ICRC. These occasions enhanced mutual understanding of humanitarian issues and enabled the ICRC to share its expertise on a range of IHL-related issues with decision-makers at international and national level.

### **Dialogue fostered with UN bodies and diplomatic community**

In February, members of the Security Council, representatives of member States of the General Assembly from all five regional groups, and members of the HLWG met the ICRC president for in-depth exchanges on IHL and ICRC operations. Monthly meetings between the Security Council president and ICRC delegates and regular meetings with individual Council members permitted

ongoing discussion of humanitarian concerns. Regular attendance, as an observer, at Security Council and General Assembly meetings, plus HLWG briefings on humanitarian developments in various contexts, enabled ICRC staff to keep abreast of political and humanitarian developments. The ICRC also addressed the General Assembly eight times on a range of legal, thematic and humanitarian issues.

Senior officials from the OLA and the DPKO exchanged IHL-related views with the ICRC director for international law and cooperation, who also briefed UN delegates during the Security Council's open debate on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. In September, in the first event of its kind, the ICRC held a meeting on IHL and peacekeeping with high-level representatives of all four departments of the DPKO and with OLA officials.

Ambassadors of member States and UN officials discussed IHL within specific contexts during meetings with ICRC heads of operations for the Near and Middle East and for North America and Western, Central and South-Eastern Europe, plus the deputy head of operations for Eastern Africa. The ICRC also fostered and maintained contacts with other UN bodies, including the Secretariat, the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Safety and Security, OCHA, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and UNDP. This helped ensure that a range of humanitarian concerns, including peacekeeping, the coordination of humanitarian action, international criminal justice, protection issues and IHL, were integrated into UN debates.

### **UN officials and diplomats draw on ICRC legal and operational expertise**

Prior to a Security Council debate on children and armed conflict, representatives of the UN Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG-CAAC) were briefed by an ICRC legal expert on the issue of attacks on schools and hospitals. This matter was subsequently discussed during the Council debate. Regular contact was also maintained with UNICEF and UN Women to discuss the particular problems faced by children and women in armed conflict and related legal and protection aspects.

In September, the ICRC took part in a panel discussion on children associated with armed forces or armed groups, hosted in New York by the French authorities, UNICEF and the SRSG-CAAC. The ICRC delivered a statement emphasizing the need for effective domestic implementation of international rules regarding children and armed conflict and distributed guiding principles on this matter to participants.

Weapon-related issues remained another focus of concern. During the second preparatory committee meeting for the UN Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), the ICRC made two statements on the scope and parameters of the future treaty. It also co-sponsored a discussion on the ATT, attended by member State representatives.

In March, representatives of more than 80 UN member States from all five regional groups discussed developments regarding IHL and non-international armed conflicts during the 28th seminar on IHL for UN-accredited diplomats, organized jointly by the New York University School of Law and the ICRC. Some diplomats requested further briefings from the ICRC.

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UN officials and diplomats received updates on humanitarian developments within specific contexts through ICRC briefings, reports and press releases. Briefings were held on Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, the DRC, Haiti, Iraq, Israel and the occupied territories, Libya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic.

### **Humanitarian coordination discussed**

Coordination of humanitarian activities was reinforced through meetings of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, including the Principals Meeting in April, attended by the ICRC director-general. The ICRC provided feedback on a report by the UN secretary-general on strengthening the UN's humanitarian coordination. Later, the ICRC delivered a statement on humanitarian coordination at the 66th Session of the General Assembly and provided input to the drafting of the resolution on humanitarian assistance in the Horn of Africa.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

NGOs and their consortia connected to the UN continued to exchange views with the ICRC on a range of humanitarian issues, enhancing mutual understanding. The protection of civilians in armed conflict and the importance of neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action were among the issues discussed.

By attending workshops and seminars organized by organizations such as the International Peace Institute, Security Council Report, Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict, and the Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs, the ICRC gained a more nuanced understanding of various fields of research, engaged in dialogue on a range of humanitarian issues and boosted awareness of its activities. In May, representatives of NGOs and the US military and government listened to an ICRC briefing during a conference on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief held at the US Naval War College on Rhode Island. More than 40 senior army officers attended other briefings on the ICRC's mandate, held at the college.

UN-accredited media acquired a more detailed understanding of humanitarian developments worldwide through ICRC briefings and press releases. Meanwhile, the next generation of potential decision-makers, diplomats and humanitarian workers in the United States of America broadened their knowledge of IHL during briefings by the ICRC for UN staff and presentations for university students.

Regular dialogue on humanitarian developments was maintained with the International Federation delegation to the UN, other humanitarian organizations with a presence at the UN and, as appropriate, National Societies.

# MIDDLE EAST



## DELEGATIONS

- Egypt
- Iran, Islamic Republic of
- Iraq
- Israel and the Occupied Territories
- Jordan
- Lebanon
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Yemen

## REGIONAL DELEGATIONS

- Kuwait

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

- Protection **41,289**
- Assistance **96,816**
- Prevention **19,497**
- Cooperation with National Societies **12,782**
- General **225**

**170,610** of which: Overheads **10,410**

**Implementation rate**  
**75%**

 ICRC delegation
  ICRC regional delegation
  ICRC mission

## MIDDLE EAST

In 2011, ICRC operations in the Middle East were adapted in scope and content to respond to the humanitarian consequences of what became known as the “Arab Spring”. In Yemen, in addition to shifting conflict developments in the north and unrest, notably in Sana’a, the armed conflict expanded in the south. On several occasions, in Bahrain, Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic for instance, civil unrest was severely repressed by State security services.

Operations in Iraq, Israel and the occupied territories and Yemen remained among the organization’s largest worldwide; in addition, the ICRC expanded its operational reach throughout the region, developing existing and introducing new protection and assistance activities, whenever possible with the region’s National Societies. Alongside this, it undertook preventive action, based on advocacy for greater adherence to and respect for IHL, international human rights law, and specifically humanitarian principles common to both IHL and Islamic law and therefore reflecting the universality of certain basic principles of humanity.

While improving the situation of conflict- and violence-affected people, these activities had the added benefit of helping foster relations with government authorities, armed groups, influential sectors of civil society, and religious circles. Based on its observations on the ground and allegations of abuse reported by those affected, the ICRC regularly discussed with weapon bearers and their superiors the humanitarian consequences of certain types of behaviour. This included reviewing with the Israeli authorities the humanitarian consequences of particular policies and military operations in the occupied territories with a view at least to tempering their effects, and reminding the Palestinian authorities and armed groups of the importance of respecting both Israeli and Palestinian civilians. On two separate occasions, the ICRC president had high-level meetings in the Syrian capital to promote humanitarian action.

Regular dialogue with a large network of contacts was also essential for gaining acceptance of and support for the ICRC’s neutral, independent and impartial approach to its strictly humanitarian mission. However, insecurity and mobility restrictions at times prevented National Society/ICRC teams from fully implementing their desired response to the needs arising – as was the case in the Syrian Arab Republic.

As a priority, the ICRC helped National Societies strengthen their disaster preparedness and reinforce their emergency response capacity, notably in the fields of first aid, the Safer Access approach and restoring family links, thereby improving direct aid to victims of unrest and armed conflict and facilitating National Society/ICRC operational partnerships.

For example, after attending training and receiving equipment, several hundred Yemen Red Crescent Society volunteers in Sana’a and in the south provided essential first-aid services to thousands of wounded people and helped ensure the transfer of patients to referral hospitals. In Egypt, drawing on lessons from the January/February events, 10 Egyptian Red Crescent Society emergency response teams treated hundreds of people during the clashes in Cairo at year-end. Similarly, staff and volunteers of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent applied their skills for the benefit of those affected by the violence that broke out in their country in March. In the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, 75 volunteers of the Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates attended a

first disaster and emergency preparedness course, while the Kuwait and Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Societies envisaged similar training. The Palestine Red Crescent Society continued to carry out life-saving medical evacuations, with the ICRC supporting its emergency medical services, with the Norwegian Red Cross, and as a neutral intermediary facilitating ambulance movements. In Lebanon, community volunteers and weapon bearers in refugee camps received further first-aid training, and the reconstruction of a clinic in Nahr El Bared was completed for the Palestine Red Crescent. The Lebanese Red Cross was the main provider of emergency treatment for wounded Syrian refugees crossing into Lebanon; drawing on ICRC support, including in its role as a neutral intermediary, the National Society evacuated serious cases to health facilities in northern Lebanon.

In the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, medical materials, consumables and support for training provided to hospitals and other health facilities ensured better services for weapon-wounded patients. In Yemen, an ICRC surgical team helped treat 170 such patients, mainly in hospitals in Aden and Taiz, and organized war-surgery and mass-casualty training for more than 150 doctors and nurses, while health centres, mainly in the north, received support for their services for women and children. In the occupied Palestinian territory, life-saving supplies, spare parts for equipment, and training helped Gazan hospitals maintain essential services for the wounded and sick. In Iraq, where the government had committed to addressing the needs of medical institutions in emergencies, the health authorities and the ICRC completed their training project to strengthen the Iraqi emergency services. In the meantime, work continued to improve primary health care services in disputed and violence-affected rural areas.

Hundreds of thousands of people, including IDPs, mainly in Iraq (but on a smaller scale than in past years), the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, received emergency relief in the form of food rations and/or essential household items. Syrian Arab Red Crescent branches were instrumental in assessing needs and organizing aid distributions in their country. With ICRC guidance, the Egyptian Red Crescent played a key role in distributing food (supplied mainly by UN agencies) to thousands of people stranded at the Egyptian-Libyan border and awaiting repatriation or resettlement. In Iraq and Yemen, various initiatives helped ensure a supply of water during emergencies. These included water-trucking, the supply of generators and repairs to damaged installations.

Whenever possible, the ICRC contributed to early recovery, in particular through help that enabled people and public services to regain self-sufficiency.

Focusing on particularly vulnerable people, for example in Iraq, the ICRC helped households headed by women gain access to welfare allowances. There and in the occupied Palestinian territory and Yemen, over 210,000 people received help to restore their livelihoods in the form of farming inputs, such as seed and tools, drip irrigation systems, livestock vaccinations, cash for work on community projects such as irrigation channels or access roads, or micro-economic initiatives. Agricultural and livestock programmes were carried out in cooperation with Ministries of Agriculture and included a training component for beneficiaries.

In Iraq, the occupied Palestinian territory and Yemen, and to a lesser extent in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, work on water infrastructure – the rehabilitation of existing installations

and the construction of new ones – improved water supply and sanitation conditions for some 9 million people. Projects comprised training that allowed systems to be managed autonomously. In Iraq, for example, where possible in disputed and violence-affected rural areas, 6.8 million people benefited from such initiatives; in the Gaza Strip, two completed projects improved the sanitation environment of 553,000 people.

ICRC delegates visited people detained in Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the occupied Palestinian territory, the Syrian Arab Republic, Qatar and Yemen. The largest number of detainees visited was in Iraq (over 36,000 detainees held in 98 facilities). In Yemen, delegates obtained access for the first time to people held in facilities run by the Political Security Organization (PSO) in the south and the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) in Aden and Sana'a; they also visited people held by armed groups. In the Syrian Arab Republic, after a first visit to people detained under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior at Damascus central prison, the ICRC pursued its dialogue with the authorities aimed at reaching a common understanding of its standard working procedures for further visits.

Discussions continued with the Saudi authorities regarding access to Saudi nationals held on their territory after their transfer or release from detention/internment abroad. At the end of 2011, the Bahrain authorities and the ICRC agreed on the resumption of visits to detainees in 2012. Following an accord between the Israeli government and Hamas reached with Egyptian mediation and leading to the release of an Israeli soldier held for more than five years, the ICRC acted as a neutral intermediary to help ensure that the reciprocal release of 1,027 Palestinian detainees, in two groups, ran smoothly.

Throughout the region, delegates' findings during visits and their recommendations were shared confidentially with the detaining authorities, and in several cases the ICRC provided support to enhance detainees' treatment and living conditions. In Lebanon, for example, the drilling of an additional borehole boosted the water supply in the biggest prison by some 50%. There and in Jordan, the ICRC worked with the authorities to improve health care services for detainees. In Yemen, while assistance programmes for women in prison and for irregular migrants awaiting deportation continued, ICRC engineers helped rehabilitate the water and sanitation infrastructure in a CID and a PSO facility.

In addition to exchanging news through the ICRC with their families, over 6,000 detainees, mainly in Israel, were able to receive family visits arranged by the organization. In Saudi Arabia and Yemen, families of people held by the United States of America in Afghanistan or in the internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba had contact with their relatives through ICRC-facilitated video calls. In all, 19,534 former inmates or their families received ICRC detention certificates, which often qualified them to obtain State allowances.

Across the region, residents, IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers contacted their families through the National Society/ICRC family-news network. People stranded at the Egyptian/Libyan border made more than 19,400 calls to relatives using telephones put at their disposal. A total of 1,187 people, mainly in Egypt and Iraq, travelled with ICRC travel documents for family reunification or resettlement in third countries. The ICRC also facilitated journeys for Palestinians visiting or being 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 people 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. Further progress was achieved in addressing cases relating to the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war and the 1990–91 Gulf War within formal ICRC-facilitated mechanisms. For example, meetings between Iranian and Iraqi representatives resulted in hundreds of cases being clarified, the exhumation of remains of both nationalities during a joint mission to southern Iraq and the subsequent repatriation of human remains on both sides. Meetings between the Iraqi and Kuwaiti authorities, including a first high-level meeting held in Baghdad, led to several missions to explore the sites of mass graves in Iraq. More remains of Iraqi soldiers were recovered in Kuwait, identified and repatriated. In Lebanon, an assessment of the needs of families of missing persons and the mapping of existing services, well advanced by year-end, will serve as a basis for recommendations to the authorities in 2012.

While mine-clearance operations continued in Iraq, there and in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the respective National Society and the ICRC, working together with local authorities and NGOs, carried out large-scale risk-awareness activities to help reduce the number of injuries caused by weapon contamination. ICRC technical and material support was maintained for physical rehabilitation centres in the Gaza Strip, Iraq and Yemen. In Iraq, where the number of disabled people remained high, physical rehabilitation centres either run or supported by the ICRC remained the main structures providing such services in the country.

Finally, working in cooperation with the Cairo-based League of Arab States and with the support of the ICRC regional communication centre in Egypt, the ICRC continued to promote knowledge, acceptance and implementation of IHL throughout the region, providing guidance to national IHL committees and armed and police forces, regional training organized with partner institutions, and written, audiovisual and web-based material on IHL in Arabic.

While National Societies remained the ICRC's main operational partners in several countries of the region, close coordination was maintained with other Movement partners, UN agencies and other humanitarian players present on the ground, in order to maximize impact, identify unmet needs and avoid duplication.

# EGYPT



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	446
Assistance	498
Prevention	729
Cooperation with National Societies	459
General	-

► **2,133**

of which: Overheads 130

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	127%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	8
National staff (daily workers not included)	42

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- during civil unrest, called on the relevant Egyptian authorities to respect legal norms applicable to law enforcement, reiterating its offer to visit people deprived of their freedom
- reinforced access to first aid and health care, notably by supporting the formation of National Society emergency response teams and providing medical supplies to hospitals
- established contacts with the new authorities to solicit support for the ICRC and its activities
- responded to the needs of people fleeing the conflict in Libya by opening a border office offering family-links services and assistance, including the provision of hundreds of thousands of breakfasts
- boosted communication channels by opening a Twitter account in Arabic

The ICRC has been in Egypt, with some interruptions, since the beginning of the Second World War. In response to the civil unrest that started in 2011, it works closely with the Egyptian Red Crescent Society to boost its preparedness to respond to emergency humanitarian needs arising from situations of violence. It also seeks to visit people detained in Egypt. The ICRC's regional legal advisory, communication and documentation centre works in close cooperation with the League of Arab States and other ICRC delegations to promote the incorporation of IHL into domestic legislation, military training and academic curricula throughout the Arab world.

## CONTEXT

After countrywide protests in January, President Hosni Mubarak resigned weeks later and transferred power to the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces. The former president faced trial at year-end on charges related to corruption and the deaths of demonstrators. A referendum in March on constitutional reform paved the way for parliamentary elections to start in the autumn and for presidential elections to be held by mid-2012.

However, discontent continued to simmer among demonstrators dissatisfied with the pace and direction of reform and violent street clashes prior to the elections reportedly left scores dead and thousands injured. Following these events, the prime minister was replaced, while initial results of the elections to the People's Assembly showed a clear lead for Islamist parties. The parliamentary elections continued into 2012.

The economy contracted owing to the sharp drop in tourist income, lower remittances from Egyptians abroad, faltering productivity, and declining foreign investment, exacerbating already high levels of poverty and unemployment. Heightened sectarian tensions between Coptic Christians and Muslims resulted in casualties, while subsequent clashes between Christian demonstrators and security forces resulted in dozens of deaths and many injuries.

Several hundred thousand people fled the conflict in Libya to Egypt. During several months, many were stranded at the Egyptian-Libyan border, reliant on humanitarian aid pending their repatriation. At year-end, the number of people accommodated at the border, mostly asylum seekers, had fallen to around 2,000.

On 1 July, Nabil el-Araby officially took over from Amr Mohammed Moussa as the secretary-general of the League of Arab States. The latter had held the position for 10 years.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

During unrest at the beginning of the year, the ICRC called on all those involved to respect human life and dignity in conformity with applicable laws and standards. It urged the authorities to comply with international norms related to the use of force during law enforcement operations, to treat those arrested and detained humanely and to allow the unrestricted movement of medical personnel and vehicles.

Additionally, medical supplies were distributed to first-aid providers and hospitals through the Egyptian Red Crescent Society and the

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>			UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected		67		
RCMs distributed		84		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		19,432		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>				
People reunited with their families		1		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>			Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		203	66	55
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		75		
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	3		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		204	74	57
<b>UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>			Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		15	5	
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011		9	5	
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		685		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		285		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>			Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually		1		
Detainees newly registered		1		
Number of visits carried out		1		
Number of places of detention visited		1		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	5,600	%	%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	5,600		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	13		

Ministry of Health to treat civilian casualties. With ICRC support, the National Society's capacity to deal with the consequences of unrest was strengthened following the events of January/February through the formation of emergency response teams which first deployed during pre-election violence in November, treating hundreds of injured. The ICRC renewed its request to visit detainees – both to the former and incoming authorities – but to no avail by year-end. It also followed up a report submitted to the authorities in December 2010 on the plight of irregular migrants allegedly held and abused by people-trafficking gangs in the Sinai Peninsula while trying to enter Israel through Egyptian territory.

In response to the urgent needs of large numbers of migrant workers fleeing Libya into Egypt, the ICRC opened an office in Salloum on the Egyptian side of the border in support of the Egyptian Red Crescent emergency response team on the spot and the ICRC operation in Libya. The National Society played a key role in distributing food supplied mainly by UN agencies and the ICRC, which also provided hundreds of thousands of breakfasts from May until the end of October. Joint National Society/ICRC teams set up services enabling the stranded to restore family links and contact their consulates in order to facilitate their repatriation. The influx of migrants slowed as the situation in Libya evolved, and the office in Salloum was closed in December, although the National Society continued to offer family-links services.

Elsewhere in Egypt, asylum-seekers, refugees and other family members continued to rely on ICRC family-links services to exchange news with relatives in their home countries, or to trace

and re-establish contact with relatives either detained/interned abroad or present in countries where communications had been disrupted. Refugees without valid identity papers resettled in third countries using ICRC-issued travel documents.

Within Egypt, progress on implementing IHL was hindered by the unrest, although contacts were established with the incoming authorities to help ensure support for the ICRC's mandate and activities and to set future priorities, and some awareness-raising activities for military/police audiences continued. Cairo continued to be the regional base of ICRC activities to promote greater knowledge and acceptance of IHL and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, as well as to advance the implementation of IHL in the member countries of the League of Arab States. Regional seminars were organized with the Arab League Secretariat and governments and national implementation bodies continued to receive written and audiovisual materials on IHL, including a new manual in Arabic on national implementation. This was complemented by the ICRC's upgraded Cairo-based Arabic-language website and the opening of an Arabic-language Twitter account featuring IHL-related issues.

## CIVILIANS

In light of the unrest, the relevant authorities were reminded of international standards governing the use of force during law enforcement operations and of their obligation to enable medical staff and vehicles to access the wounded during street protests and demonstrations (see *Wounded and sick*). In parallel, both the authorities and the protesters were publicly called upon to respect human life and dignity.

### People stranded at the Egyptian-Libyan border receive help

The majority of more than 500,000 people who fled the conflict in Libya to Egypt were nationals of these countries with no specific emergency needs as they crossed the international border at Salloum. However, many were migrant workers and refugees from third countries who found themselves stranded at the border in urgent need of assistance. Working in coordination with other humanitarian organizations present, the Egyptian Red Crescent with a permanent team of 20 members (staff and volunteers) established itself as the main distributor of food assistance in Salloum, with support from the ICRC and, initially, the Swiss Red Cross. At peak times, up to 6,500 ate the food given out by the National Society. With the support of the ICRC, the Egyptian Red Crescent developed efficient distribution techniques that helped to minimize waiting times and associated tensions and generally facilitated distribution management. Cooked lunches were provided mainly by UN agencies, while, from the beginning of May until the end of October, more than 340,000 breakfasts (to some 5,600 people) were provided by the ICRC after another aid agency that had previously delivered this service withdrew. The ICRC's action initially mirrored that of the former provider, but on the basis of feedback from beneficiaries and changes to their situation, the ICRC later adapted its approach, while continuing to respect procurement procedures and contain costs.

The stranded population also relied on ICRC-provided bottled water from late April to early May to cover a temporary shortfall until UNICEF was able to establish a more permanent water supply system.

People stranded made some 20,000 calls to relatives using telephones put at their disposal by Egyptian Red Crescent/ICRC teams. To facilitate their repatriation or resettlement in over 30 third countries, 280 of them received assistance in establishing contact with their consulates or embassies in Cairo. Some 3,200 had their photographs taken to enable *laissez-passer* documents to be issued; 648 travelled with an ICRC document issued in coordination with the embassies of destination countries and the organizations concerned. Unaccompanied minors received particular attention. They were registered and given clothes where necessary, while efforts were made to reunite them with their families whenever appropriate, in collaboration with the IOM and the relevant consular authorities. A mechanism to avoid minors becoming separated from their parents during transit and departure was agreed between the IOM and the ICRC. On 21 May, the remains of a Jordanian national were moved by the ICRC from Al-Bayda (Libya) to Salloum, where they were handed over to representatives of the Jordanian embassy who then returned the remains to the family in Jordan.

At the border, people approached ICRC delegates to report arrests and abuses committed in Libya. These allegations were followed up by the ICRC delegation in that country.

Close coordination was maintained with the authorities and other actors present, such as the IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF, in order to maximize impact, identify unmet needs, avoid duplication and devise referral systems. In one example of this coordination, an Iraqi family of seven received ICRC travel documents to move to a UNHCR camp in Romania pending resettlement in the United States of America, with the IOM organizing the necessary transportation. On account of dwindling needs at the end of 2011, the ICRC closed its Salloum office in December.

### Separated relatives stay in touch

Asylum seekers and refugees in Egypt, particularly from sub-Saharan Africa, and other families continued to rely on ICRC family-links services to exchange news with relatives either in their home countries, detained/interned abroad or present in countries where communications had been disrupted by armed conflict, other situations of violence or natural disaster. Those without valid identity papers resettled in third countries using ICRC-issued travel documents.

Coordination between organizations dealing with minors ensured maximum impact and the identification of unmet needs. 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.

Five video calls allowed the families concerned to have direct contact with relatives held in the US internment facility at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba. An Egyptian national formerly held at Guantanamo Bay received further support for a small income-generating project, facilitating his integration and economic self-reliance. Furthermore, after receiving a certificate confirming the detention of a relative abroad, one family was able to claim social welfare allowances and enrol its children in school. Several non-Egyptian families were able to locate detained relatives through ICRC tracing services.

### Migrants' predicament in the Sinai Peninsula discussed

On the basis of an ICRC report submitted to the Interior and Foreign Ministries in December 2010, the authorities held confidential discussions with the ICRC on the situation of would-be migrants to Israel allegedly held and abused by people-trafficking gangs in the Sinai Peninsula. During a meeting at the Ministry of Interior at the end of 2011, the authorities confirmed their wish to work with the ICRC to improve the welfare of these people.

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Based on its right of initiative conferred by the Movement's statutes, and in light of the civil unrest, the ICRC reiterated its offer to visit people deprived of their freedom. In discussions with government officials, before and after the fall of President Mubarak, delegates underlined the benefits of ICRC visits in terms of ensuring compliance with internationally recognized standards applicable to the treatment and living conditions of detainees. Bilateral discussions related to this offer were ongoing. The delegation carried out one ad hoc visit to a detainee formerly held in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay who was arrested after his return to Egypt, also enabling him to see his sick mother.

### WOUNDED AND SICK

In response to civil unrest in the country at the beginning of the year, first-aid teams and 13 hospitals treating the wounded received ICRC medical supplies channelled through the National Society and the Ministry of Health, relieving pressure on their dwindling contingency stocks in Cairo and other cities. Medical and other basic needs were monitored and met by National Society/ICRC teams wherever possible. In one instance, some 50 beleaguered Palestinians stranded at Cairo airport for several days received food and medicines at a relief post set up in the international transit zone by the National Society, with ICRC support.

Drawing on lessons from the January/February events, the Egyptian Red Crescent, the International Federation and the ICRC formulated a plan to boost the National Society's emergency preparedness. With ICRC support, the National Society trained and equipped 10 emergency response teams each made up of five members. Training focused on team building, the Safer Access approach, the establishment of first-aid posts, medical evacuations, the integration of family-links activities into the response, and the management of overall operations. Hundreds of people were treated by these teams when they were regularly mobilized during street clashes in Cairo at year-end.

At the height of the Libya crisis, a hospital in Marsa Matrouh in the Salloum region received ICRC medical supplies delivered by the National Society to help it cope with the increased demand for health services arising from the influx of people crossing the border.

### AUTHORITIES

At a regional level, the Cairo-based League of Arab States continued to work with the ICRC and, where relevant, national IHL committees to promote adherence to IHL-related treaties in its 22 member States. To this end, the ICRC and the League of Arab States co-organized several seminars including train-the-trainer courses in Lebanon and Morocco (see *Lebanon* and *Tunis*). Thanks to this cooperation, governments and parliamentarians received relevant expertise and documentation, including the jointly published Sixth Annual Report on the Status of IHL in the Arab World. The outgoing and incoming secretaries-general each met with the ICRC to discuss matters of humanitarian concern within the League's member States and related ICRC activities. The secretary-general of the Arab Inter-parliamentary Union met the ICRC to discuss issues of common interest.

Activities in the field of ratification and implementation of IHL in Egypt itself were interrupted by parliament's dissolution in February. Nevertheless, representatives of the Egyptian authorities attended the regional IHL courses organized jointly by the League of Arab States and the ICRC. Following the regime change, the incoming authorities received ICRC briefings to raise their awareness of its mandate and activities in Egypt, and to solicit their support for its work (see *Civilians*). In May, the new minister of justice and the ICRC agreed on future priorities in terms of IHL promotion. These included reactivation of the national IHL committee, which had submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2010 regarding Egypt's accession to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. During the year, committee members met ICRC delegates, who provided technical advice and support in preparing draft legislation to be submitted to the new parliament once elected. The draft bills, at various stages of development, related to protection of the Movement's emblems, the prosecution of war crimes and the protection of cultural property in armed conflict. The incoming authorities also drew on a newly published ICRC book on IHL implementation in Egypt.

Although training initiatives for Egyptian public servants were disrupted, scores of civilian and military judges and public prosecutors participated in essay competitions on IHL-related matters.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The political situation meant little progress was made in further integrating IHL into military doctrine and training programmes. For example, the regional training course planned with the Arab League Military Affairs Department was cancelled.

Nevertheless, Egyptian armed forces and security personnel continued to learn more about IHL and other humanitarian norms and how they related to their duties. At the peak of unrest, they were reminded of their obligation to comply with international norms relating to the use of force in law enforcement operations. Through existing contacts with the military authorities, the ICRC could raise and contribute to the solution of a number of issues of humanitarian concern arising at the border crossing in Salloum.

In addition, during routine briefings and courses, 15 instructors and another 53 officers at military academies deepened their knowledge of IHL as did 50 officers prior to their deployment as military observers with UN peacekeeping missions abroad. Furthermore, 12 police officers, including several based at the Gaza Strip/Israel border, attended train-the-trainer courses and scores of officers explored humanitarian issues in an essay writing competition organized with the Cairo Police Academy. Meanwhile, the Ministry of the Interior discussed possible future initiatives with the ICRC.

### CIVIL SOCIETY

Drawing on regular press releases, newsletters and interviews, Egyptian media gave extensive coverage to ICRC operations in Libya and on the Egyptian-Libyan border in Salloum and to the release of Palestinian and Israeli prisoners at year-end. Pan-Arab satellite broadcasters also covered IHL-related issues and ICRC operations, relaying key humanitarian messages to their audiences. During seminars and workshops, hundreds of journalists, human rights activists and students learnt more about the ICRC and the Movement and its activities related to the regional unrest.

With the growing use of social media by journalists, activists and protesters, an ICRC Arabic-language Twitter account was launched to attract new audiences to timely information on humanitarian issues. The delegation continued to provide operational and background materials in Arabic through regular updates to its website, the *Al-Insani (The Humanitarian)* magazine and other print publications. Given the difficulties faced by the national IHL committee (see *Authorities*), joint activities to further integrate IHL into university curricula were limited. Nevertheless, a law professor attended a regional seminar organized jointly by the League of Arab States and the ICRC (see *Lebanon*).

### RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Supported by the ICRC, the Egyptian Red Crescent remained instrumental in providing family-links services to violence-affected people, notably to those fleeing violence in Libya (see *Civilians*), boosted its emergency preparedness in response to the domestic unrest (see *Wounded and sick*) and reinforced its capacities to spread knowledge of IHL and humanitarian issues (see *Civil society*).

The National Society remained a major channel for relief material to the Gaza Strip. To this end, and to be better prepared for any future emergencies at the Egyptian-Gaza Strip border, it secured a site to build a warehouse and train its staff and volunteers with ICRC support. The project was postponed to 2012, however, owing to the uncertain security situation.

Movement partners met regularly to ensure coordination of their activities.

# IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF



ICRC mission + ICRC office

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,594
Assistance	128
Prevention	2,014
Cooperation with National Societies	400
General	-

► **4,135**

of which: Overheads 252

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	59%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	6
National staff (daily workers not included)	44

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- chaired the second meeting of the tripartite committee tasked with clarifying the fate of those missing or presumed killed in the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war, facilitating a first joint mission to exhume more than 100 sets of human remains
- facilitated the repatriation of 128 sets of remains of soldiers killed during the armed conflict to Iraq and of 20 to the Islamic Republic of Iran
- strengthened forensic capacities in the Islamic Republic of Iran through training, the upgrading of equipment and the signature of an agreement with the Iranian Legal Medicine Organization on ante/post-mortem database management
- reinforced efforts to address weapon contamination by strengthening the role of the Iranian Mine Action Centre as the main coordinator of such activities and boosting the capacities of the National Society and other organizations in this field
- signed an agreement with the national IHL committee and the National Society to work more closely with the Centre for Comparative Studies on Islam and IHL, formerly the Qom Secretariat on 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, physical rehabilitation, international relief efforts and IHL promotion, for which the national IHL committee is also an important partner. It is engaged in a dialogue about IHL and Islam. The ICRC supports mine-risk education. It also maintains a logistic supply base in support of its operations in the region.

## CONTEXT

Relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Western countries remained strained owing mainly to sharp disagreement over the country's nuclear programme and human rights record. Despite ongoing international sanctions, Tehran vowed to continue the development of its nuclear capacities, feared by Israel and Western governments to have a military dimension, and dismissed the appointment of a special rapporteur by the UN Human Rights Council to scrutinize the country's human rights record. In November, tensions boiled over when crowds stormed the British embassy compound in Tehran, leading to the severing of diplomatic ties between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

An explosion in November at a military base outside the capital left 17 people dead, including a commander of the Revolutionary Guard reported to be the architect of the country's missile programme. There was widespread speculation about the cause of the blast, with other military installations suffering similar incidents during the year.

Periodic disagreements between the country's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khamenei and President Ahmadinejad resurfaced in April when the ayatollah refused to accept certain changes in the structure and composition of the cabinet. There were also different interpretations of the unrest sweeping the region, with the ayatollah describing it as an "Islamic awakening" and the president as a "people's awakening".

In June, around 5,000 Iranian troops were deployed on the border with Iraq to fight Kurdish militants.

The Islamic Republic of Iran continued to host one of the world's largest refugee/migrant populations, mainly from Afghanistan and Iraq.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC continued to focus on addressing the humanitarian consequences of the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war, enhancing cooperation with the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran, promoting IHL and acceptance of neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and restoring family links.

With the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary, there was significant progress in efforts to clarify the fate of thousands of combatants and civilians on both sides still unaccounted for in relation to

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION		Total
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>			
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>			
RCMs collected	27	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed	52		
Phone calls facilitated between family members	4		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>			
Human remains transferred/repatriated	128		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons<sup>1</sup></b>			
		Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	169	41	71
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	46		
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	1		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)	236	58	94
<b>Documents</b>			
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	21		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>			
<b>Restoring family links</b>			
RCMs collected	193		
RCMs distributed	133		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	1,278		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. not including people missing as a consequence of the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war

the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war. Chaired by the ICRC, a second meeting of the tripartite committee tasked with clarifying the fate of those missing or presumed killed in the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war enabled hundreds of outstanding cases to be cleared up. It paved the way for a first joint probing mission in November, which resulted in the exhumation of sets of human remains of both nationalities. Earlier in the year, separate missions carried out under ICRC auspices had facilitated the exchange of some other sets of human remains between the two sides. In all, operations carried out under the auspices of the ICRC enabled the repatriation of 128 sets of remains of soldiers killed during the armed conflict to Iraq and of 20 to the Islamic Republic of Iran. To ensure further progress, the ICRC extended its support to Iranian forensic experts, providing training and upgrading essential equipment, while signing an agreement with the Iranian Legal Medicine Organization on ante/post-mortem database management.

The Iranian Red Crescent continued to develop its relationship with the ICRC, participating in relief efforts for conflict-affected civilians in Libya and sending a number of senior staff to Geneva, Switzerland, to enhance operational cooperation. A planned project to meet the needs of vulnerable migrants to be carried out with the ICRC was cancelled owing to the lack of a formal agreement with the authorities.

In the field of mine-risk education, the ICRC signed an important agreement with the Iranian Mine Action Centre (IRMAC) with the aim of supporting it in becoming the main coordinator of all activities relating to weapon contamination in the country. A workshop where all the main actors, including the National Society, were represented enabled participants to assess needs in eight provinces bordering Afghanistan and Iraq. Hundreds of thousands of vulnerable people learnt more about the risks of living in or transiting mine-infested areas through awareness campaigns conducted with ICRC support by the Iranian Red Crescent, the Welfare Organization or local NGOs.

Iranian families and refugees restored and/or maintained contact with their relatives detained/interned abroad through the ICRC's tracing and RCM services, managed jointly with the Iranian Red Crescent. Afghans detained in the Islamic Republic of Iran also used these services.

The Iranian authorities took part in sustained dialogue with the ICRC, during which they were reminded of their obligations under IHL when conducting operations against Kurdish militants in the north-west of the country. There were also ongoing negotiations about formalizing the ICRC's presence in the country. The national IHL committee worked with the ICRC to organize a number of IHL promotion events with different stakeholders, including religious and academic circles, aimed at building mutual understanding. The media demonstrated a heightened interest in the ICRC both as a neutral intermediary between the Islamic Republic of Iran and other States and with regard to its operational activities in other countries such as Afghanistan.

Logistic support for ICRC operations in the region continued as necessary through the ICRC base in Kermanshah.

## CIVILIANS

### Families receive information about the fate of persons unaccounted for from the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war

During the year, there was significant progress on the implementation of the joint memorandum of understanding signed by the Iranian and Iraqi governments in 2004 and 2008, which involved the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary. Under the terms of the agreement, two tripartite committees had been established, the first to cover cases of former and presumed POWs still unaccounted for and the second to discuss cases of persons missing or killed in combat.

In January, the ICRC chaired a second meeting of the latter tripartite committee, enabling hundreds of cases to be clarified and agreeing on a designated area for joint exhumation work to take place. After lengthy three-way technical discussions to agree on the proper procedures, the mission to Al Fao in southern Iraq went ahead under ICRC auspices in November, resulting in the exhumation of the remains of 103 soldiers (100 Iraqi and 3 Iranian). In December, the remains of the three Iranians were repatriated in a simultaneous operation that saw 90 sets of remains of Iraqi soldiers sent back to Iraq. At year-end, preparations were under way for a further round of exhumations to be carried out in the same area early in 2012. Prior to this joint mission, separate work by both sides had enabled the repatriation by the Iranian authorities in February of 38 sets of human remains while, in April,

17 sets of human remains exhumed in Iraq were transferred to the Islamic Republic of Iran (see *Iraq*). In all, operations carried out under the auspices of the ICRC enabled the repatriation of 128 sets of remains to Iraq and 20 to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Institutions involved in identifying human remains drew on ICRC support to improve their services. For example, the Iranian Legal Medicine Organization signed an agreement with the ICRC on ante/post-mortem database management and co-organized a forensic training course, with practical elements, for specialists from all over the country. Individual specialists further honed their skills at courses abroad. Furthermore, equipment used to manage DNA samples was upgraded thanks to ICRC funding. The Tehran-based Islamic Countries Organization for Forensic Medicine – an umbrella group for governmental and non-governmental forensic scientists working in Islamic countries – signed a cooperation agreement with the ICRC to strengthen worldwide cooperation on forensic issues.

During the year, the Janbazan Medical and Engineering Research Centre (JMERC) and the ICRC held various meetings to prepare the ground for an assessment of the needs of the families of missing persons. The ICRC proposed a questionnaire for that purpose which it had translated into Farsi.

With respect to POWs, a technical meeting was held in the framework of a joint mechanism agreed upon by the Iranian authorities and the ICRC in 2004. This resulted in the handover to the Iranian authorities for further investigation of updated lists of former Iraqi POWs released in the Islamic Republic of Iran who remained unaccounted for. In addition, the ICRC issued former Iraqi POWs still in the Islamic Republic of Iran with detention certificates qualifying them for State allowances.

### **Separated family members restore and maintain contact**

The authorities and individuals, including children, in the Islamic Republic of Iran sought the ICRC's assistance in tracing people with whom they had lost contact. Others, including refugees from Afghanistan or Iraq, restored or maintained links with relatives detained/interned abroad in Afghanistan, Iraq or the US internment facility at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba (see *Afghanistan, Iraq and Washington*) through tracing and RCM services managed jointly by the Iranian Red Crescent and the ICRC. Afghan nationals detained in the Islamic Republic of Iran were able to contact their families in Afghanistan by the same means. During the year, discussions were held with the National Society and the Ministry of the Interior about holding an international conference to improve the coordination of the Movement's family-links services for migrants across the region. Meanwhile, the Iranian Red Crescent worked to strengthen its family-links services in this regard. During two presentations, participants in a disaster response team training event held by the National Society and the International Federation learnt more about the ICRC's perspective on and approach to restoring family links, as well as human remains management during mass-casualty disasters. Furthermore, the National Society attended a meeting bringing together all NGOs working with Afghan refugees in the country to enable them to share experiences and improve coordination. The Afghan embassy representative responsible for the issue of migrants also met with the ICRC and the National Society with the same aims.

Ten Iranian nationals were voluntarily repatriated from Camp Ashraf in Iraq in operations facilitated by the ICRC (see *Iraq*) and,

once home, received periodic follow-up visits organized through a local returnees' association, if they so wished.

### **Civilians made aware of mine risks**

In the framework of an agreement signed in April between IRMAC and the ICRC, efforts were stepped up to heighten civilians' awareness of the dangers posed by weapon contamination in Iranian provinces bordering Iraq and Afghanistan. A workshop attended by IRMAC and other key stakeholders, including the Ministry of the Interior, the Iranian Red Crescent and local NGOs, enabled participants to assess a wide array of needs, from demining to mine-risk education, in the five western provinces and the three bordering Afghanistan. Although mine-risk education was not integrated into the Iranian Red Crescent's first-aid training programme, the National Society appointed an experienced staff member to oversee all activities relating to weapon contamination.

During the year, through ICRC training and technical advice, capacities to inform civilians about weapon contamination were strengthened, while coordination between the different actors working in this field was enhanced. As a result, hundreds of thousands of civilians living in or transiting these provinces were safer after learning of the risks and the appropriate behaviour to adopt. More than 240,000 Afghans travelling back and forth across the border attended briefings given by National Society volunteers at checkpoints, while 166,000 farmers as well as students living in the western provinces of Ilam, Kermanshah, Khuzestan and Western Azerbaijan learnt of the dangers of mines and unexploded munitions in briefings given by the Welfare Organization with ICRC support. Furthermore, visitors coming to these areas to celebrate the Iranian New Year were alerted to the risks through 20,000 brochures distributed by the National Society and by 2,000 banners relaying safety messages along main roads. ICRC maps showing the worst-affected areas supported effective planning. In Kurdistan, some civilians were reached by a local NGO, which received ICRC support before having to bring its activities to an end. Work with JMERC to address the medical needs of landmine victims was on hold. Five animated films were produced with the aim of getting the message across to particularly vulnerable audiences.

Through these activities, IRMAC was able to cement its role as the main coordinator among the different stakeholders in the field of weapon contamination.

### **Migrants' needs go unmet**

A planned assistance project to meet the needs of the most vulnerable migrants living in the Islamic Republic of Iran was cancelled owing to the lack of an official agreement with the authorities. The proposed tripartite project between the ICRC, the Iranian Red Crescent and the Ministry of the Interior was based on a survey of needs carried out in 2010 and aimed to include measures to provide surgical services, medical treatment, physical rehabilitation services, health education and training. The ICRC stood ready to support the National Society in meeting migrants' needs, although any future activities would have to be based on an updated assessment.

### **AUTHORITIES**

Government representatives met with the ICRC throughout the year to discuss matters of common concern. In October, officials were reminded of their obligations under IHL while conducting operations against Kurdish militants on the border with Iraq. Based on its right of initiative, the ICRC offered to visit people detained in connection with the clashes. During such meetings,

including when the minister of foreign affairs was received by the ICRC president in Geneva, discussions were pursued on formalizing the ICRC's presence in the country.

The national IHL committee worked on IHL implementation and on drafting related guidelines for submission to the authorities. To support this process, the head and deputy of the committee attended the third South Asian Regional IHL Conference held in Male, Maldives (see *New Delhi*). The committee was also instrumental in raising awareness of the country's obligations as party to the Hague Convention on Cultural Property at an academic conference.

In December, the national IHL committee, the Iranian Red Crescent and the ICRC signed an agreement to work more closely with the Qom Secretariat on IHL, which changed its name to the Centre for Comparative Studies on Islam and IHL. The centre continued to work with the ICRC, organizing round-tables and seminars and publishing books, journals and articles. It also began collating opinions from various religious authorities on IHL-related questions to illustrate IHL's compatibility with Islam and sent a representative to a regional IHL event in Beirut (see *Lebanon*). The ninth edition of the *Qom Magazine on Islam and IHL* was published, including a selection of articles in English for the first time. Meanwhile, religious scholars from Qom and Tehran presented the common characteristics between Islamic law and IHL during two international conferences held, with ICRC support, by the Non-Aligned Movement's Center for Human Rights and Cultural Diversity, based in the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Furthermore, the centre drafted statutes that included IHL references.

At year-end, the Iranian Medical Council and the ICRC discussed the goals of the Health Care in Danger project, with the council pledging its support.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The ICRC continued to have limited contact with the Iranian armed forces. However, dialogue was maintained with the officer responsible for issues related to the exhumation and recovery of soldiers' remains from the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war (see *Civilians*). Although a round-table on IHL for members of the armed forces was not held, the national IHL committee discussed plans to produce teaching materials for the military.

### CIVIL SOCIETY

The media reported on the ICRC's regional activities drawing on Farsi material available through the institutional website and interviewing key staff. Senior television journalists learnt more about IHL at an ICRC-organized workshop, while another journalist visited Afghanistan to report on ICRC activities there. A documentary based on a book about ICRC visits to former Iranian POWs was broadcast on national television.

Academic institutions and think-tanks prepared research papers and published journals on IHL-related matters. Tehran University published a reference book summarizing the results of joint research with the ICRC. Students participated in IHL events and competitions in their own country and abroad, with the Iranian team winning the regional moot court competition in Nepal. A conference on the protection of cultural and historical property under IHL was organized by Bu-Ali Sina University, the national IHL committee, the Iranian Association of UN Studies, the Iranian National Commission for UNESCO and the ICRC. Some 500 students, lecturers and experts took part, including four participants from Afghanistan.

An official from the Ministry of Education was appointed to pursue discussions on incorporating the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme into school curricula, although little tangible progress was made. Two groups of students nevertheless successfully participated in a trial of the programme conducted with National Society volunteers and the national IHL committee.

### RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Iranian Red Crescent and the ICRC continued to develop their operational partnership in the fields of restoring family links and mine-risk education (see *Civilians*). The National Society also participated in international relief efforts for Libya, while strengthening operational capacities by sending 15 senior managers to Geneva to learn more about Movement priorities and to discuss issues of mutual concern. One staff member attended a course in Geneva on human remains management, so reinforcing the National Society's ability to cope with emergencies. Provincial staff benefited from workshops on IHL and the Movement. The Youth Organization's plans to hold a youth camp, however, were cancelled.

The National Society organized another round of training for technicians working in a physical rehabilitation centre in Tajikistan. With the ICRC and the Iranian Orthopaedic Association, it also hosted a physical rehabilitation course in Tehran. A planned orthopaedic seminar organized with ICRC/National Society support was to take place in Ethiopia in 2012.

# IRAQ



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	16,645
Assistance	37,831
Prevention	7,679
Cooperation with National Societies	2,428
General	-

► **64,583**

of which: Overheads 3,919

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	75%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	104
National staff (daily workers not included)	691

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- monitored the treatment and living conditions of some 36,000 detainees during 298 visits to 98 places of detention
- by acting as a neutral intermediary, contributed to progress made in clarifying the fate of people missing since the 1990–91 Gulf War and the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war, facilitating joint operations to exhume and repatriate human remains
- together with local water boards, increased access to water and sanitation facilities for approximately 6.8 million people, including IDPs living in host communities and group settlements
- improved basic health care for 235,000 people and specialized care for 31,077 people with disabilities through support to 8 primary health care and 12 physical rehabilitation centres respectively
- provided emergency relief to over 80,000 individuals, while empowering 63,776 people to improve their livelihoods through community-based agricultural inputs and grants
- helped the Iraqi Red Crescent Society boost its capacities in emergency preparedness and response, first aid, family links and mine-risk education, thereby strengthening the operational partnership

The ICRC has been present in Iraq since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in 1980. Protection activities focus on people detained by the Iraqi government, the Kurdistan regional authorities and the US forces in Iraq and on efforts to restore contact between separated relatives 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

In 2011, Iraq remained wracked by instability: spikes in violence affected large swathes of the country, especially the central and northern areas disputed by the Iraqi central and Kurdistan regional governments, with hundreds killed or injured in security incidents every month. Shelling along the border shared with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey displaced hundreds of civilians.

Ongoing tensions between various political, religious and ethnic groups weakened the central government. In spite of the improved economic situation, public services remained poor, particularly in remote and disputed areas. Because of this, many communities and groups of people, including IDPs and households headed by women after male breadwinners had been killed, imprisoned or had gone missing, remained vulnerable. Social tensions also prompted large demonstrations in several cities.

The transfer of the remaining detainees in US custody to the Iraqi authorities took place at the end of the year and the last US military troops left Iraq in December. The Iraqi federal and Kurdish regional authorities were also holding thousands of people, mainly charged with acts of terrorism or offences related to political or sectarian violence, putting pressure on the overburdened judicial and detention systems.

There were also tensions throughout the year between residents of Camp Ashraf, home to several thousands of members of the Mojahedin Khalq group, and the Iraqi authorities.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC in Iraq increased its ability to reach people affected by conflict or violence and respond to their needs. Despite volatile security conditions, the delegation extended its presence in disputed and violence-prone areas and generally implemented its activities as planned, although sometimes with delays.

Communication and networking were ongoing with authorities, armed groups and community and religious leaders to foster acceptance of IHL, to obtain guarantees of safe access to populations for the delivery of humanitarian aid and to encourage the implementation of the necessary legislation and services. Such efforts included briefings and other events on IHL-related issues. The delegation also adapted and produced material for regular meetings to encourage national and international media coverage of humanitarian issues.

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
Red Cross messages (RCMs)			UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected		451		
RCMs distributed		437		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>				
People transferred/repatriated		10		
Human remains transferred/repatriated		21		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons <sup>1</sup>			Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		177	11	10
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		98		
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	1		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		2,459	21	98
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		65		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		28		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
ICRC visits			Women	Minors
Detainees visited <sup>2</sup>		36,094		
Detainees visited and monitored individually		1,392	45	15
Detainees newly registered		532	8	11
Number of visits carried out		298		
Number of places of detention visited		98		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		1,004		
RCMs distributed		912		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		157		
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC		12		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		3,093		

\* 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

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	80,445	22%	58%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	80,445		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	80,745	26%	49%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	80,745		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	63,776	25%	50%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	16,713		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	6,789,956	30%	39%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	14,000		
<b>Health</b>				
Health centres supported	Structures	8		
Average catchment population		235,000		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	3,419		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	11,298		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	4,799		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Water and habitat</b>				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	2,445		
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Centres supported	Structures	12		
Patients receiving services	Patients	31,077	3,850	9,536
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	1,139	167	27
Prostheses delivered	Units	2,902	332	86
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	627		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	7,867	1,114	4,990
Orthoses delivered	Units	13,462	1,506	9,639
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	11		
Crutches delivered	Units	1,453		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	88		

Assistance programmes targeted the most affected people, such as IDPs and households headed by women, in remote and violence-ridden areas, often left with poor public services. While responding to the urgent needs of people displaced by violence or natural disaster, the ICRC focused on restoring livelihoods and, through

cooperation with relevant local structures, fostered local ownership and long-term sustainability.

All activities to ensure safe access to a reliable water supply, for example, involved the local water boards and technical training

of their staff. Some 10,500 households, including those headed by women and disabled people, improved their livelihoods by participating in various initiatives such as the setting up of businesses with the help of grants. Work with the authorities and local NGOs resulted in more women receiving direct support in processing their applications to integrate into the State welfare system.

Eight primary health care centres in disputed territories and the south received structural and material support, improving access of 235,000 people, women and children in particular, to better health care services. The training of 200 doctors and nurses in trauma care marked the end of the three-year project to strengthen emergency services in Iraq, run with the Iraqi central and Kurdistan regional governments in two referral hospitals. Physical rehabilitation centres across the country continued to provide necessary services, mobility devices and care for a growing number of disabled people.

The ICRC visited over 36,000 detainees held by the Iraqi and Kurdish authorities and US forces. Confidential dialogue continued with the detaining authorities on detainees' treatment and living conditions. Delegates paid special attention to respect for fundamental judicial guarantees and to post-transfer responsibilities pertaining to detainees handed over from US to Iraqi custody. Infrastructure rehabilitation undertaken in cooperation with the Iraqi authorities led to some 4,800 inmates enjoying better water and sanitation facilities. Prison health services received ICRC technical and material assistance.

With the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary, the parties concerned made progress in clarifying the fate of people missing since the 1980–88 Iran–Iraq war and the 1990–91 Gulf War (see *Islamic Republic of Iran* and *Kuwait*). The Al-Zubair Centre in Basra received equipment to deal with the large amount of information in its possession on people unaccounted for.

The ICRC and the Iraqi Red Crescent Society pursued their operational partnership. Together, they ran family-links services, notably between detainees and family members. With ICRC support, the Iraqi Red Crescent developed its programme to raise awareness of mines and explosive remnants of war and boosted other capacities, particularly in emergency preparedness and response and first aid.

The ICRC continued to coordinate with other humanitarian organizations and NGOs operating in Iraq to maximize cooperation and avoid duplication or gaps in services, programmes and aid.

## CIVILIANS

Meetings with the relevant parties and authorities regularly focused on the effects of armed conflict and other situations of violence on the civilian population. Specifically, the ICRC sought respect for rules on the conduct of hostilities following documented casualties resulting from shelling and air strikes in northern Iraq. It engaged the authorities in dialogue on the use of force during and after a confrontation in April between security forces and Camp Ashraf residents and before mass demonstrations in several cities. Other issues of concern, such as the welfare of IDPs and households headed by women, regularly filled the agenda at meetings.

### **People have their urgent needs addressed and regain self-sufficiency**

In disputed areas, people affected by outbreaks of violence or natural disasters benefited from emergency assistance, while vulnerable communities received direct support to restore their livelihoods.

The 80,445 beneficiaries (13,197 households) of emergency relief (food rations and essential household items) included some 10,000 households in camps and group settlements, mainly in disputed areas, and vulnerable people (orphans and households headed by women in Mosul and Kirkuk), who received one-off winter and Ramadan assistance respectively. IDPs who had to move because of violence in Baghdad and Mosul, heavy floods in remote areas of Ninewa and Salah Al-Din or shelling in the northern border area benefited from similar assistance.

The farmers from neglected or violence-prone areas who benefited from livelihood support in 2010 reported a 20–30% increase in income, allowing them to cover their basic food needs. Building on this success, 9,213 additional households (57,433 people, including 16,713 IDPs) in rural areas benefited from 37 new community-based projects, including the construction of drip-irrigation systems, the provision of greenhouses, seed and fertilizer and the cleaning of irrigation canals.

As the main breadwinners of their households (4,531 people in total), 375 disabled people and 463 women started their own small businesses with the help of grants. They thus increased their income by 40–80%, enhancing their self-sufficiency and restoring their roles in the community.

Furthermore, after an assessment concluded at the end of 2010, the approach to assisting vulnerable women to increase their independence was revised to focus on helping them integrate into the State welfare system. This included: coordinating with the Directorate for Women; promoting implementation of the welfare allowance system; collaborating with local NGOs to help women follow up their applications; and providing the women with cash allowances for six months while their cases were being processed. A round-table discussion and several meetings gave all those involved the opportunity to step up their commitments to the process. After the initial implementation of the programme in two areas of Anbar and Baghdad, 453 women heading households (1,812 people) started receiving cash allowances.

### **Water supply and health care improve in rural areas**

With emphasis on remote areas where the population's needs were most acute, ICRC-led rehabilitation of water treatment and distribution facilities and sewage pumping stations made 6.8 million people, including IDPs within host communities, less vulnerable to disease. Some 14,000 living in camps or group settlements and in Sadr City had clean water trucked in, although more sustainable solutions were under discussion. All projects involved the authorities and local communities so that facilities could be managed autonomously. This entailed training 195 technicians and working with maintenance teams, including those in hospitals (see *Wounded and sick*).

An estimated 235,000 inhabitants, including IDPs, accessed improved health care services as a result of ICRC support in strengthening professional capacities and management in eight Ministry of Health-run primary health care centres. Women and children, especially, had better access to curative care following improvements in hygiene and safety precautions, drug management and the treatment and transfer of emergency cases. Significant structural upgrades were made to four of the centres.

## Contaminated land cleared

More than 28,000 civilians learnt about the dangers of weapon contamination through 367 Iraqi Red Crescent awareness-raising sessions supported by the ICRC. Some 13,550 civilians in nine communities in Missan province enjoyed a safer environment after 947 pieces of ordnance were cleared during operations carried out in coordination with local authorities, the National Society and the Regional Mine Action Centre.

## Families receive news from relatives

With the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary, the parties concerned made progress in clarifying the fate of persons missing since the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war (see *Islamic Republic of Iran*) and the 1990–91 Gulf War (see *Kuwait*). Joint exhumation operations were carried out to identify and repatriate recovered human remains.

As a result of joint Ministry of Human Rights and ICRC support, the Al-Zubair Centre in Basra improved its capacity to manage data on people unaccounted for from the aforementioned conflicts. Defining a related legal framework, however, needed more work. The Baghdad Medico-Legal Institute had its second autopsy room upgraded, while 27 staff members strengthened their skills during a forensic anthropology course and 19 specialists attended training in exhumation.

People restored links with family members and received news, notably from detained relatives and those affected by the Libyan armed conflict, through Iraqi Red Crescent/ICRC RCM services. Under ICRC auspices, Iraqis made a third annual visit to relatives detained since 1991 in Kuwait (see *Kuwait*). Ten Iranian nationals from Camp Ashraf had their voluntary repatriation facilitated by the ICRC, while two resettled in a third country. In coordination with the authorities concerned, 65 people received ICRC travel documents allowing them to move to third countries. In view of the many migrants in the Najaf-Kerbala region, the Iraqi Red Crescent and the ICRC launched an assessment of their family-links needs.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People in the custody of the Iraqi central government, the Kurdistan regional government and the US Forces-Iraq continued to receive visits from the ICRC, conducted according to its standard procedures. Specific attention was paid to the situation and judicial rights of detainees being transferred to Iraqi custody before and following the closure of the last US detention facilities in November. Overall, some 36,000 detainees held in 98 facilities were visited and 1,392 of them were monitored individually. After the visits, the relevant authorities received confidential feedback on the detainees' treatment and living conditions.

They were reminded of internationally recognized standards and laws relating to detention, such as the right to have detainees' families informed of their whereabouts and to communicate with them, to be protected against ill-treatment and to have their judicial guarantees respected. The extent to which individuals were accorded such guarantees was assessed and findings were discussed with local and central judicial authorities. The ICRC did this without passing judgement on the specific reasons for the arrest.

The detaining authorities received advice on issues such as overcrowding, access to open spaces and construction and rehabilitation projects. Through direct support, the living conditions of some 4,800 inmates improved following rehabilitation of infrastructure in seven detention facilities. This included the installation of water purification units and the repair of a prison clinic. Some 11,298 detainees also received blankets, mattresses, clothes and books.

Prison health services received ICRC technical and material assistance in providing health care for detainees, including disabled inmates. More work was needed to improve cooperation between detaining and health authorities and to ensure that more juveniles and women had access to educational and vocational activities.

Detainees were also able to maintain and restore contact with relatives through Iraqi Red Crescent/ICRC RCM services. Foreign detainees received better assistance from their consular representatives and, after their release, from the Iraqi government, while 12 of them were voluntarily repatriated to their home countries under ICRC auspices. Former detainees/internees received ICRC detention certificates enabling them to apply for social welfare benefits and to undertake various administrative procedures.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

In light of the government's commitment to addressing the needs of medical institutions in emergencies, hospitals received only limited medical support from the ICRC. The project to strengthen emergency services in the country, run jointly by the Iraqi central and Kurdistan regional governments and the ICRC in the Najaf and Sulaymaniyah referral hospitals, was completed in November, with training held for 200 doctors and nurses in 2011. Since the project's inception in 2009, 302 doctors and 546 nurses from 91 hospitals had received training in the ABCDE algorithm of trauma care, as well as in teamwork, basic and advanced life support, universal precautions, triage and standard responses to mass casualty situations. All the training resources were compiled on a DVD for quick dissemination and further use by the health authorities.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	IRAQ CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	IRAQ KURDISTAN REGIONAL	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
<b>ICRC visits</b>			
Detainees visited	32,275	3,763	56
Detainees visited and monitored individually	898	439	55
	<i>of whom women</i>	8	
	<i>of whom minors</i>	7	
Detainees newly registered	327	153	52
	<i>of whom women</i>	2	
	<i>of whom minors</i>	6	
Number of visits carried out	199	96	3
Number of places of detention visited	53	42	3
<b>Restoring family links</b>			
RCMs collected	956	48	
RCMs distributed	889	23	
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	68	89	
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC	9	3	
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	2,132	221	

Conditions improved in five hospitals (total capacity: 2,455 beds) following infrastructure rehabilitation. The upgrades included improvements to the Baghdad Al-Rashad Psychiatric Hospital's sanitation facilities and a new pharmacy in the Mosul Al-Jamoury Hospital to enhance the hospital's drug storage capacity. In Al-Rashad Hospital, patients also benefited from occupational therapy thanks to ICRC support.

In all, 31,077 people with disabilities received care at 12 ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres; the most vulnerable patients had their transportation and accommodation costs paid for during their treatment. All centres and three crutch-production units functioned with ICRC-provided raw materials and regular maintenance, technical support and staff training. Iraq's Prosthetic/Orthotic School continued to receive technical help, while sponsored technicians attended training abroad, including at a Scottish university. In monthly meetings attended by the ICRC, the health and education authorities worked on a long-term approach to the provision of physical rehabilitation.

### AUTHORITIES

Networking and contact with the national authorities increased significantly after the formation of the Iraqi government in December 2010. Dialogue established with the parliament and legal advisers from various ministries focused on IHL implementation and the creation of a national IHL committee. In an effort to increase acceptance and security of ICRC operations, regular meetings with and briefings of authorities and other political actors took place at the central, regional and local levels. They focused on the ICRC's mandate, activities, working methods and particularly on the protection of people deprived of their freedom and on assistance programmes, such as help for women heading households. Such meetings also served to raise support for efforts to encourage parliament to ratify an agreement formalizing the ICRC's presence in Iraq.

Regular bilateral and multilateral meetings with humanitarian organizations strengthened 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

Central and local armed and security forces of the Iraqi central government and the Kurdistan regional government maintained a constructive dialogue with the ICRC on IHL, international human rights law and the ICRC's operations in Iraq, focusing particularly on the organization's work for people deprived of their freedom and its standard visiting procedures.

Some 1,400 members of the Iraqi security forces, including those in disputed areas, attended dissemination sessions, while three police officers (from the federal and Kurdistan forces) attended IHL training in San Remo. Dialogue also developed on the integration of IHL into the doctrines, training programmes and sanctions systems of the various forces. Overall, 37 Iraqi Army officers were able to conduct their own IHL sessions following a train-the-trainer workshop and 17 legal advisers and 30 senior members of the Ministry of Defence better understood how to integrate IHL into military operations after attending seminars on the topic. Information and training sessions also helped the newly formed Kurdistan military committee start its work.

Networking with direct and indirect representatives of armed groups also deepened acceptance of the ICRC and enabled it to advocate for the protection due to civilians and medical services.

Dialogue with the US Forces-Iraq continued both in Iraq and in the United States of America, focusing on the transfer of detainees to Iraqi jurisdiction and the rule of law.

### CIVIL SOCIETY

Religious and tribal leaders increased their understanding of the ICRC's mandate and activities through continuous dialogue. Workshops with prominent Sunni and Shiite religious leaders held in Khanaqin, Kirkuk and Najaf, with the support of an ICRC Islamic law adviser, helped expand access to conflict-affected areas.

International and local media reported on ICRC activities on the basis of regular briefings and material found on the organization's Arabic-language website. Specific events (such as a press conference in Baghdad and fast-breaking evening meals with influential figures in Kirkuk and Najaf) strengthened media coverage and understanding of ICRC operations and humanitarian concerns.

Journalism students learnt more about humanitarian issues at a seminar held at Dohuk Technical College, while academics and students from all over Iraq became acquainted with the ICRC during a series of lectures. Several NGOs, particularly those working for women, reinforced their cooperation with the ICRC.

Over 4,000 current and potential beneficiaries of ICRC assistance and rehabilitation activities (see *Civilians*) attended information sessions on the organization's work, specifically in Kirkuk and northern and central Iraq.

### RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

In line with the partnership framework agreement signed in 2011, the Iraqi Red Crescent and the ICRC strengthened their operational cooperation (see *Civilians*), whereby the National Society received support in promoting its visual identity and boosting its capacities in emergency preparedness and response, first aid, restoring family links and mine-risk education.

After initial joint assessments of its existing capacities in first aid and emergency preparedness, the National Society started developing an internal first-aid policy and discussing with national and local authorities its role in providing first aid. Branches strengthened their first-aid services through the training and equipping of volunteers. Six staff members achieved instructor status through train-the-trainer courses. Twenty heads of disaster management sections consolidated their knowledge during an assessment training course; four of them were selected as regional trainers and two as training coordinators. Communication staff attended two workshops to develop skills enabling them to conduct dissemination and communication activities autonomously.

The National Society also expanded its high-frequency radio network to connect all branches and headquarters, making communications easier.

The Iraqi Red Crescent continued to receive institutional support and guidance from the ICRC and the International Federation to strengthen its legal and statutory base.

# ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES



+ ICRC delegation  
 + ICRC sub-delegation  
 + ICRC mission  
 + ICRC office  
+ ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)	
Protection	<b>15,231</b>
Assistance	<b>30,013</b>
Prevention	<b>3,865</b>
Cooperation with National Societies	<b>2,610</b>
General	-

▶ **51,719**

*of which: Overheads 3,157*

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>80%</b>

PERSONNEL	
Expatriates	<b>78</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>310</b>

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ persisted in its efforts to persuade Israel to address the humanitarian issues arising from its non-compliance with the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to impress upon the Palestinian authorities and armed groups the obligation to respect civilians
- ▶ visited 20,296 detainees held by Israel and 3,684 held by the Palestinian authorities and shared its findings and recommendations regarding their treatment and living conditions with the detaining authorities
- ▶ through its family visits programme, arranged almost 115,000 family visits to 6,072 detainees from the West Bank, East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights held in Israel
- ▶ with local partners, rehabilitated water supply and sanitation systems, benefiting some 775,000 people, and implemented livelihood projects benefiting 59,430 people in the occupied Palestinian territory
- ▶ supplied 122 tonnes of medical items and consumables to 8 key Gaza hospitals (total capacity 1,935 beds)
- ▶ helped the Palestine Red Crescent Society and Magen David Adom boost their emergency preparedness and response capacities, thereby strengthening its operational partnerships with them

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

The peace talks between the parties to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict remained stalled despite international efforts to revive them. The Palestinian Authority submitted a request to the UN General Assembly for full Palestinian statehood based on the 1967 borders, a move popular among Palestinians but denounced by Israel as an impediment to the chance of peace. The admission of Palestine to UNESCO led to Israel temporarily freezing the transfer of Palestinian tax revenues to the territory, further weakening the Palestinians' economic situation.

The events of the "Arab Spring" strained Israel's relations with neighbouring countries and stoked unrest among Palestinians, prompting large demonstrations, to which the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) responded, reportedly causing civilian casualties.

Meanwhile, Hamas and Fatah took steps towards rapprochement by signing an agreement to explore the formation of a transitional Palestinian unity government and to hold elections, announced for May 2012.

The sporadic escalation of violence in the occupied Palestinian territory, including rocket attacks on Israel and retaliatory action by the IDF, continued to affect both Palestinian and Israeli civilians. In the Gaza Strip, the partial easing of Israel's blockade in 2010 had a minimal effect on living conditions. In the West Bank, Palestinian farmers still faced difficulties accessing their land near the security barrier and settlements; settler violence, including attacks directed at Palestinians and their property and even at IDF personnel, reportedly increased.

The Israeli government and Hamas concluded an agreement brokered by Egypt that led to the release of an Israeli soldier captured in 2006 and of over 1,000 Palestinian detainees in October and December.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC continued to engage Israel in dialogue on the humanitarian consequences of its non-compliance with the 1949 Geneva Conventions and monitored the impact of Israeli policies and military activity. Reports submitted to and meetings with the Israeli authorities focused on the humanitarian issues arising from, among other things: restrictions on movement and access to land and fishing areas; increased levels of settler violence; and the conduct of Israeli military and law enforcement operations, including "Operation Cast Lead".

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>			UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected		4,194		
RCMs distributed		5,600		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>				
People reunited with their families		2		
	<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	1		
People transferred/repatriated		747		
Human remains transferred/repatriated		5		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>			Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		55	2	
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		46		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		15	2	
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		3		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		2,779		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>			Women	Minors
Detainees visited <sup>1</sup>		24,080		
Detainees visited and monitored individually		6,116	64	414
Detainees newly registered		2,963	19	329
Number of visits carried out		696		
Number of places of detention visited		106		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		6,272		
RCMs distributed		4,692		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		3,595		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		6,072		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		10,156		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. All detainees known through the authorities' notifications and followed up by the ICRC

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	6,417	26%	47%
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	7,090	26%	47%
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	59,430	26%	47%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	775,385	26%	47%
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	17,092		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	29		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	18		
Admissions	Patients	269,723		
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	940		
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	61,870		
	<i>of whom medical cases</i>	94,549		
	<i>of whom gynaecological/obstetric cases</i>	112,364		
Operations performed		55,504		
Outpatient consultations	Patients	640,511		
	<i>of which surgical</i>	264,829		
	<i>of which medical</i>	280,677		
	<i>of which gynaecological/obstetric</i>	95,005		
<b>Water and habitat</b>				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	1,935		
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Centres supported	Structures	1		
Patients receiving services	Patients	3,357	278	2,116
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	63	11	6
Prostheses delivered	Units	86	12	8
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	394	16	352
Orthoses delivered	Units	408	20	359
Crutches delivered	Units	174		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	12		

The ICRC's dialogue with the Palestinian authorities and armed groups emphasized the need to respect both Israeli and Palestinian civilians and their property and to ensure the safety of medical personnel.

The ICRC concentrated its assistance programmes on alleviating the plight of Palestinians hardest hit by the conflict and occupation, including those whose homes had been destroyed or damaged. Cash-for-work and livelihood-support projects, implemented in partnership with the Palestine Red Crescent Society, helped impoverished people in the closed-off Gaza Strip and residents of the West Bank cope with the various restrictions.

In cooperation with the local water boards, the ICRC pursued projects to rehabilitate water supply and sanitation systems in the occupied territory, while encouraging sustainable resource management.

As a consequence of import and movement restrictions, key Palestinian hospitals, mainly in the Gaza Strip, relied on the ICRC's technical, material and financial support to respond to the needs of hundreds of thousands of patients, including those requiring surgery, post-surgical care and physical rehabilitation. The ICRC, together with the Norwegian Red Cross, helped the Palestine Red Crescent develop its emergency medical services (EMS); it facilitated the delivery of transport permits between East Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank and provided the EMS and other Gazan ambulance services with spare parts and fuel.

To check that detainees' treatment and living conditions were in line with internationally recognized standards, ICRC delegates visited people held by Israel, by the *de facto* Hamas authorities in the Gaza Strip and by the Palestinian Authority in the West Bank. It provided the detaining authorities with confidential feedback and, wherever possible, lent its expertise in improving detainees' living conditions. The ICRC family visits programme enabled several thousand detainees to receive visits from relatives, while wider family-links services proved vital, especially for detainees from the Gaza Strip, for whom the Israeli authorities had suspended the family visits programme in 2007. At the end of 2011, acting as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC facilitated the release of over 1,000 detainees.

In Israel and in the occupied territory, work to promote IHL in government, military, academic, media and religious circles and to increase awareness of humanitarian issues in general continued, with the aim of gaining support for efforts to address the ICRC's concerns.

Pursuing its partnerships with the Palestine Red Crescent and Magen David Adom, the ICRC provided them with financial, material and technical input and worked in cooperation with other Movement partners to help ensure that both organizations had the capacities to respond to an array of humanitarian needs in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory.

## CIVILIANS

### Efforts to ensure respect for civilians continue

Aiming to address the adverse impact on civilians' lives of the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory and Israel, the ICRC made representations to the Israeli authorities, the Palestinian Authority, and the *de facto* Hamas authorities in the Gaza Strip, based on documented allegations. All parties were urged to respect civilians, civilian infrastructure and the medical services.

The Israeli authorities were reminded of the humanitarian issues arising from non-compliance with the 1949 Geneva Conventions. They were urged, *inter alia*, to:

- ▶ protect Palestinians and their property from settler violence and prosecute those responsible
- ▶ refrain from the disproportionate use of force in law enforcement, search and arrest operations, notably in and around the Gaza Strip (see *Authorities*)
- ▶ ease mobility restrictions, notably between East Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, and restrictions on access to markets for Gaza products
- ▶ find viable solutions for ensuring access to agricultural land, fishing areas and essential services for the communities affected by the routing of the West Bank barrier

In the occupied Palestinian territory, dialogue with the Palestinian Authority, the *de facto* Hamas authorities and armed groups focused on alleged abuses, respect for humanitarian norms and ending attacks against all civilians.

### Residents have improved access to safe water and better sanitation

Some 703,000 people in the Gaza Strip and 72,200 in the West Bank benefited from water and sanitation infrastructure projects, implemented with Palestinian water boards. These improved the water supply, encouraged sustainable resource management and, through better treatment and disposal of sewage and wastewater, contributed to disease prevention.

In Gaza City, 553,000 people faced fewer health risks thanks to two ongoing projects to rehabilitate storm water and wastewater treatment systems. The 150,000 residents of Rafah saw further improvements to the quality of the water they could use for irrigation after completion of another stage of the project begun in 2010 to refurbish/upgrade the city's wastewater treatment plant. Four similar projects were under way.

In the West Bank, 70,500 residents had improved access to more affordable water after three storage tanks were installed and a distribution system for 21 locations was constructed. These decreased water cuts and ended the need for water trucking, halving the price of water per cubic metre in at least two villages. In tightly controlled Bir El Basha, some 1,700 people gained access to safe water after the completion of a distribution network.

Budget limitations delayed planned studies on Gaza's water resources and on other Palestinian water production facilities.

### Struggling communities improve their economic security

In the occupied Palestinian territory, about 940 people (120 families) whose houses had been destroyed/damaged owing to the conflict coped better after being provided, within 48 hours, with essential household items and, in some cases, food.

Particularly vulnerable people benefited from livelihood projects in the Gaza Strip (25,111 people/3,948 households) and in the West Bank (34,319 people/6,115 households).

In Gaza border areas, 1,819 farming households (11,824 people) improved their yields with inputs such as seed and fertilizers. In the West Bank areas worst affected by movement restrictions, 333 farming households (2,130 people) gained better access to their land following the ICRC's intervention with the Israeli

authorities. Livestock production outlook also improved for 5,714 farming households (31,683 people) after the Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, with ICRC support, successfully vaccinated 250,000 heads of livestock threatened by a chlamydia outbreak.

In the Gaza Strip, some 2,057 households (12,819 people) avoided destitution thanks to cash-for-work projects. To overcome their disabilities, 72 patients from the Artificial Limb and Polio Centre (ALPC) (see *Wounded and sick*) received basic training in business and management skills and inputs to start agricultural or small-business activities with which to sustain themselves and their families (a further 396 people). Similarly, 68 households (506 people) in the most severely restricted areas of Hebron City increased their incomes through cash-for-work projects or small-business initiatives. Other destitute Hebron residents (6,200 people/940 households) continued to receive monthly food rations and hygiene kits, provided with the Palestine Red Crescent.

### People overcome movement restrictions

Because of borders, front lines and movement restrictions, people used the ICRC as a neutral intermediary to exchange news via RCMs, to reunite with family members, to transfer documents, and to travel between the occupied Golan and the Syrian Arab Republic, between Lebanon and Israel and between locations in the Palestinian territory.

Family visits between people living in the Golan and their relatives in the Syrian Arab Republic remained suspended, despite efforts to have the Israeli ban on such visits lifted. With the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary, however, family members separated by the demarcation line maintained minimum contact and Golan farmers sold their apple harvest in Syrian markets (see *Syrian Arab Republic*).

The families of Israelis missing in relation to past military action maintained contact with the ICRC; no progress was made regarding Jordanians missing in Israel since the 1980s (see *Jordan*). Families in Israel restored or maintained contact with relatives abroad through ICRC family-links services.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees held by the Israeli authorities in prisons, interrogation centres, provisional detention centres and police stations and those held in places of permanent and temporary detention in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank received regular visits, conducted according to standard ICRC procedures. The detaining authorities received confidential feedback and ICRC observations on detainees' treatment, living conditions and access to health care during all stages of their detention.

Detainees used ICRC family-links services to communicate with their families. Those with specific needs or the particularly vulnerable, such as minors and migrants, received some assistance, including educational materials, hygiene kits and medical items.

### People held by Israel

Detainees under interrogation, in administrative detention, in prolonged solitary confinement and from the Gaza Strip and particularly vulnerable inmates were given special attention.

The authorities regularly took follow-up action relating to the ICRC's observations. Meetings with the authorities and UNHCR served to highlight concerns about the situation of migrants, including those irregularly detained in the Sinai, and to promote the voluntary repatriation of those released. In some 40 cases, ICRC-provided documents facilitated such repatriations.

Through the ICRC's family visits programme, around 6,000 detainees from the West Bank, East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights received 115,000 visits from their relatives, including 27 family members transported by ambulance. A review showed that around 80% of eligible detainees received regular visits through this programme. The others either did not need the ICRC's help or could not receive visits because of permit delays. Despite some improvements, regular follow-up was required to address delays in processing permits and issues concerning the treatment of visiting relatives at checkpoints.

Prevented by the Israeli authorities from receiving family visits since July 2007, detainees from the Gaza Strip and their relatives

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	ISRAEL	PALESTINIAN TERRITORY
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited <sup>1</sup>	20,396	3,684
Detainees visited and monitored individually	4,115	2,001
	<i>of whom women</i>	13
	<i>of whom minors</i>	38
Detainees newly registered	1,701	1,262
	<i>of whom women</i>	4
	<i>of whom minors</i>	33
Number of visits carried out	390	306
Number of places of detention visited	38	68
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
RCMs collected	5,752	520
RCMs distributed	4,396	296
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	2,756	839
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	6,072	
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	9,105	1,051

1. All detainees known through the authorities' notifications and followed up by the ICRC

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	ISRAEL	PALESTINIAN TERRITORY
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	15,073
		2,019

exchanged RCMs, phone calls and news relayed by ICRC delegates. At the end of 2011, the Israeli authorities agreed to consider issuing exceptional permits on humanitarian grounds based on ICRC-submitted cases.

Detainees released in October and December (see *Context*) privately confirmed with delegates their wish to return home and had their transport facilitated by the ICRC.

### People held in the Palestinian territory

The Palestinian Authority and the *de facto* Hamas authorities acted on some of the ICRC's recommendations relating to detainees' treatment and living conditions and basic judicial guarantees. In the West Bank for example, inmates in some places of detention saw improvements in their material conditions and, as of mid-January, all arrested civilians were handed over to the civil judiciary. There and in the Gaza Strip, medical and non-medical staff working in places of detention attended workshops on public health and medical ethics.

### WOUNDED AND SICK

Several hundred thousand patients relied on ICRC-supported hospitals in the Palestinian territory, especially in the Gaza Strip. Regular hospital visits enabled the ICRC to: provide, and monitor the use of, essential medical/surgical supplies and spare parts; raise concerns with the Israeli authorities about the adverse impact of movement and import restrictions on hospital activities and on patients' access to treatment; facilitate patient and ambulance movements through checkpoints and medical deliveries from the West Bank to the Gaza Strip; familiarize hospital staff with IHL provisions protecting medical services; and improve the physical protection of health facilities and equipment.

Eight key Gaza hospitals (total capacity: 1,935 beds) managed to function thanks to the ICRC's delivery of 630 tonnes of various materials, including 122 tonnes of medical supplies and spare parts for power generators and medical equipment. Sustainable solutions for supplying power to hospitals were being studied. Al-Shifa Hospital, Gaza's largest, boosted its emergency response capabilities through the rehabilitation of its emergency room and through daily cooperation with an ICRC surgeon and nurse. Water and power supplies were improved in three hospitals, but import restrictions delayed similar projects in other hospitals. Despite security limitations, some 70 medical practitioners working in the emergency departments of Gaza and West Bank hospitals sharpened their skills during ICRC-sponsored trauma-care training.

With continued ICRC/Norwegian Red Cross support (including for operating costs and managerial, medical and maintenance training), the Palestine Red Crescent EMS responded to more than 70,000 call-outs in East Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The EMS of Gaza's *de facto* health authorities received similar support. A committee established by the Gazan authorities with the Palestine Red Crescent and other ambulance operators discussed ways to improve EMS coordination, with ICRC input.

The newly renovated Gaza ALPC provided services to more than 3,300 patients, of whom over 550 also received related physiotherapy rehabilitation. In partnership with the local health authorities, training in trauma and post-surgical care and physiotherapy continued in three major Gaza hospitals, which reported providing inpatient physiotherapy for over 10,000 people in 2011. Plans to offer similar support to other hospitals were under consideration.

### AUTHORITIES

Networking and dialogue with the Israeli and Palestinian authorities, including the *de facto* authorities in Gaza and other decision-makers, concentrated on operational and IHL-related concerns. Information sessions on the ICRC's mandate and activities aimed at gaining support for efforts to address issues of ICRC concern were held for them and for embassy representatives.

In addition to other representations (see *Civilians, People deprived of their freedom* and *Wounded and sick*), the Israeli authorities received a report on the IDF's use of force in Gaza's buffer zone. Discussions began on a report on the situation of Gaza markets following the easing of Israel's blockade and continued on past reports on the conduct of hostilities during "Operation Cast Lead", the negative impact of the routing of the West Bank barrier and movement restrictions in the Jordan Valley and other settlement areas.

With ICRC input, the Palestinian Legislative Council submitted legislation on the use of the emblem to the President's Office, where it was awaiting approval.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Working relationships and dialogue with the armed and security forces in Israel and the Palestinian territory centred on IHL, international human rights norms and ICRC activities.

Discussions with the Israeli defence minister and chief of staff on the interpretation of IHL and its integration into the IDF's doctrine and training, based on the ICRC's 2009 report on "Operation Cast Lead", showed that more work was still needed. Nevertheless, some 1,600 members of the armed, police and border forces (including from private security companies) and prison officers learnt more about the law and the ICRC's mandate at briefings.

The Palestinian Interior Ministry worked on drafting a human rights training manual applicable to law enforcement. Several thousand officers and security service personnel in the Palestinian territory, including people working in places of detention, attended briefings on the Movement, international human rights norms and the legal framework applicable to their functions. Limited dialogue with armed factions in the Gaza Strip aimed to facilitate understanding of IHL and ICRC activities.

### CIVIL SOCIETY

The level of violence in the occupied territories required the promotion of IHL and the ICRC among civil society actors to gain their support and facilitate humanitarian action.

Local and international journalists, using ICRC materials, reported on the humanitarian situation resulting from the Israeli-Palestinian armed conflict and of the Golan occupation and on ICRC activities.

Israeli and Palestinian NGOs, lawyers and community and religious leaders attended events facilitated/organized by the ICRC. For example, 25 lawyers, including from the public service, attended an intensive 50-hour IHL course co-organized with an Israeli NGO. In both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, religious leaders, judges, lecturers and scholars participated in round-tables, and 30 Islamic scholars attended workshops abroad on IHL and its similarities with sharia law.

Work with the Israeli academic community, including co-organized conferences, ICRC lectures and the yearly IHL competition,

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encouraged students to include IHL in their studies. Eight Gaza and West Bank law or sharia faculties continued to teach IHL, while meetings encouraged other universities to do the same. More than 1,300 students in the Palestinian territory attended presentations on IHL and the ICRC.

After nine years of ICRC support, the Exploring Humanitarian Law school programme was handed over to the Palestinian Education Ministry, which had integrated the subject into the curricula of more than 270 Gaza and West Bank classes.

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

Following the 31st International Conference, the ICRC continued to facilitate the monitoring of the 2005 cooperation agreement between the Magen David Adom and the Palestine Red Crescent. Working with the ICRC, the two organizations strengthened their capacities in disaster preparedness, EMS, tracing and dissemination, while integrating relevant aspects of the Health Care in Danger project.

With ICRC support and in coordination with other Movement partners, the Palestine Red Crescent:

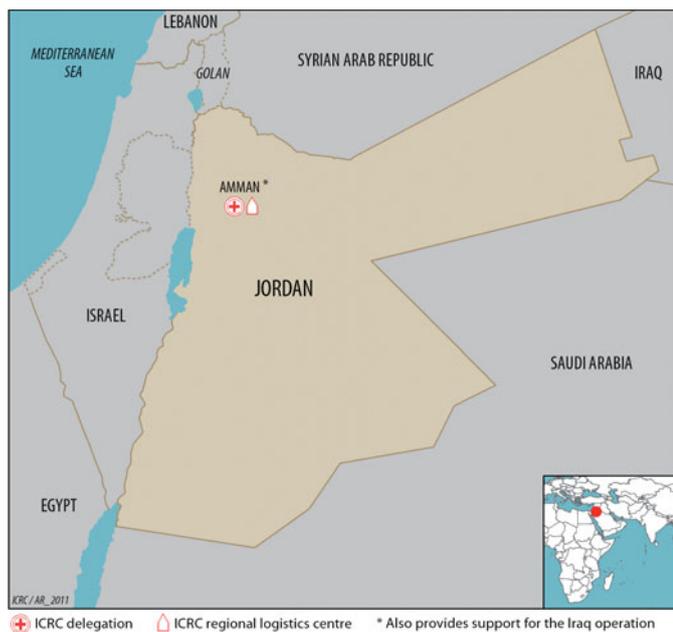
- ▶ activated a disaster management database that linked 4 operations rooms around the territory
- ▶ organized training in leadership, communication, relief and logistics
- ▶ drew up a procedure for relief action integrating the Safer Access approach and the Fundamental Principles
- ▶ developed presentations on family-links services and the Movement in Arabic
- ▶ obtained more and longer permits for the movement of its EMS personnel between the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem (see *Wounded and sick*)

Similarly, the Magen David Adom:

- ▶ developed projects for vulnerable populations (Bedouin, youth and migrant communities)
- ▶ integrated knowledge of the Movement into its standard training
- ▶ developed its emergency response, including family-links activities
- ▶ improved its contingency planning through contacts with Movement partners and the Israeli authorities
- ▶ enabled senior staff to attend overseas training

The ICRC also facilitated other National Societies' missions and Movement coordination.

# JORDAN



The ICRC has been present in Jordan since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Its work 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 contact with family members, 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

Protests at the beginning of the year calling for political change and moves towards a constitutional monarchy led King Abdullah II to appoint a new government in February with instructions to implement fundamental reform. However, this did not prevent violent clashes between the security forces and demonstrators in March amid reported doubts about the reform process. In October, the king appointed a new prime minister and changed other key personnel such as the chief of the royal court and the head of the General Intelligence Department (GID), while parliament continued to discuss measures to try to meet some of the protesters' demands.

Externally, Jordan was concerned by the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and the potential for spillover. Thousands of refugees, including some defectors from the Syrian military, fled across the border into northern Jordan. With developments in the Israeli-Palestinian context also remaining a source of anxiety and many Jordanians continuing to question their country's own peace agreement with Israel, Jordan offered to host talks between the two sides.

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) initially welcomed Jordan's announcement that it wished to join the GCC but, by the end of the year, several member States had rejected the idea.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC in Jordan continued to focus on visiting detainees to monitor their treatment and living conditions and on restoring and maintaining family links disrupted by past and current conflicts in the region.

Delegates conducted visits to some 6,800 detainees, monitoring their treatment and living conditions in relation to internationally recognized standards and sharing their findings and recommendations confidentially with the detaining authorities. Security detainees were followed up individually. Particular attention was paid to detainees' links with their family members and, in the case of foreign detainees, with their consulates.

The dialogue between the ICRC and the authorities on the proper and uniform application of the Crime Prevention Act also continued, with the Ministry of the Interior regularly reviewing individual cases, leading to the release of some administrative detainees and easing overcrowding. The Interior and Health Ministries continued to develop their working relationship on detention-related matters and to draw on ICRC support in this regard. Following

### EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	<b>1,918</b>
Assistance	-
Prevention	<b>937</b>
Cooperation with National Societies	<b>224</b>
General	<b>21</b>
	<b>▶ 3,100</b>
	<i>of which: Overheads 209</i>

### IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>80%</b>
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### PERSONNEL

Expatriates	<b>20</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>100</b>

### KEY POINTS

#### In 2011, the ICRC:

- ▶ lent the authorities technical support in addressing issues related to administrative detention
- ▶ organized a training course for the authorities on best practice in health care in detention
- ▶ responded to the spillover of the unrest in the Syrian Arab Republic by monitoring the situation of Syrian refugees who had crossed the international border
- ▶ supported efforts to heighten awareness of the dangers posed by explosive remnants of war
- ▶ continued to support measures to strengthen the family-links capacities of the National Society
- ▶ reinforced understanding of IHL among thousands of military and medical personnel through training sessions/briefings

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>			UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected		162		
RCMs distributed		241		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>				
People reunited with their families		2		
	<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	1		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>			Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		15	1	5
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		3		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		10	1	4
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		52		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		11		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>			Women	Minors
Detainees visited		6,872		
Detainees visited and monitored individually		571	1	
Detainees newly registered		433		
Number of visits carried out		47		
Number of places of detention visited		14		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		145		
RCMs distributed		90		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		67		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		1		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		4		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	4,370		

further discussions and training of its personnel, the Directorate of the Interior Ministry's Correctional and Rehabilitation Centres (CRCs) began working on aspects of best practice in health care. The Ministry of Health appointed an official responsible for matters pertaining to health in detention.

The ICRC responded to the spillover into Jordan of the violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, assessing and monitoring the situation of Syrian civilians who had fled into northern areas of Jordan. Partly in response to the influx of Syrian refugees, the Jordan National Red Crescent Society received ICRC support to further strengthen its network of volunteers trained in providing family-links services, to improve its emergency preparedness and project management and to promote IHL and humanitarian principles.

People in Jordan affected by past or current armed conflicts throughout the region were able to restore or maintain contact with relatives and to exchange official documents through family-links services. Refugees without valid identity papers resettled or joined relatives in third countries with ICRC-issued travel documents.

Efforts to promote the integration of IHL into national legislation, university curricula and the theoretical and operational training of the armed and security forces continued. Military and security forces personnel attended IHL briefings before leaving on peace-keeping missions abroad.

The ICRC in Jordan remained a key logistical and administrative hub for ICRC operations, contributing to the ICRC's humanitarian response to the armed conflict in Libya and to its spillover

effects in Egypt and Tunisia. It also supported operations in Iraq, Lebanon, the occupied Palestinian territory, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen and, further afield, in Somalia. Purchase of relief items in the region expanded, resulting in cost savings, on-the-spot quality control and a better response time.

The delegation continued to manage the main training centre for ICRC staff working in the Middle East, the Balkans and the Caucasus.

## CIVILIANS

Civilians in Jordan continued to rely on ICRC services to locate or exchange news, parcels and official documents with relatives abroad, often with those held in detention in Iraq, Israel or the occupied Palestinian territory. A total of 49 home visits from ICRC delegates helped families whose living conditions left them unable to travel to the ICRC office to remain in touch with relatives. With ICRC support, an elderly woman and an elderly man were able to rejoin their families in Gaza. One woman, accompanied by her two children, visited her husband detained in Lebanon (see *Lebanon*). Families wanting to visit their relatives detained in Israel were 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. Despite renewed efforts, the fate of 18 Jordanians missing in Israel since the 1980s remained unresolved.

A total of 52 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, the IOM and the embassies concerned.

Following the influx of thousands of Syrian refugees into northern Jordan, the ICRC assessed their humanitarian situation. No significant emergency needs were identified beyond family contact. Such services were provided within the country by the Jordanian Red Crescent (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Security detainees in GID custody, security detainees in the CRCs who had been held by the GID and the Public Security Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior prior to their transfer, and other detainees in the CRCs continued to receive regular ICRC visits conducted according to the organization's standard procedures. Delegates monitored detainees' treatment and living conditions, with a particular focus on security detainees, including those detained in connection with civil unrest at the beginning of the year. Delegates' findings and recommendations were shared with the detaining authorities through oral and/or written reports and during follow-up meetings, including with the State Security Court regarding detainees in GID custody and with the Public Security Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior regarding detainees under its authority in the CRCs.

During visits, as necessary, some 130 vulnerable detainees received warm clothes and hygiene articles and some 4,200 recreational items, to ease the conditions of their incarceration. Many inmates used ICRC services to stay in touch with their families through the exchange of RCMs and/or oral messages relayed by delegates. Although security detainees were allowed to receive regular visits from family members, the ICRC advocated the introduction of special visits that permitted physical contact.

A total of 52 foreign detainees in Jordan benefited from consular protection and advice after the ICRC, according to their expressed wishes, notified their embassies in Amman of their detention. An Iraqi detainee received a visit from his mother after she travelled to Jordan with the ICRC's help. Through dialogue with the authorities, the ICRC also strove to ensure that foreign detainees fearing persecution in their home countries, including Iraqis awaiting deportation and Syrians fleeing violence in their own country, benefited from the principle of *non-refoulement*. UNHCR was notified of nine cases of foreign detainees seeking asylum in Jordan. Thanks to coordination between the ICRC delegations in Amman and Baghdad, the Jordanian authorities were informed of the detention of five of their nationals in Iraq. Jordanian nationals released from prisons in Iraq or Israel were repatriated to Jordan under ICRC auspices, in coordination with the authorities concerned. Some third-party nationals were repatriated via the country. Four former detainees in Jordan, or their families, were issued with certificates of detention, in some cases qualifying them for State welfare allowances.

Dialogue with the authorities on the proper and uniform application of the Crime Prevention Act also continued to show progress. Governors and deputies of the three provinces with the largest number of administrative detainees held meetings with the ICRC to discuss the matter in more detail. The Ministry of the Interior's ad hoc committee on administrative detainees, created in 2010, reviewed a number of cases of detainees brought to its attention by the ICRC, which resulted in the release of some of them and was a step towards easing the problem of overcrowding. With the endorsement of the authorities, the ICRC also referred some cases of administrative detention to specialized local NGOs for legal follow-up.

Cases of other particularly vulnerable detainees, such as women held to protect them from retribution for so-called "honour crimes" and some foreign detainees, were referred to local NGOs for various forms of assistance.

Coordination between the CRC Directorate and the Ministry of Health continued to develop. Staff from both bodies attended several days' training on stress management and best practice in health care in detention, including during medical transfers. Following the event, the Ministry of Health appointed an official to take charge of detention-related matters. The CRC Directorate finalized the guidelines on prisoner body searches drafted in 2010 with the ICRC's advisory input.

The ICRC also continued to facilitate dialogue and closer interaction on medical ethics among GID medical officers, the Jordanian Medical Association, the Ministry of Health and the Jordanian Armed Forces.

### 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. The Foreign Ministry began to review a draft law on the Rome Statute.

Government officials and members of the national IHL committee attended regional meetings and courses, including those organized by the ICRC and the League of Arab States in Rabat, Morocco (see *Tunis*) and Beirut (see *Lebanon*). These events aimed to stimulate greater interest in IHL and create momentum in terms of its implementation. With the same aim, the national IHL committee launched a research competition and organized meetings on IHL and its integration into national law for around 80 officials from all over Jordan. All such endeavours were backed up with relevant Arabic-language publications.

While continuing to advocate Jordan's accession to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation pursued efforts to raise awareness of the dangers posed by explosive remnants of war. Drawing on ICRC support, the committee held training events on risk education and community liaison for its teams and advanced courses for instructors. It also produced a cartoon to better convey its message to children.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The Jordanian armed and security forces continued to work towards the systematic integration of IHL into their teaching and training programmes. High-ranking military and security officers held several meetings with the ICRC to discuss the promotion and integration of IHL and applicable human rights norms, and to share knowledge on the latest developments regarding IHL-related issues and ICRC activities. The Royal Command and Staff College held an IHL training exercise with the support of an ICRC-trained instructor.

As part of more general efforts to increase awareness of humanitarian principles among the rank and file, a senior armed forces representative attended an international IHL training course in South Africa (see *Pretoria*), while some 1,300 Jordanian medical and military personnel and 2,400 military officers of various other nationalities learnt more about IHL/the ICRC at other events. More than 4,200 military, police and *gendarmierie* personnel were briefed before leaving on peacekeeping missions. Participants in such events received related documentation in relevant languages.

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In 2011, the PSD and the General Directorate of *Gendarmerie Forces* were involved in responding to the unrest in the capital. Regular ICRC briefings at places of detention familiarized staff with human rights and humanitarian norms relating to law enforcement, arrest and detention. Senior officials of both bodies maintained contact with the ICRC, which reiterated its offer to assist them with training.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

Through briefings and presentations, backed up by ICRC publications, such as *Al-Insani* magazine, a wide range of civil society actors, including community leaders, members of think-tanks, political parties, universities (including sharia faculties) and professional associations, further developed their knowledge of humanitarian principles and Movement activities.

National media gave wide coverage to ICRC activities in Jordan and worldwide, conducting interviews with ICRC staff on humanitarian issues or drawing on information such as news releases, operational updates and other material available through the Arabic version of the institutional website.

Other events aimed to increase knowledge of IHL among young people and enlist their support. Three university law students participated in the 2011 Jean-Pictet moot court competition in France (see *Paris*), and other law and journalism students attended ICRC presentations, while a law professor attended a regional course in Beirut (see *Lebanon*) with the aim of boosting teaching of IHL upon his return. Leaders of Islamic youth groups participated in seminars to explore the common ground between Islamic law and IHL and to learn more about the ICRC's humanitarian action.

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

The Jordanian Red Crescent continued to receive ICRC technical, material and financial support to strengthen its capacities in IHL promotion, emergency preparedness, tracing, project management and reinforcing its own identity. It worked to bring its own strategy for family-links activities in line with the officially endorsed Movement-wide Restoring Family Links Strategy and organized three workshops to train 60 volunteers in the provision of family-links services, partly in response to the situation on the border with the Syrian Arab Republic (see *Civilians*).

The National Society also strengthened its visibility and relationship with local communities by implementing five projects at branch level, including improving kindergarten facilities and upgrading equipment to be used in computer training. Plans to reprint publications aimed at supporting the promotion of IHL were postponed until 2012, while sponsorship of a National Society representative to participate in a weapon contamination seminar abroad was cancelled owing to a lack of staff availability.

Through meetings, Movement components in Jordan coordinated their activities.

# LEBANON



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,881
Assistance	3,503
Prevention	983
Cooperation with National Societies	743
General	-

► **7,109**

of which: Overheads 434

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	79%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	15
National staff (daily workers not included)	41

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- donated medical supplies and equipment to facilitate first-aid treatment for wounded Syrians, acting as a neutral intermediary to enable their medical transfer by the Lebanese Red Cross
- worked to improve the treatment and living conditions of detainees by encouraging better respect for judicial guarantees and enhanced access to an acceptable standard of health, water and sanitation facilities
- made substantial headway in an assessment of the needs of families of missing persons and of existing programmes and services with the aim of identifying shortfalls and making recommendations to the authorities
- improved access to safe water for 164,000 people living in urban and rural areas
- further strengthened first-aid and health-care capacities for Palestinian refugees, notably by ongoing technical support to 5 hospitals of the Palestine Red Crescent Society and the construction of a new health clinic

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 promotes compliance with IHL among 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 between separated family members is also a key activity.

## CONTEXT

Lebanon was plunged into political crisis in January when the national unity government collapsed over differences regarding the UN Special Tribunal for Lebanon investigating the 2005 assassination of former prime minister Rafik Hariri. The new opposition-backed prime minister, Najib Mikati, needed five months to form a cabinet, which was dominated by ministers from pro-Syrian parties. Although four Hezbollah suspects in the Hariri case were later indicted, no arrests followed and feared violence did not materialize.

Lebanon itself avoided the large-scale popular unrest sweeping the region, but violence in the Syrian Arab Republic had significant repercussions on the country, notably through an influx of refugees into northern Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley. The situation increased friction between pro- and anti-Syrian blocs within Lebanon, while tension was also heightened by alleged breaches of Lebanese sovereignty by Syrian troops and a number of fatal incidents involving Lebanese civilians. Furthermore, there were demonstrations by Palestinians on the border with Israel that reportedly resulted in fatalities and sporadic clashes between various Palestinian factions in refugee camps.

Serious riots broke out in Lebanese prisons reflecting discontent among detainees with some aspects of prison life and the judicial system.

Thousands 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.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC closely monitored the situation of Syrian refugees arriving in northern Lebanon, reminding the authorities of their obligations under relevant laws and standards, particularly the principle of *non-refoulement*. Conducting joint missions with the National Society, it found immediate assistance needs adequately met by the Lebanese authorities and other actors. However, emergency treatment of the wounded and their medical evacuation to health facilities in northern Lebanon fell increasingly on the National Society, supported by the ICRC in its role as neutral intermediary. The ICRC also donated emergency medical supplies and equipment to the National Society and other actors and made follow-up visits to Syrians to monitor their care.

Detainees across Lebanon continued to receive visits conducted according to standard ICRC procedures, with delegates' findings and recommendations shared confidentially with the authorities.

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected		38	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed		22		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		36	Women	Minors
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		24	1	2
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	2		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		13	1	
<b>Documents</b>				
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		6		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited		6,577	Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually		426	21	6
Detainees newly registered		233	15	5
Number of visits carried out		144		
Number of places of detention visited		24		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		40		
RCMs distributed		45		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		439		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		2		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		58		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	164,000	20%	60%
<b>Health</b>				
Health centres supported	Structures	4		
Average catchment population		8,025		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	4,000		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	13		
<b>First aid</b>				
First-aid posts supported	Structures	4		
<b>Water and habitat</b>				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	370		

Ongoing discussions carried out in the framework of the 2007 agreement between the Lebanese authorities and the ICRC, notably regarding timely access to security detainees and their conditions of detention, were supported by written reports. At the same time, the ICRC completed a project to increase the water supply at Roumieh central prison, by far the country's largest. In the aftermath of rioting at Roumieh, the ICRC donated materials to treat the injured, while in the absence of progress on devising a nationwide model for prison health-care services, it intensified its structural support to the prison dispensary. It also organized a round-table for those involved in providing health care to detainees, which recommended improvements to the referral system.

Following the completion in 2010 of a three-year programme to upgrade medical equipment and improve health staff training, the ICRC gave regular on-site maintenance support to five Palestinian hospitals providing care for refugees. Community volunteers and weapon bearers in refugee camps received further first-aid training, while the construction of a community health clinic in Nahr El Bared refugee camp was completed and handed over to the Palestine Red Crescent Society. The ICRC also provided ongoing

financial, technical and material assistance to the emergency medical services (EMS) of the Lebanese Red Cross.

The ICRC concluded its five-year involvement in projects to enhance the water supply of communities in urban and rural areas, upgrading infrastructure benefiting some 164,000 people in 2011. All projects included a training element for the local water authorities to ensure long-term sustainability.

Families, detainees and migrants in Lebanon used the ICRC family-links service to exchange news with relatives detained/interned abroad or living in countries disrupted by conflict or natural disaster. A needs assessment of the families of the missing and a mapping of existing services and programmes was well advanced by year-end and aimed to serve as a basis for recommendations to the authorities in 2012. Meanwhile, family associations involved in clarifying the fate of persons missing in relation to the 1975–90 conflict assumed responsibility for coordinating the entry of information into a single database after training provided by the ICRC. Following similar support, the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the Internal Security Forces (ISF) were also using the same system.

The national IHL committee, created in 2010, was put on a solid footing with the finalization of its internal statutes and procedures, while its members attended regional training courses and seminars to strengthen their understanding of relevant issues. LAF and ISF personnel, including senior officers, attended regular briefings to familiarize themselves with IHL and the ICRC's activities.

Humanitarian actors, including Movement partners, met regularly to coordinate their activities.

## CIVILIANS

Thousands of Syrians crossing the border to escape violence received visits by the ICRC and the Lebanese Red Cross to assess their humanitarian situation. With most needs met by the Lebanese authorities and other actors, the ICRC and the National Society focused on the treatment of dozens of injured and their medical evacuation to health facilities in northern Lebanon (see *Wounded and sick*). The ICRC reminded the authorities of their obligations under relevant laws and standards, in particular the principle of *non-refoulement*. Some people approached ICRC delegates for help in locating relatives believed arrested in the Syrian Arab Republic. These requests were passed on to the ICRC delegation in Damascus, which pursued efforts to ascertain individuals' whereabouts.

Other people reported incidents during protests in which several people were allegedly killed by the Israel Defense Forces. Delegates documented these allegations as the basis for discussions with the relevant authorities (see *Israel and the Occupied Territories*). In relation to one episode, the LAF and the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) also engaged in discussions with the ICRC on measures to improve border security.

### Civilians gain better access to water supplies

In rural areas of the Bekaa Valley and in areas of north and south Lebanon, a total of 164,000 people (59,000 and 105,000 respectively) enjoyed enhanced water supplies after the completion of several projects to repair deep-well pumps, rehabilitate pumping stations and enhance/extend distribution and supply networks. All projects included training of local staff to ensure their ability to manage the installed systems, including the geographic information system (GIS) data bank centralizing information on the state of existing water infrastructure in northern Lebanon established with ICRC support in 2010. Improvements in the general situation and strengthened capacities among local water authorities to address remaining problems resulted in the ICRC winding down its five-year involvement in this domain by year-end.

### Relatives stay in touch

Families in Lebanon, including migrants from countries experiencing armed conflict or natural disaster, exchanged news and official documents with relatives detained/interned or living abroad, mainly in Iraq and Israel, through ICRC family-links services. Four Lebanese civilians, and the remains of another five deceased, were repatriated from Israel under ICRC auspices (see *Israel and the Occupied Territories*). People wishing to officially register in Lebanon the births or deaths of Lebanese civilians 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 the missing participate in assessment

To help thousands of families still awaiting news of relatives missing in relation to the 1975–90 armed conflict, as well as in

relation to subsequent armed conflicts and other situations of violence, family members participated in face-to-face interviews with delegates as part of an ICRC assessment to determine their needs. By mapping existing programmes and services in parallel, the ICRC aimed to identify gaps and recommend improvements to the authorities in 2012. Dialogue with all political authorities, including the prime minister and other stakeholders, built comprehensive support for the assessment, as well as for future plans to offer support in the collection and storage of DNA samples belonging to family members and to the establishment of a mechanism to facilitate the identification of human remains. Although no forensic training took place during the year, two forensic doctors conducted an assessment of the scientific laboratory of the ISF Judicial Police in December with a view to strengthening its capacities to process DNA samples from the families of missing persons.

Family associations and NGOs received further training in managing data related to missing persons. In an important step forward, all family associations concerned appointed an ICRC-trained focal point to ensure the consolidated entry of information from various sources into a single database containing around 5,000 cases. Furthermore, under the terms of a new agreement, and having undergone similar training in recent years, the LAF and the ISF began using the same software.

Efforts to identify remains from the 2007 armed confrontation in the Nahr El Bared Palestinian refugee camp were ongoing, with eight cases pending receipt of DNA samples from Syrian and Tunisian families.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Over 6,500 detainees in prisons and interrogation centres received ICRC visits to assess their treatment and living conditions, with a particular focus on security detainees. The authorities were urged to ensure delegates' timely and unrestricted access to all security detainees in accordance with the agreement concluded with the Lebanese government in 2007. People visited and registered included Syrians arrested by Lebanese security forces. As for other foreign detainees, the authorities were reminded of the principle of *non-refoulement* in relation to these individuals. Following visits, delegates discussed the findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities, including in two reports concerning security detainees and another on respect for the judicial guarantees of detainees sentenced to death.

Serious rioting at Roumieh central prison, the country's largest, underlined the importance of the ICRC's work in trying to enhance conditions of detention, including access to improved health care. In the immediate aftermath of the violence, injured inmates were treated with ICRC-donated medical materials. With the Prison Health Commission tasked with designing a nationwide model for prison health care falling victim to the political paralysis, and as the transfer of responsibility for prisons from the Ministry of the Interior to the Ministry of Justice had not taken place, the ICRC began to offer more consistent structural support to Roumieh's medical centre. Inmates accessed better care thanks to the provision of materials and equipment to the centre and following training of prison staff and external health providers. Furthermore, the head of the medical centre learnt from the experiences of counterparts, while sharing his own, during a presentation at an ICRC-organized seminar on health in detention in Geneva, Switzerland. In addition, health providers

both within and outside the prison system attended an ICRC-organized round-table to discuss some of the most protracted challenges, prompting concrete recommendations on improving coordination in relation to detainee referrals. The prison administration was again reminded of the benefits of screening all newly arrived detainees for the successful management of individual and environmental health in prisons. As a preventive measure, particularly vulnerable detainees received hygiene items. Planned fumigation campaigns were not required as hygiene conditions were deemed adequate.

Inmates at Roumieh (some 4,000) saw their supply of water increase (by almost 50%) following the drilling of an additional borehole and its connection to the centralized water network installed in 2010. This superseded the need for a planned water treatment unit.

Detainees exchanged news with their families through RCMs, while two foreign detainees received ICRC-facilitated visits from their families in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic. Some 101 foreign detainees used ICRC services – RCMs or phone calls made by delegates – to inform their families abroad of their whereabouts, while another 211 informed their embassies of their detention. Released detainees or their families were issued with ICRC detention certificates.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Wounded Syrians receive emergency treatment

Dozens of wounded Syrians crossing the border relied mainly on Lebanese Red Cross ambulances for medical evacuation to hospitals and other public health-care facilities. Acting as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC facilitated the National Society's work by engaging in dialogue with border communities, the Lebanese authorities and other actors present, such as UNHCR and local NGOs, to ensure the timely and safe evacuation of the wounded. Medical supplies, dressing materials and other equipment donated to first-aid posts increased the likelihood of the seriously injured receiving emergency treatment to stabilize their condition before being moved. Furthermore, patients were followed up by ICRC delegates to monitor their surgical and post-operative care.

### Palestinian refugees get better access to medical care

Palestinian refugees continued to rely on services provided by volunteers in the camps and by Palestine Red Crescent hospitals. To improve services in the Beddawi, Bourj El Barajneh and Ein El Helweh camps, 165 community volunteers and weapon bearers received basic first-aid training to improve emergency response services and were briefed on the importance of respecting medical personnel and ensuring access to health care for the wounded and sick. A further 124 received training to refresh their knowledge, while others participated in a mass-casualty simulation exercise in Ein El Helweh.

Building on the completion in 2010 of a comprehensive programme to upgrade staff skills and essential medical equipment in five Palestine Red Crescent hospitals, Palestinian refugees further benefited from measures taken to reinforce the Palestine Red Crescent's maintenance capacities. An ICRC biomedical engineer carried out frequent visits to the hospitals to support the creation of a medical equipment management database to improve patient safety and medical efficiency. In parallel, the ICRC supervised a thorough assessment of each hospital's power supply system. The operating theatre in Haifa Hospital

in Bourj El Barajneh camp underwent renovation to improve conditions for patients and staff. Unfortunately, however, the training of doctors and other staff at the Palestine Red Crescent hospitals and at the Human Call Hospital in Ein El Helweh refugee camp – to improve their trauma management and their contingency planning skills – was cancelled owing to organizational difficulties.

Refugees in the Nahr El Bared camp obtained better access to health services following the construction of a community health clinic to replace one destroyed in the 2007 armed conflict. The clinic was handed over to the Palestine Red Crescent in December.

### Emergency preparedness reinforced

Other health facilities regularly responding to emergencies received materials and medical supplies. More than 50 staff of the five main ambulance operators benefited from an ICRC-organized first-aid workshop.

The Lebanese Red Cross EMS drew on significant ICRC financial, technical and material support to review its five-year strategy, maintain and upgrade stations and ambulances, and purchase medical consumables and equipment. Staff skills were reinforced; for example, over 100 new first-aid instructors were trained.

## AUTHORITIES

Meetings with the authorities and networking with the main political, religious and secular groups and Palestinian factions aimed to build support for and understanding of IHL. The authorities concerned engaged in dialogue with the ICRC regarding incidents on Lebanon's borders and were reminded of their obligations under IHL and relevant law and standards (see *Civilians and People deprived of their freedom*).

Although the fall of the government hindered all work to integrate IHL into national legislation, members of the national IHL committee, established in 2010, made steady progress in consolidating the new body. Through bilateral meetings with ICRC experts and by participating in two round-tables, members strengthened their understanding of their role and, by year-end, had finalized the committee's statutes and procedures. Officials from the committee and from various government ministries joined around 40 counterparts from 19 countries to learn more about IHL at the Arab Regional Training Course, co-organized by the Arab League's Beirut-based Centre for Legal and Judicial Studies and the ICRC.

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

Although it had completed the integration of IHL into its training curricula and was generally autonomous in terms of IHL teaching, the LAF, along with its national office tasked with IHL integration, continued to draw on ICRC support to ensure widespread knowledge of that law among troops. For example, high-ranking officers, including the deputy chief of staff, participated in a round-table discussion on IHL and the ICRC's activities in the region and in the Arab Regional Training Course (see above). Meanwhile, more than 100 officers followed advanced training at the LAF's Command and Staff College and around 2,700 troops attended IHL briefings. The LAF library received IHL reference materials.

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The ISF also maintained regular contact with the ICRC. The head of the Human Rights Division attended the Arab Regional Training Course (see above), while 1,100 ISF personnel, along with 110 military police officers and 30 officers responsible for security detainees, strengthened their understanding of standards applicable to their work at ICRC events.

Members of various Palestinian factions attended presentations on IHL, the protection due to medical services, and the ICRC, while some also followed first-aid training (see *Wounded and sick*). A Fatah library in south Lebanon received relevant IHL documentation.

Prior to their deployment, a total of 375 officers from UNIFIL were briefed on the ICRC's mandate and activities.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

National media covered issues of humanitarian concern, including the respect due to medical personnel and infrastructure, based partly on ICRC/National Society-issued press releases, newsletters and brochures.

Dialogue continued on incorporating IHL into university law faculties. Seventeen lecturers from 14 countries, including Lebanon, learnt more about IHL teaching methods at a regional event co-organized with the Arab League. Students at the American University and St Joseph University in Beirut attended presentations on IHL, while the delegation hosted one of the winners of the ICRC's Young Reporter Competition, who covered issues related to Palestinian youth. Local NGOs drew on ICRC expertise at their own events, and an influential think-tank received an IHL reference library.

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

The Lebanese Red Cross and the ICRC continued to work together to reinforce capacities, reviewing their joint emergency preparedness and response plan and finalizing standard operating procedures in the framework of the National Society's five-year strategy. The plan was tested during the influx of Syrian refugees. The Lebanese Red Cross continued to receive ICRC support for its EMS, including for a nationwide volunteer training programme designed in cooperation with Geneva University Hospital. In terms of logistics, the National Society used ICRC advice to streamline the procurement of EMS equipment and consumables.

The Lebanese Red Cross undertook a partial reform of its statutes, paving the way for a more comprehensive review in 2012, while terms of reference for a review of fundraising were also approved.

Young volunteers of the Lebanese Red Cross trained as IHL instructors and received advice and support on how to spread knowledge of IHL, including the respect due to medical personnel and infrastructure, among the general public.

Meanwhile, the Palestine Red Crescent also drew on ICRC support (see *Wounded and sick*), including for staff training, but efforts to draft a communication strategy aimed at reinforcing the Palestine Red Crescent's visibility made little headway.

Movement partners met regularly to coordinate activities.

# SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,081
Assistance	1,238
Prevention	752
Cooperation with National Societies	2,989
General	-

► **6,060**

of which: Overheads 370

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	175%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	11
National staff (daily workers not included)	14

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- reminded all those engaged in violence to ensure respect for human life and dignity and to allow the wounded and sick unhindered access to medical care
- supported the delivery of effective emergency treatment by supplying medical materials and equipment to health care providers and donating 4 fully equipped mobile health units and an ambulance to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent
- with the National Society, distributed emergency food parcels to 70,000 people in violence-affected areas
- conducted its first-ever visit to a Syrian prison, engaging in ongoing discussions with the relevant authorities to reach a common understanding of its standard working procedures for future visits
- launched further projects in the north-east to alleviate the consequences of protracted drought
- continued to facilitate family contacts and movements between the occupied Golan and the Syrian Arab Republic

The ICRC has been present in the Syrian Arab Republic since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. It works with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to assist people affected by civil unrest and to improve water supply and sanitation. The ICRC has also started visits to people detained under the authority of the Ministry of Interior. The ICRC acts as a neutral intermediary in issues of humanitarian concern for Syrian inhabitants of the Golan occupied by Israel and facilitates travel for certain categories of person between the occupied Golan and the Syrian Arab Republic. It enables separated family members to maintain contact.

## CONTEXT

Unrest that began in March in the southern province of Dara'a spread rapidly through many other urban areas, reportedly leaving thousands of people dead and injured by year-end. Thousands fled across the border to take refuge in neighbouring countries, notably Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

Initial calls for economic and social change quickly translated into demands for fundamental political reform, including the resignation of President Bashar al-Assad. Protesters were unappeased by concessions from the authorities, whose crackdown was reported to have become increasingly violent. Opposition groups became more defiant as some armed forces and security personnel allegedly defected and armed fighters emerged among some communities. The situation took another turn in December when car bombs exploded in Damascus shortly before observers from the League of Arab States arrived to monitor the violence. There were serious concerns about people experiencing difficulties in accessing medical treatment with abuses of medical staff and other humanitarian workers widely reported.

The unrest disrupted the country's economy and increased hardship. Local economies suffered as the security situation restricted the movement of people and goods and prevented farmers from tending their land. The annual harvest was diminished thereby reducing the amount of produce getting to market. Single-headed households, whose breadwinner was dead or unaccounted for, became increasingly dependent on hand-outs. Sanctions by the West and the League of Arab States further complicated the situation. A protracted drought in the north-east and other areas continued to have adverse effects, while the civil unrest and sanctions hindered the maintenance of water supply systems.

Meanwhile, Israel's ongoing occupation of part of the Golan Heights continued to be a major issue of contention between the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel. Owing to the deadlock, some 22,000 Syrian inhabitants of the occupied Golan remained cut off from their families in the Syrian Arab Republic.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

As the situation deteriorated, the ICRC urged all those engaged in violence to respect human life and dignity and to exercise restraint. It issued a reminder that the wounded and sick should have safe and unimpeded access to medical care and that humanitarian workers should be free to travel to areas requiring their presence. In the framework of intensified discussions with the authorities, the ICRC president travelled to Damascus twice, once in June when he met

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected		145	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed		126		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		2		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>				
People transferred/repatriated		793		
Human remains transferred/repatriated		3		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		112	Women	Minors
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		44		
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	11		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		80	5	5
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		257		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		172		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited and monitored individually		23	Women	Minors
Detainees newly registered		23		
Number of visits carried out		1		
Number of places of detention visited		1		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	70,000	20%	60%
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	40,860	20%	60%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	36,400	30%	10%

the Syrian prime minister and again in September for talks with President Assad. While this dialogue somewhat improved the scope of the humanitarian response by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and the ICRC, restrictions and security conditions often limited their capacities to meet the needs of thousands of violence-affected people.

Despite these limitations, National Society/ICRC teams were able to conduct assessments in some of the worst-affected areas, subsequently distributing food parcels to 70,000 vulnerable people, as well as essential items such as hygiene articles and school kits, to more than 40,000. With access to medical care severely restricted, supplies and equipment were distributed to health care providers, including National Society emergency teams. As the ICRC's main operational partner, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent received technical support in adapting and strengthening its emergency response structures and services.

The Syrian authorities accepted the ICRC's offer to begin visiting some of those detained in connection with the unrest to monitor their treatment and living conditions. In September, the ICRC conducted its first-ever detention visit in the country to detainees held at the main prison in Damascus, sharing its initial findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities. Subsequent visits had not taken place by year-end, with discussions continuing in efforts to build trust and mutual confidence and to reach a common understanding of the ICRC's standard working procedures with the aim of expanding visits throughout the country.

Within the severe limitations imposed by the violence, contact was made whenever possible with the Syrian armed and security forces to remind them of applicable international law and standards.

The ICRC established itself as an important reference on the humanitarian situation in the country, with the international and regional media reports based partly on ICRC interviews, news releases and updates.

In parallel, the ICRC continued to conduct longstanding operations related to the occupied Golan. Relatives separated for decades by the demarcation line between the occupied Golan and the Syrian Arab Republic maintained some 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. The ICRC facilitated the transport of the largest apple harvest from the occupied Golan to Syrian markets since the operation began in 2005.

In partnership with the National Society and the authorities, the ICRC pursued a number of projects to alleviate the effects of the drought, including, in hard-to-reach areas, the construction of underground reservoirs, boreholes and water treatment plants.

## CIVILIANS

Following the outbreak of widespread unrest in March, people in many areas faced not only the direct threat of being caught up in violence but also increased difficulties in obtaining access to food and other basic essentials. Their ability to receive emergency treatment and medical care was also seriously affected (see *Wounded and sick*). The ICRC therefore called repeatedly on all those involved in the violence to respect human life and dignity at all times, to exercise restraint and to allow humanitarian workers and medical staff access to those in need. People approached ICRC delegates to report allegations of abuse, although the security situation prevented the organization from collecting such allegations systematically. Families also contacted the ICRC requiring help in locating relatives that they believed had been arrested. Where possible, the ICRC raised these matters with the relevant actors, encouraging them to take measures to prevent the recurrence of abuse and to inform people of the whereabouts of detained family members. Meanwhile, the ICRC/Syrian Arab Red Crescent endeavoured to locate the latter group through their tracing service (see below).

## **Victims receive some aid amidst worsening violence**

At the beginning of the crisis, access to violence-affected areas remained extremely limited. By engaging in talks at the highest level (see *Authorities*), the ICRC and the National Society were gradually able to widen their operational reach to areas including Dara'a, Deir Ez Zor, Hama, Homs, Idlib, Lattakia and rural Damascus, better placing them to clarify the humanitarian situation and economic hardship on the ground (see *Context*). Against this backdrop and to release cash to be used for other purposes, 70,000 people (14,000 households) in the worst-affected areas received a one-off food parcel and baby milk, while 40,860 people were provided with essential items, including some 8,200 with hygiene kits and 30,000 children with school kits.

## **Civilians in the occupied Golan and Syrian Arab Republic maintain contact**

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 for such visits, discontinued by the Israeli authorities in 1992, to be resumed.

Despite these restrictions and growing civil unrest, civilians living in the occupied Golan were able to maintain limited links facilitated by the ICRC working as a neutral intermediary. During the year, a total of 793 students, pilgrims and other humanitarian cases, including three brides wishing to join their husbands-to-be in the occupied Golan, travelled both ways across the demarcation line with the help of the ICRC in coordination with the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the Israeli and Syrian authorities. A family in the occupied Golan buried a deceased relative after a facilitated transfer over the demarcation line. Syrian nationals in the occupied Golan and the Syrian Arab Republic also continued to rely 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 State allowances or to settle issues such as inheritance or property rights. Furthermore despite the internal strife in the Syrian Arab Republic, Golan farmers increased their income by sending their apple harvest (a record 12,000 tonnes) to markets there for the seventh consecutive year using transportation provided by the ICRC, acting as a neutral intermediary at the request of the farmers and in coordination with the Israeli and Syrian authorities.

## **Relatives stay in touch through family-links services**

Through the ICRC/Syrian Arab Red Crescent family-links network, including by means of RCMs and telephone calls, people located and maintained contact with relatives detained/interned abroad, notably in Iraq, Lebanon and at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station, Cuba. 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. According to their expressed wishes, two Syrian nationals were helped to return home after their release from detention in Iraq, while the remains of another two former Syrian detainees were repatriated from the same country under the auspices of the ICRC. The ICRC remained at the disposal of Syrian families wishing to visit detained relatives in Iraq or Lebanon.

In total, 257 refugees, primarily Iraqi and stateless persons without valid identification papers, resettled in third countries using travel

documents issued by the ICRC in coordination with the Syrian authorities, organizations such as UNHCR and the embassies concerned.

The prevailing situation of unrest hindered dialogue relating to nationals of other countries unaccounted for and presumed to have gone missing in the Syrian Arab Republic and to Syrian nationals unaccounted for in Israel and Lebanon.

The National Society signalled its aim of strengthening its family-links services by signing an agreement on capacity building with the Swedish Red Cross and the ICRC to develop its skills in this field and enhance its information management. The partners were finalizing a plan of action at year-end.

## **Rural farming communities access better quality water supplies**

With the support of the ICRC and the National Society, local water authorities pursued efforts to alleviate the effects of the drought in the north-east of the country, which was entering its fifth year. Each community (in total some 36,400 people) benefited from a response tailored to its location and needs. For example, nomadic families saw the rehabilitation of underground reservoirs and ponds both for their own use and for their livestock. The local authorities in Al-Hassakeh and Deir Ez Zor provinces continued to use the five cistern trucks donated by the ICRC in 2010 to collect water from existing plants and transport it directly to villagers in rural areas free of charge. Where water trucking was not logistically or economically feasible in more remote areas of Deir Ez Zor, Homs and Raqqa provinces, other solutions were pursued on the basis of field assessments and evaluations carried out in 2010. These included the excavation of underground reservoirs and the construction of reverse osmosis water treatment plants to render salt water drinkable. Plans to construct economical irrigation systems for farming communities were cancelled in favour of other solutions.

## **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

As the numbers of people arrested and detained in connection with the unrest reportedly increased, the ICRC, based on the right of initiative conferred on it by the Movement's Statutes, offered to visit people deprived of their freedom to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Following discussions engaged in during the ICRC president's first visit to Damascus in June (see *Authorities*), the Syrian authorities accepted this offer. In September, thousands of detainees held under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior in Damascus central prison received the first-ever visits by ICRC delegates in the Syrian Arab Republic, during which only 23 had private interviews with the delegates.

Subsequently, delegates' initial findings and recommendations were shared confidentially with the detaining authorities. For the rest of the year, these authorities and the ICRC pursued dialogue aimed at reaching a common understanding of the ICRC's standard working procedures so that detainees, including those in other prisons, could receive regular visits and benefit from the full range of ICRC services. Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including the vice-minister, and of the Ministry of the Interior, including the minister himself, held a series of bilateral meetings with the ICRC and organized two collective round-tables to explore the issue further. These discussions were ongoing at year-end.

## **WOUNDED AND SICK**

### **Wounded gain better access to medical treatment**

As the internal strife took an increasingly violent turn, the numbers of wounded continued to rise, while the sick experienced greater difficulties in accessing health care owing to the security situation.

To boost these people's chances of getting treatment, State-managed and private hospitals, as well as National Society volunteers, received dressing materials, medical supplies and equipment from the ICRC. With many wounded unable to or wary of seeking treatment in the official health facilities that remained open, many wounded and sick depended increasingly on National Society emergency health teams. Some of them could seek help from four fully equipped mobile health units donated by the ICRC, while the severely injured could be evacuated to hospital with the help of a similarly donated ambulance. In order to deal with the crisis, National Society staff/volunteers also enhanced their own capacities. Volunteers from 13 of the National Society's 14 branches honed their first-aid skills and knowledge of the Safer Access approach at a three-day workshop, while 72 volunteer doctors attended an advanced first-aid course conducted by ICRC surgeons from Geneva, with each participant receiving a minor-surgery kit.

In addition, allegations of abuses against patients, ambulances and medical staff and facilities were documented by the ICRC. This information formed the basis of specific representations to the authorities and others involved in the unrest (see *Civilians*) regarding the respect owed to medical personnel and infrastructure and to unimpeded access to health care. General reminders of this obligation were conveyed through media releases (see *Civil Society*) to reach as wide an audience as possible.

### AUTHORITIES

As the crisis unfolded, dialogue was intensified with the Syrian authorities, including the Interior and Foreign Ministries, to gain their support for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and where necessary remind them of their obligations under applicable laws and norms. In June, the authorities took up the ICRC president's offer to travel to Damascus, where talks were held with the Syrian prime minister. Following this dialogue, the authorities granted the ICRC and the National Society wider access to violence-affected areas (see *Civilians*) and announced they would allow delegates to visit some of those detained in connection with the unrest (see *People deprived of their freedom*). In September, President Assad hosted the ICRC president for further discussions on the humanitarian situation and for the rest of the year dialogue with the Interior and Foreign Ministries continued at the delegation level regarding ICRC visits to detainees.

Owing to the violence, and because the national IHL committee had yet to resume its work, joint training courses and events had to be cancelled. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Red Crescent Affairs and the National Society, with ICRC support, organized seminars during which 200 judges enhanced their knowledge of IHL/international human rights law. Furthermore, a senior government official participated in a regional IHL seminar and three judges attended a regional two week train-the-trainer course both held in Beirut (see *Lebanon*).

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Early in 2011, the Syrian Armed Forces training unit completed the integration of the IHL curriculum developed in 2008 in cooperation with the ICRC into all levels of the forces' training. Training of high-ranking officers of all branches of the military continued, with 56 such officers strengthening their ability to teach IHL at a four-day ICRC workshop. The onset of the unrest and the involvement of the armed forces and police in the response, however, meant all other training for military and security personnel was cancelled.

Whenever possible within the limitations imposed by the security situation, the armed forces, police and others engaged in violence were reminded of their obligations under applicable international laws and standards.

Briefings for UN peacekeepers deployed along the Israeli-Syrian border continued. Following a significant turnover in UNDOF ranks, around 160 personnel attended briefings on IHL and the ICRC's mandate and activities.

### CIVIL SOCIETY

International and regional media reported on the country's unrest based partly on ICRC news releases, interviews with its staff and updates available through the organization's website, relaying key humanitarian messages to broad audiences. These included calls for all those involved to respect human life and dignity at all times and to respect the wounded and sick and medical workers. National and local media also increased their coverage of the annual transportation of the apple harvest from the occupied Golan to Syrian markets (see *Civilians*), for the first time describing both the ICRC's role in the operation and its other activities in the occupied Golan. Owing to the security situation, Syrian journalists were unable to travel abroad to a regional seminar on IHL, although briefings and seminars took place within the country.

Other influential sectors of society, such as lawyers and university students, reinforced their understanding of the ICRC's mandate and activities and of IHL and humanitarian principles during similar ICRC/National Society events backed up by reference materials. For example, journalism students from private universities deepened their knowledge of the Movement at a course co-organized with the European Commission. Despite the absence of the national IHL committee, law lecturers at Damascus University continued to work on a strategy promoting the inclusion of IHL in the university's curriculum, while lecturers from three law faculties attended a regional IHL course in Beirut (see *Lebanon*).

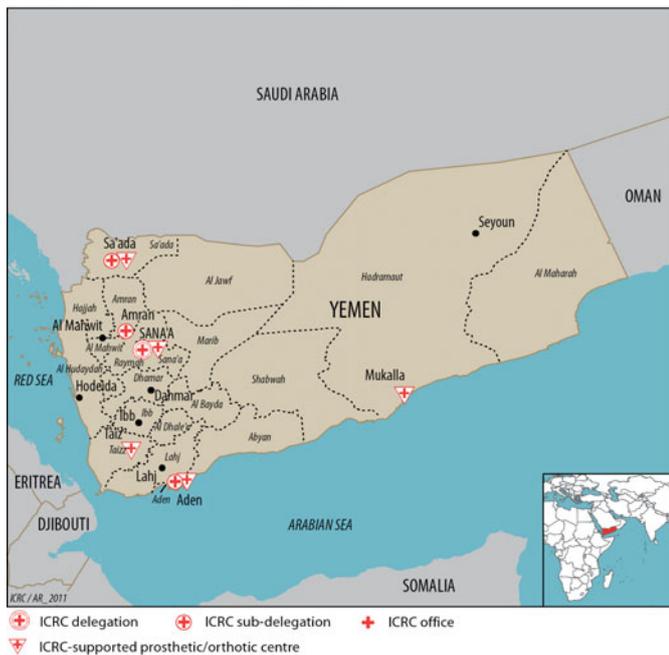
### RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

With the ICRC's support, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent played an increasingly important role as the violence intensified, especially in providing relief to affected families and treatment to the wounded and sick wherever security allowed (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*). The National Society reorganized its emergency response set-up, upgraded its radio network and rehabilitated its training centre. These priorities, however, meant that work on reviewing the National Society's statutes and other institutional matters was put on hold.

Although mine-risk education activities and the organization of a summer camp for children were cancelled, the National Society, with ICRC input, drew up a plan of action to play its part in the global communication campaign relating to the Health Care in Danger project, and ran another campaign to promote correct use of the Movement's emblems and introduce its own new logo with the aim of strengthening its identity. To aid in these endeavours, communication staff sharpened their skills at a three-day workshop.

Movement partners in the country met regularly to coordinate their activities.

# YEMEN



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,568
Assistance	23,605
Prevention	1,831
Cooperation with National Societies	2,432
General	-

► **29,436**  
of which: Overheads 1,797

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	60%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	41
National staff (daily workers not included)	152

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- conducted 32 visits to detainees held in 12 places of detention, including a military prison and sites under the jurisdiction of the Political Security Organization and, for the first time, those run by the Criminal Investigation Department
- strengthened contacts with all parties, community leaders and weapon bearers, including the Yemeni armed and security forces, to gain acceptance of neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action
- with the Yemen Red Crescent Society, helped respond to the needs of people affected by armed conflict or unrest, in particular through expanded operations in Sana'a and in the south
- acted as a neutral intermediary in the south, in Sana'a and, in December, in the village of Dammaj (Sa'ada province) to facilitate the evacuation of the wounded, the provision of emergency aid and the recovery of dead bodies
- deployed a surgeon and a head nurse, who performed 170 surgical interventions in Aden and Taiz hospitals and organized training in war surgery and mass-casualty management for more than 150 doctors and nurses
- took emergency measures, including water-trucking, to ensure clean water for over 1.4 million people, and provided emergency relief, essentially food, to some 394,000 vulnerable people

The ICRC has been working in Yemen since the civil war in 1962. The ICRC responds to the armed conflicts and other situations of violence in the country by: providing emergency relief to affected civilians and monitoring the treatment and living conditions of detainees held by the government and enabling them to restore contact with family members. Refugees and Yemeni nationals can also locate and contact family members, including those abroad, through ICRC tracing services. The ICRC also promotes respect for humanitarian principles and IHL, primarily among weapon bearers. The Yemen Red Crescent Society is the ICRC's main partner.

## CONTEXT

In February, anti-government protests by students in Sana'a and other Yemeni cities, including Taiz, were rapidly overtaken by other forces and deteriorated into violence between troops loyal to President Saleh and armed opposition groups trying to dislodge him. After the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) brokered an agreement in November, unrest subsided, with the president leaving office in a transition process that included the vice-president's nomination as a consensus candidate for 2012 elections.

After initially supporting calls for the president's resignation, the Al-Hirak movement in the south renewed its claim for independence after the signing of the GCC-mediated agreement. This led to violent clashes in several southern cities. Furthermore, in the southern provinces of Abyan and Shabwah, confrontations between the armed forces and radical armed Islamic groups intensified, with the latter taking control of Jaar and contesting Zinjibar, the capital of Abyan governorate. There were reports of intermittent attacks by US drones on suspected positions of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP).

In the north, Houthis seized Sa'ada city in March. They installed their own provincial governor there and expanded their control in northern areas of Amran province while facing ongoing opposition in other areas, such as Al Jawf and northern Hajjah. In late 2011, tensions with Salafi supporters degenerated into heavy fighting, with the Houthis laying siege to the village of Dammaj (Sa'ada province).

The armed conflicts in the north and the south, as well as the unrest, further weakened the country's economic and social fabric. Scores of people were killed and hundreds injured, with many more left isolated or temporarily displaced.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

As the armed conflicts and unrest evolved and changed in nature, so did the humanitarian situation and associated needs. The delegation adapted its plans accordingly, developing some activities and cancelling others. It extended operations in the south and around Sana'a. It also increased, wherever possible, support to the Yemen Red Crescent Society – at both headquarters and branch level and particularly in the south – to boost its capacities to work with the ICRC and respond to emergency needs.

Across the country, the ICRC strengthened networking with all parties and community leaders and stepped up contacts with weapon bearers, including the Yemeni armed and security forces,

Main figures and indicators		PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>					
				UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected			3,054		
RCMs distributed			3,131		
Phone calls facilitated between family members			378		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>					
People transferred/repatriated			3		
Human remains transferred/repatriated			31		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>					
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered			123	29	38
People located (tracing cases closed positively)			106		
		<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	7		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)			157	44	47
<b>Documents</b>					
People to whom travel documents were issued			124		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>ICRC visits</b>					
				Women	Minors
Detainees visited			600		
Detainees visited and monitored individually			144		3
Detainees newly registered			89		2
Number of visits carried out			32		
Number of places of detention visited			12		
<b>Restoring family links</b>					
RCMs collected			80		
RCMs distributed			203		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative			30		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support			15		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued			21		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators		ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Food		Beneficiaries	393,946	25%	55%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	35,354		
Essential household items		Beneficiaries	131,091	25%	55%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	45,786		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives		Beneficiaries	89,522	25%	55%
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries	1,701,339	55%	40%
		<i>of whom IDPs</i>	30,500		
<b>Health</b>					
Health centres supported		Structures	21		
Average catchment population			141,235		
Consultations		Patients	170,338		
		<i>of which curative</i>		62,187	50,421
		<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		2,266	
Immunizations		Doses	18,472		
		<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	18,346		
		<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	126		
Referrals to a second level of care		Patients	144		
Health education		Sessions	8		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>					
Food		Beneficiaries	1,178		
Essential household items		Beneficiaries	1,188		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives		Beneficiaries	112		
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries	370		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>					
<b>Hospitals</b>					
Hospitals supported		Structures	16		
		<i>of which provided data</i>	8		
Admissions		Patients	327	21	
		<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	238	19	
		<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	2		
		<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	89		
Operations performed			170		
<b>First aid</b>					
First-aid posts supported		Structures	7		

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Centres supported	Structures	4		
Patients receiving services	Patients	22,870	5,755	9,302
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	322	76	40
Prostheses delivered	Units	380	81	42
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	5	
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	6,739	1,553	2,800
Orthoses delivered	Units	8,251	1,728	3,857
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	1	
Crutches delivered	Units	1096		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	25		

to gain acceptance of neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. Based on its assessment of the situation, the ICRC reminded all actors, both in private meetings and publicly, of their obligations under IHL, international human rights law and relevant legal standards. Meetings focused on the importance of protecting persons not or no longer participating in the violence and those treating the wounded and of allowing humanitarian workers, especially health staff, unrestricted access to conflict/violence-affected people.

The ICRC expanded its detention-related activities, visiting detainees held in more facilities run by the Political Security Organization (PSO) and, for the first time, in those run by the Criminal Investigation Department (CID). It also visited people in the custody of opposition groups in Sana'a. Findings were shared confidentially with the detaining authorities. With the National Society, it expanded family-links services, including for families with relatives detained/interned abroad.

The delegation structured its assistance activities along three main lines: a response to the emergency needs of victims of the fighting and unrest throughout the country; the expansion of emergency assistance for conflict-affected people in the south; and the continuation of assistance to conflict-affected people in the north, primarily through early recovery initiatives. However, during the first half of the year, differences with the local authorities on ICRC working methods and the management of the National Society branch hindered operations in Sa'ada province until an agreement was reached enabling the ICRC to resume operations unaided by the Yemeni Red Crescent.

In the south and in Sana'a, the Yemeni Red Crescent, supported by the ICRC, trained more volunteers and deployed first-aid and emergency-response teams suitably equipped with, *inter alia*, ambulances, first-aid kits and blankets, thus enabling them to serve the needs of several hundred people. The wounded were evacuated and bodies recovered with the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary. In addition to the provision of medical and surgical materials to health facilities caring for the wounded, the ICRC deployed a surgical team to help treat the weapon-wounded and conduct training in war surgery and mass-casualty management. Support to primary health care services was also maintained, in particular in the north.

Some 1.4 million people benefited from emergency measures to restore their water supply. Around 394,000 vulnerable people, including IDPs, in Abyan, Lahj and Sa'ada provinces received emergency assistance, mainly consisting of food. They included IDPs in the north, who were provided with special assistance packages to facilitate their return home. In Amran province, farmers benefited from activities to improve livestock health and from

support for other agricultural activities. There, as well as in Sa'ada and in the south, local water boards and ICRC teams restored water networks in rural areas.

Coordination with Movement partners and other relevant actors ensured humanitarian needs were met while avoiding duplication.

## CIVILIANS

In response to the rise in violence, the ICRC intensified its contacts with all actors concerned to enable medical and Movement staff to conduct their humanitarian activities as necessary and to guarantee the injured unimpeded access to medical care (see *Wounded and sick*). Both in private dialogue and publicly as appropriate, the ICRC reminded parties to armed conflicts of their obligations under IHL, and also discussed with the authorities international human rights law and standards applicable in law enforcement operations. Documented allegations of abuses were submitted both orally and in writing to those allegedly responsible, contributing to corrective measures being taken.

### Civilians able to cope better with the consequences of armed conflict or other situations of violence

Economic assistance was adapted to the country's changing situation and security constraints (see *ICRC action and results*). In the north, civilians in Amran and Sa'ada received emergency aid and, where possible, medium-term support to enable them to maintain, improve or restore their livelihoods. During the second half of the year, as a result of discussions with the local authorities in Houthi-held areas, more people benefited from ICRC assistance, including, in December, the besieged residents of Dammaj. In the south, as of June, isolated IDPs and residents in Abyan province and IDPs in Lahj province received emergency assistance.

Except in Sa'ada (see *ICRC action and results*), trained Yemeni Red Crescent volunteers and ICRC staff carried out joint needs assessments and planned and implemented appropriate responses, including relief distributions.

In total, 393,946 vulnerable people (56,656 households), including 35,354 IDPs (6,904 households) in Abyan, Lahj and Sa'ada provinces, benefited from emergency food rations (full rations for IDPs; half for residents). An average of 49,500 people per month received such rations, while more than 200,000 received them more than once. Some 131,000 also received essential household items (e.g. blankets and hygiene parcels). Around 500 IDP households in Sa'ada were provided with the means to go home and given a two-month food ration and essential items to ease their return.

In Amran province, 57,323 farmers (8,189 households) had a more secure income after their animals were treated against fatal parasitic diseases in a campaign organized with the Ministry of

Agriculture. Work to reinforce veterinary services also started. This included the training of 41 women animal health assistants, mainly recruited among households headed by widows. In northern areas of the province, an additional 32,199 vulnerable people (4,594 households) returning to their land sowed enough cereal and vegetable seed to yield a harvest that, based on a review, was the best in 20 years, enabling them to cover their needs for five to six months and save quality seed for the next season.

In total, some 1.4 million people benefited from emergency measures to restore their water supply. Among these were an average of 30,500 individuals (e.g. IDPs in Sa'ada camps, people in isolated areas of Amran province) receiving 415,000 litres of trucked-in water per day and around 1.3 million people in Sa'ada who accessed drinking water thanks to generators provided to the city during the second quarter of 2011.

Some 250,000 people in Amran, Lahj, Sa'ada and Shabwah provinces also benefited from projects to restore conflict-damaged or neglected infrastructure, including the construction of elevated water platforms and storage tanks, the rehabilitation of wells and the provision of fuel to keep water systems running. One health centre was entirely rebuilt and similar work on two others was awaiting the go-ahead from the authorities. Training, including specialist instruction for six staff members of the Sa'ada water board, allowed systems to be managed autonomously.

People in Sa'ada and Amran provinces accessed better health care services thanks to structural support provided to six health centres run by the Yemeni Red Crescent or the local health authorities. It comprised financial aid, on-the-job training and the provision of medicines and consumables. From December, three additional centres started receiving similar support, including one in Arhab district (Sana'a province). Twelve other centres, mainly in the north, received ad hoc support in the form of medical consumables. In Amran province, people were immunized against measles and polio and had increased protection against malaria through the distribution of 10,000 mosquito nets in campaigns carried out by the health authorities with ICRC support.

### **Separated family members stay in touch**

Refugees and asylum seekers, as well as Yemeni nationals, restored and/or maintained contact with relatives back home or detained/interned in-country or abroad by using the Yemeni Red Crescent/ICRC tracing network.

Requests to trace relatives allegedly arrested as a result of the situation (see *People deprived of their freedom*) increased, while over 1,000 RCMs and 28 parcels were sent by families to people held in Yemen and abroad, including in Afghanistan, Iraq and the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba. These contacts were supplemented by 248 ICRC-facilitated telephone calls and 130 video calls between families in Yemen and their detained/interned relatives abroad (see *Afghanistan* and *Washington*) and direct news from relatives held at Guantanamo Bay transmitted by ICRC delegates who had visited them in their place of detention.

Families in Sana'a recovered the remains of 28 deceased relatives thanks to their collection by National Society/ICRC teams in various parts of the city. In December, with the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary, nine foreigners left Dammaj and the remains of three people killed there were returned to the authorities concerned.

Forty people from around the country attended a course on the proper management of human remains to facilitate their identification and notification of the families.

More than 120 refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from the Horn of Africa, returned home or resettled with ICRC travel documents issued in coordination with the relevant authorities.

### **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

The ICRC pursued dialogue with the central authorities for access to all detainees under their jurisdiction, particularly those held in connection with the unrest, the armed conflict in the north and the secessionist movement in the south and members of armed groups, including alleged members of AQAP. In February, around 200 CID officers in Sana'a and other staff members attended briefings on the ICRC's detention-related work.

Talks continued with the National Security Bureau on ICRC visits to detainees held in its facilities. After the resumption of visits in 2010 to people held under the responsibility of the PSO in Sana'a, further discussions resulted in ICRC visits to those held in PSO facilities in Aden, Ibb and Taiz, as well as to those in the custody of the CID in Aden and Sana'a and to detainees held in Sana'a military prison. In the latter places, most people visited were held in connection with the unrest.

People detained by opposition groups, mostly in Sana'a, also benefited from ICRC visits.

The visits, carried out according to the ICRC's standard procedures, enabled delegates to assess detainees' treatment, living conditions and health-care services as well as re-establish contact with their families. Delegates' findings and recommendations were shared confidentially with the detaining authorities, both orally and in writing, and included feedback on respect for judicial guarantees. In addition to its visits to detainees, the ICRC held meetings with the detaining authorities, following which families received news of 10 relatives for whom they had registered tracing requests.

At the request of foreign detainees, the ICRC notified UNHCR or the relevant embassy of their detention. Fifteen detainees transferred from Aden to PSO facilities in Ibb, Sana'a and Taiz received ICRC-organized visits from relatives.

### **Detainees obtain assistance to reduce hardship**

Some 1,200 irregular migrants, mainly from the Horn of Africa and awaiting deportation at a Ministry of Interior detention centre in Sana'a, continued to receive emergency assistance in a joint Yemeni Red Crescent/ICRC operation. The centre's population ranged from 50 to 450 over the year. They also benefited from the installation of four additional latrines and two water tanks, each with a capacity of 5,000 litres. After an assessment, this programme was not extended to migrants in central prisons with mixed categories of detainees.

Detainees under the jurisdiction of the CID in Sana'a and those in the PSO of Aden respectively had their water and sanitation infrastructure and health clinic rehabilitated.

A total of 112 female detainees in 10 central prisons enhanced their skills through an ongoing vocational training programme (e.g. sewing, weaving, literacy and computer courses), which included the provision of recreational materials and day nursery

facilities for their children. Run by the National Society, the courses aimed to improve the detainees' living conditions and to facilitate their reintegration after release through income generated from the sale of their products. The courses' success was confirmed during visits to 7 prisons and follow-up visits to 4 of the 19 women who had received support upon their release to set up their own businesses.

### WOUNDED AND SICK

Following the outbreak of violence in Sana'a and other parts of the country, several hundred wounded people received first aid from emergency response teams made up of National Society volunteers and other health staff trained and equipped with materials donated in part by the ICRC (e.g. ambulances, first-aid kits). Across the country, National Society/Ministry of Health ambulances evacuated the injured to hospital with ICRC support. For example, 21 weapon-wounded people were evacuated from Dammaj, with the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary. In total, 16 hospitals and 7 first-aid posts, including in Aden, Amran, Hodeida, Jaar, Sana'a and Taiz, received medical consumables to treat hundreds of injured.

Care of the weapon-wounded was reinforced with the arrival in June of an ICRC surgical team composed of a surgeon and a head nurse. Working mainly in hospitals in Aden and Taiz, it performed 170 surgical interventions. It also conducted training for more than 150 doctors and nurses who enhanced their professional knowledge during a war-surgery seminar and two workshops on mass-casualty management.

Nearly 22,900 patients accessed services at 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. The Health Ministry and the ICRC signed an agreement to continue their partnership in respect of these facilities, including a future centre to be opened in Sa'ada. A total of five local technicians sponsored by the ICRC followed specialist training at a school in India to enhance their skills.

### AUTHORITIES

During meetings with government officials, the Houthi authorities and community leaders at all levels, the ICRC raised concerns about the humanitarian consequences of the fighting on the civilian population. It also reminded them of their legal obligations to respect and facilitate humanitarian services, in particular for the wounded and sick (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*).

Sponsored by the ICRC, one representative from the Ministry of Human Rights and another from the Ministry of the Interior participated in regional IHL courses (see *Lebanon*), while the national IHL committee co-organized events to promote IHL with the ICRC.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

In view of the situation, contacts were stepped up with the army, police, security forces and other weapon bearers. During meetings, senior military officers, such as the chief of staff of the Central Security Forces (CSF) and the commander of the Republican Guards, held discussions with the ICRC on the impact of the conflict on the civilian population. They were pressed to observe restraint in the use of force during law enforcement operations and to facilitate access for humanitarian workers, especially medical staff. Following discussions with Houthi leaders in the north, greater access was granted to people affected by conflict in areas under their control (see *Civilians*).

A total of 4,000 officers from various CSF units were briefed on the appropriate use of force during demonstrations at sessions held in Sana'a and Taiz, while 22 members of the CSF and the Republican Guards attended briefings aimed at facilitating National Society/ICRC access to conflict victims across the country. A senior CSF official reinforced his understanding of IHL and the ICRC's work while attending a regional workshop in Beirut (see *Lebanon*). The Yemeni armed forces' monthly magazine included three articles on the ICRC and IHL, allowing military and embassy staff worldwide to learn more about the organization's activities.

Over 30 members of an opposition tribe also attended ICRC information sessions and first-aid training in a Sana'a hospital.

### CIVIL SOCIETY

Given the complexity and multifaceted nature of the security situation, the ICRC favoured tailor-made communication strategies that emphasized the role of the Movement in order to improve access, acceptance and security in conflict-affected areas. Members of local communities attended a series of briefings, and in the south first-aid courses, given by ICRC-trained Yemeni Red Crescent staff. Meetings with tribal leaders in Abyan, Aden and Lahj achieved similar objectives. Some 90 medical personnel also attended workshops organized with universities in Aden and Sana'a.

Foreign and local media reported on the humanitarian situation in Yemen, drawing in part on materials produced locally, including brochures, newsletters and fact sheets issued throughout the year. The ICRC's *Al-Insani* (The Humanitarian) magazine also published an article on family-links services between Yemen and the Guantanamo Bay internment facility.

Two IHL trainers from the Human Rights Information and Training Centre attended regional courses in Beirut (see *Lebanon*). After seven years of joint implementation and ICRC support, the Ministry of Education took over the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme being carried out in 64 schools throughout the country.

### RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Yemeni Red Crescent remained the ICRC's main operational partner in central and southern parts of the country. Although developments in the north resulted in the suspension of joint activities (see *ICRC action and results*), the National Society's branches received wide-ranging financial, technical and material support to strengthen their capacities to work according to the Movement's Fundamental Principles and provide assistance to the people affected by armed conflict or unrest. National Societies working internationally, the International Federation and the ICRC coordinated their support to the Yemeni Red Crescent.

With ICRC support, the National Society's headquarters and branches, notably in the south, reinforced their emergency-response capacities, in particular by training several hundred volunteers in administering first aid, assessing needs, planning and implementing emergency responses and promoting humanitarian principles (see *Civilians*, *Wounded and sick* and *Civil society*). They provided materials to their teams to undertake life-saving responses, boosted and maintained their vehicle fleets and logistical, IT and communications equipment, and enhanced operations and financial management. They held regular meetings with all partners present in the country to ensure effective coordination within the Movement.

# 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	925
Assistance	-
Prevention	708
Cooperation with National Societies	497
General	204

► **2,335**

of which: Overheads 142

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	75%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	4
National staff (daily workers not included)	19

## KEY POINTS

### In 2011, the ICRC:

- responded to the unrest in Bahrain by supporting the National Society, calling for unrestricted access to medical care and signing an agreement to resume visits to detainees, including to those held in relation to the disturbances
- broadened access to security detainees held by the Kuwaiti authorities
- contributed to progress in clarifying the fate of persons missing from the 1990–91 Gulf War, including by facilitating a joint probing mission to northern Kuwait and the transfer to Iraq of the remains of 32 Iraqi military personnel
- co-organized with the Qatar Red Crescent Society and the University of Calgary, Canada, the first Health Emergencies in Large Populations seminar to be held in the Middle East
- strengthened its relationship with the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation during a three-day high-level meeting in Saudi Arabia
- welcomed Oman's accession to the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention on Cultural Property and Saudi Arabia's accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child

The ICRC has been in Kuwait since the 1990–91 Gulf War. It focuses on humanitarian needs remaining from that war or arising from current armed conflicts and situations of violence in the greater region. Its work also includes activities for people deprived of their freedom in the countries covered and the promotion of IHL and its own role as a neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian organization, among governments and other circles. Strengthening partnerships with the Red Crescent Societies of the region is another priority, along with resource mobilization and coordination with other humanitarian actors.

## CONTEXT

With the exception of Bahrain, the member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) remained relatively stable in the face of the social and political unrest sweeping the region. The intervention of troops from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) under the terms of a regional common defence pact eventually put an end to protests and violence that left several people dead in Bahrain's capital, Manamah, at the beginning of the year. In November, an independent commission into the protests set up by the government of Bahrain reported severe shortcomings in its response, including allegations of ill-treatment and abuses. Elsewhere, notably in Oman and Saudi Arabia itself, governments managed to head off major disturbances through a combination of strict security measures, promises of political and social reform, and increased social benefits.

Meanwhile, Qatar and the UAE joined the international coalition to apply UN Security Council resolution 1973 regarding Libya. GCC States also remained concerned about other threats to regional stability, including ongoing violence in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and international tensions caused by the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear programme.

There were significant internal political developments in some GCC States. In Saudi Arabia, Crown Prince Sultan died in October and was replaced as heir to the throne by Prince Nayef bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, interior minister and a half-brother of King Abdullah. This occurred in the middle of a challenging reform process. In Kuwait, there were strong disagreements between the government and parliament, leading to the resignation of the former and the dissolution of the latter. Elections were due to take place early in 2012.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The unrest in Bahrain at the beginning of 2011 was a major concern for the ICRC. It supported the National Society in administering first aid to those injured in street clashes, called for all people to have safe and unimpeded access to medical care and reminded the authorities of their obligation to use appropriate force during law enforcement operations. In light of the disturbances, it renewed its offer to resume visits to detainees and, following lengthy discussions, an agreement in this regard was signed in December, with initial visits planned for early 2012.

A longstanding priority for the ICRC in the region was helping deal with unresolved humanitarian issues from the 1990–91 Gulf War

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>				
RCMs collected		360	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed		360		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		158		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>				
Human remains transferred/repatriated		32		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons<sup>1</sup></b>				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		16	Women	Minors
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		8		
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	6		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		82	5	3
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		1		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		4		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited		88	Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually		74		
Detainees newly registered		44		
Number of visits carried out		6		
Number of places of detention visited		3		
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		7		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		4,924		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. not including people missing as a consequence of the 1990–91 Gulf War

2. Kuwait, Qatar

and others arising from the regional consequences of armed conflict in Iraq. This work continued to take place within the framework of the Tripartite Commission set up in 2001 by the parties concerned, namely Iraq, Kuwait and the coalition States (France, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America). Building on progress made in 2010, a second joint operation in northern Kuwait took place early in 2011 leading to the exhumation of the remains of 32 Iraqi soldiers and their repatriation to Iraq with the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary. In addition, a high-level consultation meeting was held in Baghdad for the first time in May, paving the way for joint exploratory missions on Iraqi territory.

Delegates continued to visit people deprived of their freedom in Kuwait and Qatar to assess their treatment and living conditions, sharing their findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities. In Kuwait, increased numbers of security detainees were registered after the ICRC was granted access to them. For the third consecutive year, those detained in Kuwait since the 1990–91 Gulf War were able, with ICRC assistance, to receive visits from their relatives coming from Iraq. Red Crescent Societies in the region and the ICRC also enabled families in GCC countries, including Saudi Arabia, to communicate with relatives detained/interned abroad through RCMs and video calls.

The region's National Societies and the ICRC reinforced their cooperation to boost Movement capacities. All Movement components worked to improve coordination of regional and international operations, while the ICRC supported training courses on disaster management and, for the first time, Health Emergencies in Large Populations (H.E.L.P.), held in the UAE and Qatar respectively, and on restoring family links, held 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, including by running training events and offering expertise. Ties were also strengthened with the Jeddah-based Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), formerly the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and its Parliamentary Union with the aim of promoting IHL to wider audiences.

## CIVILIANS

### Violence-affected civilians in Bahrain obtain assistance through the National Society

As anti-government protests degenerated into violence on the streets of Manamah, injured civilians received first-aid treatment from the Bahrain Red Crescent Society using materials donated in part by the ICRC. During the crisis, high-level talks took place between the ICRC and the authorities, which were reminded of their obligations to ensure appropriate use of force in line with international standards and to respect the right of the wounded to unimpeded access to medical care. In light of the disturbances, the ICRC also renewed its offer to resume visits to detainees (see *People deprived of their freedom*).

### Separated family members restore and maintain contact

Families in GCC member States, including migrants, continued to use the family-links services run by National Societies in the region and the ICRC to restore or maintain contact with their detained/interned relatives visited by the ICRC in Afghanistan, Iraq and Lebanon (see relevant chapters) and the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba (see *Washington*). Services offered included the collection and delivery of RCMs and the facilitation of telephone or video calls between inmates and their relatives. Discussions continued with the Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society on pursuing efforts to facilitate visits by Saudi families to relatives detained in Iraq. Palestinians and migrants resident in a GCC State and needing to travel were provided with ICRC travel documents.

## Families learn the fate of relatives unaccounted for from the 1990–91 Gulf War

Some families discovered the fate of missing relatives after modest progress was made in efforts to clarify the fate of civilians and military personnel still unaccounted for from the 1990–91 Gulf War. The process was facilitated by the ICRC-chaired Tripartite Commission composed of Kuwait, Iraq, and the former coalition allies (France, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America).

A significant step forward was made in May, when a high-level consultation meeting took place in Baghdad, paving the way for future joint probing missions inside Iraq. This led to two joint missions in southern Iraq, one in June and another in September/October, lasting a total of five weeks, although no evidence of human remains was found. In November, however, ministers and ambassadors came together in Geneva, Switzerland, for a meeting of the Tripartite Commission to look at ways to facilitate the location of mass graves in Iraq, thereby allowing for the possibility of more successful recovery missions in the future. The Tripartite Commission's Technical Sub-committee also met five times during the year to ensure momentum was maintained.

In northern Kuwait, following 2010's first joint operation by forensic experts along Highway 80, a second such operation, in early 2011, led to the exhumation in June of the remains of 32 Iraqi military personnel. Repatriation to Iraq took place in July under ICRC auspices, with eight sets of remains immediately identifiable thanks to identification papers/tags. Families living abroad with relatives unaccounted for in relation to the 1990–91 Gulf War had the opportunity to provide ante-mortem data to the ICRC for use in attempts to identify missing relatives among the dead. A further probing mission in Kuwait took place in November but had to be abandoned after concerns about the safety of the site.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In Kuwait, security detainees, both Kuwaiti and foreign nationals, including a number of people seen for the first time and registered during the year, as well as Iraqi nationals, Palestinians and stateless persons held in the central prison or in the deportation centre, received visits from the ICRC, conducted according to its standard procedures. Delegates checked on inmates' treatment and living conditions, including respect for their judicial guarantees and for the principle of *non-refoulement* with regard to deportees. After the visits, the authorities received confidential reports on their findings and recommendations. Iraqi detainees held in Kuwait's central prison since the 1990–91 Gulf War received visits by relatives travelling from Iraq, organized for the third consecutive year by the ICRC and the Kuwaiti authorities.

Security detainees and other inmates in the central prison were consulted during an overall assessment of conditions by the ICRC, particularly of medical facilities and infrastructure, to help the

authorities improve living conditions. The central prison's hospital director discussed with the ICRC the possibility of holding a training seminar in 2012 for health staff on current trends and challenges related to health in detention.

The seven detainees still held in Qatar in relation to the failed coup attempt of 1996 received an annual visit from ICRC delegates. After the visit, the authorities received confidential reports with delegates' findings and recommendations. Efforts to obtain formal notification of the 2010 release and repatriation to Saudi Arabia of the remaining 21 people previously held in connection with the incident were inconclusive.

Following the unrest in Bahrain, the authorities engaged in an ongoing dialogue with the ICRC about the resumption of visits to detainees, including to those held in connection with the disturbances. An agreement in this regard was signed in December, with a first visit due to take place early in 2012. Following signature of the agreement and by year-end, 35 Ministry of Interior staff and prison personnel in several facilities had learnt about the ICRC's standard working procedures and what they could expect from its detention-related activities.

The ICRC continued to seek access to Saudi nationals held by the Saudi authorities after their transfer or release from detention/internment in Afghanistan, the Guantanamo Bay internment facility or Iraq, with the aim of assessing and responding to any needs. An initial meeting with officials from the Ministry of the Interior responsible for managing the facility holding them took place in this regard.

Former detainees, in particular Iraqi POWs previously held in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia who had been visited and registered by the ICRC in the past, or their families, were issued with certificates of detention on request. In many cases, this entitled recipients to receive State allowances.

## AUTHORITIES

The national IHL committees in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the UAE maintained regular contact with the ICRC to plan training events, share expertise and discuss national implementation of humanitarian instruments. Oman and Qatar took additional measures to establish their own IHL committees, while Bahrain was still considering this step. Oman acceded to the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention on Cultural Property and Saudi Arabia to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Bahrain established an interministerial committee on the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention. To encourage further progress, 10 officials from GCC countries were invited to a regional IHL course in Beirut (see *Lebanon*), where they exchanged experiences of and learnt more about IHL implementation. A further 14 GCC State officials strengthened their skills in teaching the subject to their peers during two regional

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	KUWAIT	QATAR
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited	81	7
Detainees visited and monitored individually	67	7
Detainees newly registered	44	
Number of visits carried out	5	1
Number of places of detention visited	2	1
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	7	
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	4,924	

courses, also in Beirut (see *Lebanon*). While the region's governments were encouraged to accede to additional weapon-related treaties, no seminar on such instruments took place.

Judges in Qatar increased their understanding of IHL at a seminar at the Qatar Centre for Legal and Judicial Studies, also attended by the justice minister and National Society officials.

The OIC and the ICRC cemented their relationship during a three-day meeting in Jeddah that provided an opportunity for OIC officials, representatives of member States, and the ICRC to learn more about each other's priorities, discuss the links between IHL and Islam and improve cooperation in areas such as training. Representatives of NGOs and academia also participated in some of the meetings, thus enhancing their knowledge of the two organizations. The Parliamentary Union of the OIC for the first time invited the ICRC to attend its meeting in Abu Dhabi, leading to exchanges on IHL implementation and related matters between parliamentarians from GCC and other States and the ICRC.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Military personnel continued to learn more about IHL and the ICRC through a range of events. At a course in Qatar jointly organized by the Ministry of Defence, the National Society and the ICRC, 25 officers learnt how to teach IHL to other officers and soldiers under their command. In addition, 10 Qatari officers attended an IHL training session organized jointly by the Qatar Centre for Legal and Judicial Studies, the National Society and the ICRC. In Kuwait, 90 officers of various nationalities at the Command and Staff College attended presentations on the role of the ICRC in situations of armed conflict.

However, discussions in the UAE with the national IHL committee and the armed forces on organizing a regional seminar on IHL for military representatives from GCC countries failed to bear fruit, while efforts to hold a first IHL seminar for the armed forces in Saudi Arabia were equally unsuccessful. Furthermore, there was no contact with the GCC Department of Military Affairs during the year, and the two officers from GCC countries invited to attend advanced training abroad did not take up the ICRC's offer.

### CIVIL SOCIETY

The media reported on humanitarian issues on the basis of briefings and Arabic-language information supplied by the ICRC. IHL training strengthened journalists' understanding of the ICRC's mandate and activities, contributing to increased accuracy in media reports. Trips for journalists to ICRC operations in the field were postponed owing to their lack of availability because of the regional unrest. Journalists in Kuwait and from the Doha-based Al-Jazeera news channel benefited from separate presentations about the ICRC and the protection of journalists in armed conflict. The Al-Jazeera network and the ICRC signed an agreement to facilitate an exchange of expertise to improve the reporting of humanitarian crises through better knowledge of IHL.

Law students and lecturers across the region continued to learn more about IHL at ICRC presentations. In addition, more than 50 communication students at the Sultan Qaboos University in Oman attended a two-day IHL event – the first of its kind for students of that discipline in the country.

Participants in a regional conference held at the International Islamic Charitable Organization in Kuwait discussed the humanitarian situation in Somalia with ICRC representatives. Other regional events such as the Dubai International Humanitarian Aid and Development Conference also provided opportunities for the ICRC and civil society actors, including Islamic circles, charities and think-tanks, to better understand each other's roles.

### RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Bahraini Red Crescent responded to the civil unrest in Manamah by administering first aid to the injured and helping public health authorities cope with the crisis (see *Civilians*). Other National Societies in the region continued to strengthen their emergency response capacities, with some 75 volunteers of the Red Crescent Society of the UAE attending a three-week training course on disaster management organized under the 2010 cooperation agreement. Furthermore, 16 participants from the National Societies of Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE, as well as Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, boosted their skills at a H.E.L.P. seminar organized by the Qatar Red Crescent Society, Canada's University of Calgary and the ICRC. This was the first time that such a seminar had been held in the Middle East. All training courses were backed up by Arabic-language documentation.

With ICRC support, National Societies continued to operate family-links services (see *Civilians*), with the Saudi Red Crescent benefiting from a workshop to boost its skills in this domain and bring activities in line with the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement.

The National Societies continued to promote Movement activities and humanitarian principles. The Qatar Red Crescent Society, in particular, played an important part in reinforcing understanding of IHL and promoting its implementation (see above). Preparations were underway for a regional seminar to boost communication skills among National Society staff to take place in 2012.

During the 38th meeting of the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Organization and the International Federation's 7th Middle East and North Africa Conference, held in Kuwait and Abu Dhabi respectively, Movement components, including GCC National Societies and the ICRC, discussed the Seville Agreement and its Supplementary Measures and ways of improving coordination at regional and international level, for example in their efforts to bring aid to conflict-affected civilians in Libya.

# MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

## PROTECTION FIGURES AND INDICATORS

	WORLD	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE & THE AMERICAS	MIDDLE EAST
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM</b>					
<b>All categories/all statuses</b>					
Detainees visited	540,828	228,920	210,161	27,412	74,335
Detainees visited and monitored individually	28,949	7,288	7,949	4,965	8,747
Detainees newly registered in 2011	14,790	5,745	3,349	1,378	4,318
Detainees released	24,383	3,210	5,899	737	14,537
of whom repatriated or transferred by/via the ICRC	92	77	1	2	12
Number of visits carried out	5,204	2,249	1,033	697	1,225
Number of places of detention visited	1,869	794	490	326	259
Number of detainees who benefited from the ICRC's family visits programme	15,715	122	7,167	2,329	6,097
<b>Detained women</b>					
Detained women visited and monitored individually	829	101	245	352	131
Detained women newly registered in 2011	270	75	55	98	42
Detained women released	377	54	158	47	118
Number of detained women who benefited from the ICRC's family visits programme	293		214	79	
<b>Detained minors</b>					
Detained minors visited and monitored individually	978	217	298	25	438
Detained minors newly registered in 2011	823	191	264	21	347
Detained minors released	1,292	86	104	9	1,093
Number of detained minors who benefited from the ICRC's family visits programme	28		24	4	
<b>International armed conflicts (Third Geneva Convention)</b>					
Prisoners of war (POWs) visited	150	24		126	
POWs newly registered in 2011					
POWs released	6			6	
of whom repatriated or transferred by/via the ICRC	1			1	
Number of visits carried out	29	5		24	
Number of places visited	5	2		3	
<b>International armed conflicts (Fourth Geneva Convention)</b>					
Civilian internees (CIs) and others visited	3,980			6	3,974
CIs and others newly registered in 2011	1,621				1,621
CIs and others released	11,938			1	11,937
of whom repatriated or transferred by/via the ICRC	1			1	
Number of visits carried out	358			12	346
Number of places visited	33			1	32
<b>RESTORING FAMILY LINKS</b>					
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>					
RCMs collected	148,347	109,495	17,680	4,940	16,232
of which from detainees	28,963	5,337	11,667	4,225	7,734
of which from unaccompanied minors/separated children	3,239	3,230		9	
of which from civilians	116,145	100,928	6,013	706	8,498
RCMs distributed	127,109	93,659	14,279	3,043	16,128
of which to detainees	17,148	3,604	4,988	2,481	6,075
of which to unaccompanied minors/separated children	1,844	1,840		4	
of which to civilians	108,117	88,215	9,291	558	10,053
RCMs not distributed (back to sender)	10,324	9,152	481	67	624
<b>Other means of family contact</b>					
Telephone calls facilitated between family members (by cellular or satellite phone)	219,925	175,341	22,454	2,156	19,974
Telephone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	8,593	1,688	2,122	495	4,288
Names published in the media	6,531	5,148	1,383		
Names published on the ICRC website	31,742	12,673	7,002	12,067	

	WORLD	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE & THE AMERICAS	MIDDLE EAST
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>					
People reunited with their families	1,505	1,449		53	3
Civilians transferred	6,031	4,409		83	1,539
Human remains transferred	863	1	817	11	34
Civilians repatriated	18	3	1		14
Human remains repatriated	187			1	186
<b>Tracing requests</b>					
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	12,708	5,345	5,869	588	906
who were women	1,286	506	483	131	166
who were minors at the time of disappearance	2,360	1,165	920	83	192
Tracing requests closed positively (person located)	7,352	1,781	3,964	1,188	419
Tracing requests closed negatively (person not located)	3,735	1,917	1,179	305	334
Tracing requests still being handled at 31 December 2011	48,465	6,436	20,295	18,478	3,256
of which for women	4,122	822	1,174	1,915	211
of which for minors at the time of disappearance	5,258	1,721	2,364	865	308
<b>Missing persons <sup>1</sup></b>					
Cases of missing persons newly opened	1,808		1,475	333	
who were women	306		259	47	
who were minors when reported missing	438		406	32	
Cases of missing persons closed positively	1,265	2	251	1,008	4
Cases of missing persons closed negatively	338	107	61	170	
Cases of missing persons still being handled at 31 December 2011	38,995	41	19,270	18,274	1,410
of whom women	2,899		1,038	1,857	4
of whom minors at the time of disappearance	2,902		2,048	816	38
<b>Unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and separated children (SCs)</b>					
UAMs/SCs newly registered	2,289	2,266	8		15
by the ICRC and/or the National Society	2,236	2,219	2		15
of whom girls	737	732			5
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families <sup>3</sup>	1,501	1,474	10	17	
by the ICRC and/or the National Society	1,045	1,028		17	
of whom girls	312	303		9	
UAMs/SCs cases still being handled at 31 December 2011	1,723	1,662	52		9
of whom girls	565	543	17		5
<b>Unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers <sup>2</sup></b>					
Demobilized child soldiers newly registered	485	479	6		
by the ICRC and/or the National Society	479	479			
of whom girls	45	45			
Demobilized child soldiers reunited with their families <sup>3</sup>	547	540	7		
by the ICRC and/or the National Society	442	442			
of whom girls	27	27			
Cases of demobilized child soldiers still being handled at 31 December 2011	136	131	5		
of whom girls	20	20			
<b>DOCUMENTS ISSUED</b>					
People to whom travel documents were issued	2,967	906	761	113	1,187
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	24,092	659	3,510	389	19,534
Other attestations issued	367	14	94	132	127
Documents transmitted/transferred	3,698	338	15	39	3,306
<b>PERSONS SOLICITING ICRC OFFICES IN THE FIELD</b>					
People who visited or telephoned ICRC offices	703,807	26,978	88,949	23,534	564,346

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 2011

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 2011

The number of POWs visited for the first time since capture, and monitored individually during the period under consideration.

#### POWs released during 2011

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 2011

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.

## **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.

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

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

### 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.

## ASSISTANCE FIGURES AND INDICATORS

	WORLD <sup>1</sup>	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE & THE AMERICAS	MIDDLE EAST
<b>ECONOMIC SECURITY (Number of beneficiaries)</b>					
<b>Civilians (residents, returnees, etc.)</b>					
Essential household items	785,857	26,431	604,991	21,180	133,255
Food	1,768,626	639,309	676,304	18,004	435,009
Agricultural and veterinary inputs and micro-economic initiatives	2,688,941	1,802,793	624,179	65,954	196,015
<b>Internally displaced people</b>					
Essential household items	2,070,367	1,453,847	452,309	37,680	126,531
Food	3,099,582	2,531,332	435,576	11,275	121,399
Agricultural and veterinary inputs and micro-economic initiatives	1,099,478	1,028,248	19,276	35,241	16,713
<b>Detainees</b>					
Essential household items	255,262	76,046	125,653	19,615	33,948
Food	74,404	21,688	39,581	8,538	4,597
Agricultural and veterinary inputs and micro-economic initiatives	30,591	11,142	11,582	7,755	112
<b>Total all target populations</b>					
Essential household items	3,111,486	1,556,324	1,182,953	78,475	293,734
Food	4,942,612	3,192,329	1,151,461	37,817	561,005
Agricultural and veterinary inputs and micro-economic initiatives	3,819,010	2,842,183	655,037	108,950	212,840
<b>WATER AND HABITAT (Number of beneficiaries)</b>					
<b>Civilians (residents, returnees, etc.)</b>					
Water and habitat activities (number of beneficiaries)	20,567,462	10,340,795	508,907	295,180	9,422,580
<b>Internally displaced people</b>					
Water and habitat activities (number of beneficiaries)	1,162,994	939,484	172,329	6,681	44,500
<b>Detainees</b>					
Water and habitat activities (number of beneficiaries)	189,903	109,249	61,689	9,796	9,169
<b>Wounded and sick</b>					
Water and habitat activities (number of beds)	8,917	2,073	1,840	254	4,750
<b>Total projects all target populations</b>					
Water and habitat activities (number of beneficiaries)	21,920,359	11,389,528	742,925	311,657	9,476,249
Water and habitat activities (number of beds)	8,917	2,073	1,840	254	4,750
<b>COMMUNITY HEALTH (Number of beneficiaries)</b>					
<b>Health centres supported</b>					
Number of health centres supported	377	141	71	132	33
Monthly average of health centres supported	261	120	29	93	19
Estimated population covered by these health centres (monthly average)	4,857,444	3,759,983	394,488	318,713	384,260
<b>Activities</b>					
<b>Number of ante/post-natal consultations (total)</b>					
5 < Age < 15	19			19	
Age ≥ 15	102,820	95,143	3,008	2,403	2,266

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
<b>Number of immunization activities (total)</b>	<b>1,661,857</b>	<b>1,440,791</b>	<b>200,737</b>	<b>1,857</b>	<b>18,472</b>
Age ≤ 5	1,539,756	1,334,470	185,886	1,054	18,346
5 < Age < 15	20,830	20,665		165	
Age ≥ 15	101,271	85,656	14,851	638	126
<b>Of which: number of polio immunizations (total)</b>	<b>629,394</b>	<b>595,924</b>	<b>23,919</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>9,378</b>
Age ≤ 5	629,260	595,798	23,919	165	9,378
5 < Age < 15	134	126		8	
<b>Number of curative consultations (total)</b>	<b>2,916,796</b>	<b>2,384,442</b>	<b>296,409</b>	<b>67,873</b>	<b>168,072</b>
Age ≤ 5	684,304	563,607	90,911	6,256	23,530
5 < Age < 15	622,481	539,629	43,947	12,014	26,891
Age ≥ 15	1,595,518	1,281,206	159,229	37,432	117,651
Age unknown	14,493		2,322	12,171	
<b>Of which: number of females attending curative consultations (total)</b>	<b>1,499,605</b>	<b>1,244,939</b>	<b>135,302</b>	<b>28,182</b>	<b>91,182</b>
Age ≤ 5	226,827	176,777	21,102	2,862	26,086
5 < Age < 15	105,632	82,667	14,395	5,661	2,909
Age ≥ 15	1,167,146	985,495	99,805	19,659	62,187
<b>Number of health education sessions held (total)</b>	<b>23,295</b>	<b>16,238</b>	<b>6,859</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Number of cases referred from first- to second-line health facilities (total)</b>	<b>67,978</b>	<b>65,751</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>144</b>
Age ≤ 5	10,722	10,329	367		26
5 < Age < 15	17,548	16,972	530	9	37
Age ≥ 15	39,708	38,450	1,141	36	81
<b>Of which: number of gynaecological/obstetric cases referred (total)</b>	<b>17,452</b>	<b>17,166</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>
5 < Age < 15	2			2	
Age ≥ 15	17,450	17,166	239	18	27
<b>HOSPITAL SUPPORT</b>					
<b>Hospitals supported</b>					
Number of supported hospitals that provided statistics	101	27	37	11	26
Number of supported hospitals that did not provide statistics	290	196	26	23	45
Monthly average of supported hospitals that provided statistics	54	12	25	2	15
Monthly average of supported hospitals that did not provide statistics	63	35	6	5	17
<b>Activities</b>					
<b>Number of patients whose treatment was paid for by the ICRC (new patients only)</b>	<b>8,426</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>7,042</b>	<b>973</b>	
Women	3,211	71	2,732	408	
Men	4,201	280	3,511	410	
Girls 5 < Age < 15	195	20	122	53	
Boys 5 < Age < 15	270	6	220	44	
Girls ≤ 5 years	236	13	198	25	
Boys ≤ 5 years	313	21	259	33	
<b>Inpatient surgical activities</b>					
<b>Number of weapon-wounded admitted (total)</b>	<b>20,841</b>	<b>7,667</b>	<b>11,814</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>1,178</b>
Women	2,775	1,378	1,352	26	19
Men	14,990	4,466	9,457	148	919
Girls < 15 years	583	275	301	7	
Boys < 15 years	988	283	704	1	
Age and sex unknown	1,505	1,265			240
<b>Of which: number of patients admitted with injuries caused by mines or explosive remnants of war (total)</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2</b>
Women	533	20	513		
Men	2,108	73	1,974	59	2
Girls < 15 years	76	3	73		
Boys < 15 years	168	7	161		

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
<b>Number of non-weapon-wounded surgical cases admitted (total)</b>	<b>114,635</b>	<b>5,529</b>	<b>44,240</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>61,959</b>
Women	15,201	2,158	11,837	1,204	2
Men	27,517	2,539	23,719	1,172	87
Girls < 15 years	3,771	264	3,305	202	
Boys < 15 years	6,276	568	5,379	329	
Age and sex unknown	61,870				61,870
<b>Number of operations performed</b>	<b>138,213</b>	<b>18,890</b>	<b>61,104</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>55,674</b>
<b>Inpatient medical activities</b>					
<b>Number of medical patients admitted (total)</b>	<b>221,118</b>	<b>12,213</b>	<b>112,742</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>94,549</b>
Women	30,911	3,086	27,275	550	
Men	30,921	2,200	28,281	440	
Girls 5 < Age < 15	9,952	1,055	8,764	133	
Boys 5 < Age < 15	9,964	1,176	8,629	159	
Girls ≤ 5 years	20,083	2,316	17,622	145	
Boys ≤ 5 years	24,738	2,380	22,171	187	
Age and sex unknown	94,549				94,549
<b>Inpatient gynaecological/obstetric activities</b>					
<b>Number of gynaecological/obstetric patients admitted (total)</b>	<b>196,828</b>	<b>5,533</b>	<b>77,045</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>112,364</b>
Women	83,861	5,504	76,486	1,871	
Girls < 15 years	603	29	559	15	
Age unknown	112,364				112,364
<b>Outpatient activities, including specialized clinics</b>					
<b>Number of surgical outpatients treated (total)</b>	<b>476,583</b>	<b>8,310</b>	<b>203,444</b>		<b>264,829</b>
Women	57,544	2,341	55,203		
Men	100,344	4,873	95,471		
Girls 5 < Age < 15	12,751	282	12,469		
Boys 5 < Age < 15	23,141	417	22,724		
Girls ≤ 5 years	7,201	171	7,030		
Boys ≤ 5 years	10,773	226	10,547		
Age and sex unknown	264,829				264,829
<b>Number of medical outpatients treated (total)</b>	<b>885,620</b>	<b>28,833</b>	<b>576,110</b>		<b>280,677</b>
Women	219,398	11,050	208,348		
Men	189,051	12,309	176,742		
Girls 5 < Age < 15	40,405	1,429	38,976		
Boys 5 < Age < 15	44,773	1,338	43,435		
Girls ≤ 5 years	52,337	1,411	50,926		
Boys ≤ 5 years	58,979	1,296	57,683		
Age and sex unknown	280,677				280,677
<b>Number of gynaecological/obstetric outpatients treated (total)</b>	<b>236,271</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>139,992</b>		<b>95,005</b>
Women	138,602	1,225	137,377		
Girls 5 < Age < 15	2,664	49	2,615		
Age unknown	95,005				95,005
<b>First-aid activities</b>					
<b>First-aid posts supported</b>					
Number of supported first-aid posts that provided statistics	116	75	40	1	
Number of supported first-aid posts that did not provide statistics	31	19		1	11
Monthly average of supported first-aid posts that provided statistics	57	49	7	1	
Monthly average of supported first-aid posts that did not provide statistics	5	2		1	2
<b>Number of wounded treated in the first-aid posts (total)</b>	<b>12,432</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>10,111</b>		
Women	3,365	404	2,961		
Men	6,651	1,829	4,822		
Girls < 15 years	1,157	35	1,122		
Boys < 15 years	1,259	53	1,206		

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
<b>PHYSICAL REHABILITATION</b>					
Number of physical rehabilitation centres supported (total)	93	29	35	12	17
<b>Activities</b>					
<b>Number of patients receiving services from the centres (total)</b>	<b>222,264</b>	<b>23,494</b>	<b>110,286</b>	<b>31,180</b>	<b>57,304</b>
Women	40,806	4,617	17,348	8,958	9,883
Men	121,553	11,500	69,370	14,216	26,467
Girls < 15 years	25,629	3,178	8,867	4,020	9,564
Boys < 15 years	34,276	4,199	14,701	3,986	11,390
<b>Number of amputees receiving services from the centres (total)</b>	<b>73,713</b>	<b>7,796</b>	<b>41,920</b>	<b>5,278</b>	<b>18,719</b>
Women	8,569	1,390	3,520	1,367	2,292
Men	61,734	5,717	36,977	3,454	15,586
Girls < 15 years	1,288	308	490	172	318
Boys < 15 years	2,122	381	933	285	523
<b>Number of new patients fitted with prostheses (new to the ICRC) (total)</b>	<b>8,617</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>4,265</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>1,524</b>
Women	1,200	425	458	63	254
Men	6,908	1,857	3,552	302	1,197
Girls < 15 years	202	61	95	9	37
Boys < 15 years	307	92	160	19	36
<b>Number of prostheses delivered (total)</b>	<b>19,740</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>10,198</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>3,368</b>
Women	2,537	917	984	211	425
Men	16,138	3,872	8,695	764	2,807
Girls < 15 years	437	133	208	36	60
Boys < 15 years	628	184	311	57	76
<b>Of which: number of prostheses delivered to mine victims (total)</b>	<b>7,402</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>5,379</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>632</b>
Women	462	120	303	15	24
Men	6,799	1,011	4,985	199	604
Girls < 15 years	34	12	19		3
Boys < 15 years	107	34	72		1
<b>Number of non-amputees receiving services from the centres (total)</b>	<b>148,551</b>	<b>15,698</b>	<b>68,366</b>	<b>25,902</b>	<b>38,585</b>
Women	32,285	3,217	13,828	7,649	7,591
Men	60,176	5,767	32,394	11,134	10,881
Girls < 15 years	24,100	2,880	8,377	3,597	9,246
Boys < 15 years	31,990	3,834	13,767	3,522	10,867
<b>Number of new patients fitted with orthoses (new to the ICRC) (total)</b>	<b>30,094</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>8,577</b>	<b>3,798</b>	<b>15,000</b>
Women	5,950	628	1,606	1,033	2,683
Men	9,313	811	3,251	1,076	4,175
Girls < 15 years	6,347	518	1,389	910	3,530
Boys < 15 years	8,484	762	2,331	779	4,612
<b>Number of orthoses delivered (total)</b>	<b>52,832</b>	<b>5,327</b>	<b>18,227</b>	<b>7,157</b>	<b>22,121</b>
Women	8,808	1,257	2,939	1,358	3,254
Men	14,997	1,496	6,355	2,134	5,012
Girls < 15 years	12,286	1,051	3,342	1,744	6,149
Boys < 15 years	16,741	1,523	5,591	1,921	7,706
<b>Of which: number of orthoses delivered to mine victims (total)</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>
Women	50	24	23	1	2
Men	233	44	165	14	10
Girls < 15 years	14	5	5	4	
Boys < 15 years	14		10	4	
<b>Crutches and sticks delivered (total units)</b>	<b>31,300</b>	<b>10,427</b>	<b>17,959</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>2,723</b>
Women	5,002	2,223	2,310	26	443
Men	21,471	5,937	13,385	155	1,994
Girls < 15 years	1,626	956	536	2	132
Boys < 15 years	3,201	1,311	1,728	8	154

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
<b>Wheelchairs delivered (total)</b>	<b>3,492</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>125</b>
Women	733	203	459	49	22
Men	2,073	522	1,389	63	99
Girls < 15 years	246	69	160	16	1
Boys < 15 years	440	70	349	18	3
<b>Components delivered to non-ICRC projects</b>					
Artificial feet	33		33		
Artificial knees	354		354		
Alignment systems	1,961		1,961		
Orthotic knee joints (pairs)	634		634		

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 patients whose treatment was paid for by the ICRC**

Number of patients whose consultation, admission and/or treatment fees are regularly or occasionally paid for by the ICRC 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 2011

To properly understand the 2011 financial exercise it should be borne in mind that for the first time since the start of this century the ICRC completed the previous year with a significant consolidated deficit (of KCHF -84,286). This required the dissolution of reserves to preserve the organization's capacity to meet impending risks and turmoil. In a highly volatile global financial environment, early forecasts seemed to indicate that 2011 would be similar to 2010. The Directorate took a series of initiatives to strengthen dialogue with donors and to reduce costs by prioritizing activities. At the same time, the ICRC launched large-scale operations in three contexts: Côte d'Ivoire, Libya and later Somalia. In several other contexts (Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Yemen) the ICRC faced operational limitations owing to security and access issues. Finally, thanks to a remarkable donor response and a combination of other factors, including the decision in early September by the Swiss National Bank to set a floor for the CHF/EUR exchange rate, the year ended with a well-balanced financial result.

The lack of funding predictability and extreme exchange-rate fluctuations throughout the year required the ICRC to cut KCHF 79,000 from its field expenditure. Exchange-rate variation alone accounted for a difference of KCHF 100,000 when compared with the initial budget published in the Emergency Appeals 2011. These factors, along with the operational uncertainties faced by the ICRC, forced the organization to adapt its financial forecasting methods to ensure that it was able to produce precise and accurate forecasts. To ensure comparability, however, the implementation rates provided in this Annual Report are based on the budget figures published both in the Emergency Appeals and the budget extensions. As a consequence, these implementation rates appear relatively low.

## EMERGENCY APPEALS

The initial budget of KCHF 1,046,854 increased by KCHF 158,648 as a result of budget extensions related to the outbreak or escalation of conflict in areas covered by ICRC delegations in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Libya and Somalia.

Total field expenditure amounted to KCHF 939,224, compared with KCHF 999,492 in 2010, representing a 78% implementation rate compared with the final budget. Contributions to the field budget reached KCHF 1,009,546.

## HEADQUARTERS APPEAL

Given the financial difficulties, the Directorate initiated cost reduction measures amounting to KCHF 2,500 resulting in a level of expenditure of KCHF 181,107, which corresponded to an implementation rate of 97%.

## BALANCE SHEET

No significant changes occurred in the consolidation perimeter, and adherence to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) was reinforced to maintain transparency in ICRC financial statements. To ensure compliance with best (industry) practice, the ICRC adopted the revised standards pertaining to the recognition of post-employment benefit plans (IFRS/IAS 19R) at an early stage. Under the previous standard, the ICRC used the "corridor" approach where the impact of actuarial valuations of post-employment benefit plans would not be recognized if they

were within a 10% corridor of the funded status. In the wake of the financial turmoil, the plans are outside this corridor, leading to significant volatility in the statement of income and expenditure which could hamper ICRC operational capacity. The revised standard (IAS 19R) preserves operational capacity by removing the volatility induced by actuarial calculations from the statement of income and expenditure and shifting most of this volatility to equity. The IFRS/IAS 19R valuation method for the post-employment benefit overestimates the liability recognized in the balance sheet under "employee benefits" which expresses the prudent and normative approach of IFRS/IAS 19R rather than the actual economic liability as defined by Swiss legal requirements.

Significant drivers in the balance sheet remained human resources and long-term donor commitments. The ICRC received multi-year commitments from several donors which it treated as deferred income.

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

After consolidation of the operational results of field, headquarters, funds and foundations financial structures, there was an overall surplus for the year of KCHF 112,073, compared with a deficit of KCHF -84,286 in 2010. Where the previous year both operating and non-operating results reported deficits, in 2011 both showed a surplus. The 2011 consolidated operating result reflects the combined effects of strong donor support and field restrictions due to security and access issues. The non-operating result was less affected by currency volatility than in 2010.

As per Swiss legal requirements regarding internal control systems, the external auditors have confirmed unreservedly the existence of such a system at the ICRC and have provided an unqualified audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE ICRC 2011

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## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011

(in KCHF)	Notes	2011	2010	As at 1 January 2010
<b>ASSETS</b>			Restated*	Restated*
<b>Current assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	7	324,728	310,451	387,494
Investments	8	181,134	77,971	74,999
Accounts receivable	9	86,481	119,702	141,093
Prepayments	10	11,035	14,590	13,393
Inventories	11	33,393	30,111	31,489
Other financial assets	15	253	3,323	279
<b>Total Current assets</b>		<b>637,024</b>	<b>556,148</b>	<b>648,747</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	12	169,311	154,514	135,991
Intangible assets	13	14,769	13,806	14,429
Long-term receivables	14	165,615	19,755	16,127
Other financial assets	15	1,995	1,766	1,637
<b>Total Non-current assets</b>		<b>351,690</b>	<b>189,841</b>	<b>168,184</b>
<b>Total ASSETS</b>		<b>988,714</b>	<b>745,989</b>	<b>816,931</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>				
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Accounts payable	16	14,115	11,361	8,500
Loans and borrowings	17	1,631	1,443	544
Provisions	19	1,526	3,034	2,230
Employee benefit liabilities	20	46,218	48,465	46,205
Accrued expenses and deferred income	22	90,211	105,486	128,246
Other financial liabilities	18	264	7,145	146
<b>Total Current liabilities</b>		<b>153,965</b>	<b>176,934</b>	<b>185,871</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Loans and borrowings	17	21,068	14,945	5,823
Employee benefit liabilities	21	305,542	191,665	136,860
Deferred income	22	177,013	29,005	22,228
<b>Total Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>503,623</b>	<b>235,615</b>	<b>164,911</b>
<b>Total LIABILITIES</b>		<b>657,588</b>	<b>412,549</b>	<b>350,782</b>
<b>Restricted reserves</b>				
Funds and foundations		35,397	32,986	30,516
Funding of field operations	24	54,604	-21,167	35,810
<b>Total Restricted reserves</b>		<b>90,001</b>	<b>11,819</b>	<b>66,326</b>
<b>Unrestricted reserves</b>				
Reserves designated by the Assembly	25	226,725	307,221	385,423
Other unrestricted reserves	26	14,400	14,400	14,400
<b>Total Unrestricted reserves</b>		<b>241,125</b>	<b>321,621</b>	<b>399,823</b>
<b>Total RESERVES</b>		<b>331,126</b>	<b>333,440</b>	<b>466,149</b>
<b>Total LIABILITIES and RESERVES</b>		<b>988,714</b>	<b>745,989</b>	<b>816,931</b>

\* After introduction of the accounting policy change for post-employment benefits described in Note 3 and reclassification of interest-free loans described in Note 6.21. The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

(in KCHF)	Notes	2011	2010
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>			Restated*
Contributions	27	1,160,299	1,060,591
<b>Total Operating income</b>		<b>1,160,299</b>	<b>1,060,591</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>			
Staff-related costs	30	-513,879	-509,514
Mission costs		-55,111	-60,610
Rentals	31	-109,176	-107,590
Subcontracted maintenance		-43,419	-44,965
Purchase of goods and materials		-220,243	-275,096
General expenditure		-89,153	-86,441
Depreciation		-23,208	-23,229
<b>Total Operating expenditure</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-1,054,189</b>	<b>-1,107,445</b>
<b>Net surplus/(deficit) of operating activities</b>		<b>106,110</b>	<b>-46,854</b>
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>			
Contributed assets		-	-
Financial income	32	1,644	2,039
Other income	33	19,789	11,996
<b>Total Other income</b>		<b>21,433</b>	<b>14,035</b>
<b>OTHER EXPENDITURE</b>			
Foreign exchange losses, net		-3,505	-35,232
Other expenses	33	-11,965	-7,591
<b>Total Other expenditure</b>		<b>-15,470</b>	<b>-42,823</b>
<b>Net surplus/(deficit) of non-operating activities</b>		<b>5,963</b>	<b>-28,788</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>112,073</b>	<b>-75,642</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>			
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	21	-114,387	-57,067
<b>Total Other comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>-114,387</b>	<b>-57,067</b>
<b>Total COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>-2,314</b>	<b>-132,709</b>
<b>ALLOCATION OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>			
Allocation to reserves, net		4,725	135,179
Allocation to funds and foundations		-2,411	-2,470
<b>Comprehensive income for the year after allocations</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

\* After introduction of the accounting policy change for post-employment benefits described in Note 3 and reclassification of interest-free loans described in Note 6.21. The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

(in KCHF)	Notes	2011	2010
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		112,073	Restated* -75,642
<b>ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) TO NET CASH FLOWS:</b>			
<b>Non-cash items:</b>			
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	12	19,804	20,730
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets	13	3,151	3,222
Provision and losses on inventories		434	433
Movement in provisions, receivables and specific risks		-822	283
Movement in pension as per IAS 19R	3 (2010)	-9,878	-8,644
Interest and securities income	32	-2,477	-1,893
Losses/(gains) on securities, net	32	833	-145
Gains from disposal of fixed assets, net		-3,690	-3,042
<b>Working capital adjustments:</b>			
Accounts receivable		-112,796	18,838
Prepayments		3,555	-1,197
Inventories		-3,716	945
Other financial assets		2,841	-3,173
Accounts payable		2,754	2,861
Employee benefit liabilities		7,121	8,642
Accrued expenses and deferred income		130,573	-19,138
Other financial liabilities		-6,881	6,999
<b>Net cash from/(used in) operating activities</b>		<b>142,879</b>	<b>-49,921</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	12	-35,203	-40,170
Purchase of intangible assets	13	-4,114	-2,599
Purchase of securities		-22,406	-59,290
Purchase of deposits, net	8	-103,310	1,272
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		4,292	3,959
Proceeds from sale of securities		21,720	55,190
Interest received		762	264
Income from securities, net	32	1,186	1,075
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>-137,073</b>	<b>-40,299</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Repayments of government loans		-728	-209
Increase of government loans	17	9,000	13,000
<b>Net cash from financing Activities</b>		<b>8,272</b>	<b>12,791</b>
<b>NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		310,537	390,565
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		-866	-3,465
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>323,749</b>	<b>309,671</b>

\* After introduction of the accounting policy change for post-employment benefits described in Note 3 and reclassification of interest-free loans described in Note 6.21. The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

(in KCHF)	Restricted		Unrestricted		Result for the year	Total
	Funds and foundations	Funding of operations	Designated by the Assembly	Other unrestricted Reserves		
Note	23	24	25	26		
Balance at 1 January 2010 (as reported)	30,516	35,810	455,849	14,400	-	536,575
Impact of early adoption of revised IAS 19*			-70,426			-70,426
<b>Restated balance at 1 January 2010</b>	<b>30,516</b>	<b>35,810</b>	<b>385,423</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>466,149</b>
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year					-75,671	-75,671
Other comprehensive income for the year					-57,038	-57,038
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>					<b>-132,709</b>	<b>-132,709</b>
<b>Balance before transfers to/from reserves</b>	<b>30,516</b>	<b>35,810</b>	<b>385,423</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>-132,709</b>	<b>333,440</b>
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			-116,065		116,065	-
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>-78,202</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>132,709</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Restated balance at 31 December 2010</b>	<b>32,986</b>	<b>-21,167</b>	<b>307,221</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>333,440</b>
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year					112,073	112,073
Other comprehensive income for the year					-114,387	-114,387
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>					<b>-2,314</b>	<b>-2,314</b>
<b>Balance before transfers to/from reserves</b>	<b>32,986</b>	<b>-21,167</b>	<b>307,221</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>-2,314</b>	<b>331,126</b>
Allocation of results of funds and foundations	2,411				-2,411	-
Decrease of field operations with temporary deficit financing		32,428			-32,428	-
Increase in donors' restricted contributions for specific operations		43,343			-43,343	-
Use of reserves designated by the Assembly			-117,177		117,177	-
Allocation to reserves designated by the Assembly			36,681		-36,681	-
<b>Total movement, net</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>75,771</b>	<b>-80,496</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2011</b>	<b>35,397</b>	<b>54,604</b>	<b>226,725</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>331,126</b>

\* After introduction of the accounting policy change for post-employment benefits described in Note 3.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011

### 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 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 1949 Geneva Conventions and by the International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. 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 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 cover the activities of Geneva headquarters, all ICRC delegations, funds and foundations.

### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

#### 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 the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), and are presented in accordance with the ICRC's Statutes.

Currently, the IFRS do not contain specific guidelines for non-profit organizations and NGOs concerning the accounting treatment and 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.

The consolidated financial statements of the ICRC for the year ended 31 December 2011 were approved by the Directorate on 3 April 2012 for issue to the Assembly Council on 5 April and for final approval by the Assembly on 19 April 2012.

#### Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention, except as concerns financial securities and derivative financial instruments, which are stated at their fair value.

#### Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Swiss francs, which is the organization's functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented in Swiss francs has been rounded to the nearest thousand (KCHF), except when otherwise indicated.

#### Basis of consolidation of the funds and foundations

The funds and foundations listed below are controlled by the ICRC and their financial statements included in the consolidated financial statements. Intragroup 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.

The general purpose of the following funds and foundation is to help finance the ICRC's humanitarian work:

- ▶ Foundation for the International Committee of the Red Cross
- ▶ Special Fund for the Disabled
- ▶ Clare R. Benedict Fund
- ▶ Omar El Muktar Fund
- ▶ Augusta Fund
- ▶ Florence Nightingale Medal Fund
- ▶ French Fund Maurice de Madre
- ▶ Paul Reuter Fund
- ▶ Jean Pictet Fund

### 3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following newly effective standards, interpretations and amendments and for the early adoption of revised standard IAS 19.

#### Adoption of new IFRSs

The ICRC adopted the following new or revised IFRSs for these consolidated financial statements. The IFRSs adopted had no effect on the ICRC's consolidated financial statements, other than as noted below:

- ▶ Revised IAS 19, "Employee Benefits" (see below)
- ▶ Revised IAS 24, "Related Parties disclosures"
- ▶ Revised IAS 28, "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"

- ▶ Amendments to IAS 12, “Deferred tax: Recovery of underlying assets”
- ▶ Amendment to IAS 32, “Classification of Right Issues”
- ▶ Amendments to IFRS 1, “Severe hyperinflation and removal of fixed dates for first time adopters”
- ▶ “Improvements to IFRSs”, issued May 2010 (the ICRC adopted the amendment to IAS 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements”, contained in these “Improvements to IFRSs” and therefore shows net surplus/loss and other comprehensive income as separate line items in the statement of changes in reserves)
- ▶ Amendments to IFRIC 14, “Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement”
- ▶ IFRS 11, “Joint arrangements”
- ▶ IFRS 12, “Disclosure of Interests in Other Companies”
- ▶ IFRIC 19, “Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments”
- ▶ IFRIC 20 “Stripping Cost in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine”

### Change in accounting for employee benefits

The ICRC opted for early adoption of revised standard IAS 19, “Employee Benefits” (June 2011). This change in accounting policy was applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8, “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors”. Retrospective application requires that the figures for comparative periods and the opening balances of the earliest period shown be restated as if the new accounting policy had always been applied.

Revised IAS 19 (hereafter “IAS 19R”) requires:

- ▶ removing the option to defer recognition of actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans (called the

“corridor approach”) and their immediate recognition in Other comprehensive income (OCI)

- ▶ revising the basis on which financial charge or income related to the net pension liability or asset is calculated
- ▶ presenting additional disclosures for defined benefit plans (see Note 21)

In these consolidated financial statements, the ICRC has recognized actuarial gains and losses of defined benefit post-employment plans in OCI in the periods in which they arose. Under the initial IAS 19, the ICRC applied the corridor method of deferred recognition, under which these gains and losses were amortized over the average remaining employee service period to the extent that they exceeded 10% of the higher of the defined benefit obligation or plan assets.

Under IAS 19R, recognition of actuarial variances in OCI allows the ICRC to present its pension liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position in a more transparent way than the corridor method, because the amounts presented are closer to the underlying actuarial position of the post-employment plans. For the year ended 31 December 2011, the ICRC reports a non-current defined benefit post-employment liability of KCHF 305,542. Had the ICRC still applied the initial IAS 19 and its corridor method, no such liability would have been recognized in the ICRC’s statement of financial position.

It has been determined that the risk-sharing features included in IAS 19R are unlikely to apply to the ICRC. Therefore the full amount reported by the actuary has been recognized for these consolidated financial statements.

The following table summarizes the adjustments made to the statement of financial position on application of this revised standard.

1 January 2010 (in KCHF)	Notes	Balance as reported	Impact of IAS 19R on opening balances	Impact of IAS 19R on 2010	Restated balance
<b>ADJUSTMENTS TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION</b>					
Non-current employee benefits	21	66,434	70,426	-	136,860
Human resources reserves	25	15,853	-70,426	-	-54,573
<b>Total Reserves designated by the Assembly</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>455,849</b>	<b>-70,426</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>385,423</b>
<b>Total Unrestricted reserves</b>		<b>470,249</b>	<b>-70,426</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>399,823</b>
<b>Total Reserves</b>		<b>536,575</b>	<b>-70,426</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>466,149</b>
<b>31 December 2010 (in KCHF)</b>					
<b>ADJUSTMENTS TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION</b>					
Non-current employee benefits	21	72,816	70,426	48,423	191,665
Human resources reserves	25	14,396	-70,426	-48,423	-104,453
<b>Total Reserves designated by the Assembly</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>426,070</b>	<b>-70,426</b>	<b>-48,423</b>	<b>307,221</b>
<b>Total Unrestricted reserves</b>		<b>440,470</b>	<b>-70,426</b>	<b>-48,423</b>	<b>321,621</b>
<b>Total Reserves</b>		<b>452,289</b>	<b>-70,426</b>	<b>-48,423</b>	<b>333,440</b>

2010 (in KCHF)	Notes	Balance as reported	Impact of IAS 19R	Restated balance
<b>ADJUSTMENTS TO THE 2010 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>				
Staff-related costs	30	-521,497	11,983	-509,514
<b>Total Operating expenditure</b>		<b>-1,119,428</b>	<b>11,983</b>	<b>-1,107,445</b>
<b>Net surplus/(deficit) of operating activities</b>		<b>-58,837</b>	<b>11,983</b>	<b>-46,854</b>
Foreign exchange losses, net		-35,261	29	35,232
Other expenses	33	-4,223	-3,368	-7,591
<b>Total Other expenditure</b>		<b>-39,484</b>	<b>-3,339</b>	<b>-42,823</b>
<b>Net surplus/(deficit) of non-operating activities</b>		<b>-25,449</b>	<b>-3,339</b>	<b>-28,788</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>		<b>-84,286</b>	<b>8,644</b>	<b>-75,642</b>
Other comprehensive income	21	-	-57,067	-57,067
<b>Total Comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>-84,286</b>	<b>-48,423</b>	<b>-132,709</b>
Allocation to reserves, net		86,756	48,423	135,179

2010 (in KCHF)	Notes	Balance as reported	Impact of IAS 19R	Restated balance
<b>ADJUSTMENTS TO THE 2010 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS</b>				
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		-84,286	8,644	-75,642
Movement in pension as per IAS 19R (adjustment for non-cash items)		-	-8,644	-8,644

For further details, see Note 21.

#### 4. FUTURE CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

##### Next changes in IFRS expected for 2012–2015

The new or revised IFRSs listed below have not yet been adopted by the ICRC.

##### *To be applied in the 2012 financial year*

Amendments to IFRS 7, “ <i>Transfers of financial assets – Disclosures</i> ” (October 2010)	IFRS 7 requires additional disclosures where an entity transfers part of a financial asset or transfers a financial asset but retains a continuing involvement in the asset. The ICRC does not expect any impact on its financial position or performance.
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##### *To be applied in the 2013 financial year*

Amendments to IAS 1, “ <i>Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income</i> ”	These amendments to IAS 1 require to group together items presented in Other comprehensive income (OCI) on the basis of whether they might at some point be reclassified (‘recycled’) from OCI to profit and loss. The ICRC expects a limited impact on the statement of comprehensive income.
IFRS 10, “ <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> ”	IFRS 10 revises the control model determining which entities to consolidate, considering that the investor can have <i>de facto</i> control over the investee. The ICRC does not believe that IFRS 10 will lead to more investees being consolidated. It will nonetheless quantify the effect of this standard in the next financial year.

Revised IAS 27, “ <i>Separate Financial Statements</i> ” (May 2011)	Revised IAS 27 enhances the relevance and comparability of the information that is provided in the consolidated financial statements. The standard lists the information to disclose about the nature of the relationship between the group entities. The ICRC does not believe that revised IAS 27 will lead to more disclosures in these financial statements.
IFRS 13, “ <i>Fair value Measurement</i> ” (June 2011)	IFRS 13 provides a revised definition of fair value and an extensive disclosure framework. The ICRC will assess the IFRS 13 fair value principles and compare them to current valuation processes for items measured at fair value or for which the fair value is disclosed. This said, the ICRC expects a limited impact on its financial position or performance.

*To be applied in the 2014 financial year*

Amendments to IAS 32, “ <i>Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i> ” (December 2011)	These amendments to IAS 32 clarify the requirements for offsetting financial instruments and the notion of legally enforceable right of set-off. The ICRC expects a limited impact on its disclosures, given the possible netting arrangements on derivative assets and liabilities.
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*To be applied in the 2015 financial year*

IFRS 9, “ <i>Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement</i> ” (November 2009 and October 2010)	The adoption of the first phase of IFRS 9 may have an effect on the classification and measurement of the ICRC’s financial assets. Based on its financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2011, the ICRC does not believe that IFRS 9 will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements. It will nonetheless quantify the effect in conjunction with the other phases, when issued.
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**Future changes in IFRSs**

IFRSs are undergoing a process of revision with a view to further harmonizing accounting rules internationally. Proposals to issue new or revised IFRSs, as yet unpublished, on financial instruments, provisions, revenue recognition, leases and other topics may change existing standards and may therefore affect the accounting policies applied by the ICRC in future periods. Transition rules for these potential future changes may require the ICRC to apply them retrospectively to periods before the date of adoption of the new standards.

**5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS**

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent assets and 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 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 redistribution 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 reporting 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 employees' end-of-service plan. The cost of the respective plans is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuations involve making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates, employee rotation and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and the long-term nature of these plans, estimates relating to pension and other post-employment benefits are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions, all of which are reviewed at each reporting date. 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 and allocates non-earmarked and loosely earmarked contributions to field operations. Changes in these 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 said 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).

#### CONTINGENT ASSETS

Management has assessed that any pledge falling due after five years will not be accounted for and only disclosed as a contingent asset (see Notes 6.17 and 37). The five-year period has been applied consistently for years.

## 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 reporting 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 in the income statement.

The principal rates of exchange are shown below:

	Closing rate of exchange		Average rate of exchange	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
USD	0.9395	0.9394	0.8811	1.0380
EUR	1.2156	1.2475	1.2345	1.3785
GBP	1.4553	1.4502	1.4141	1.6054

### 6.2 Cash and cash equivalents

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 finance costs in the income statement. 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 reporting 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 Current and non-current accounts receivable

Receivables are stated at their cost net of an allowance on outstanding amounts to cover the risk on non-payment (see Notes 9 and 14).

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 receipts (see Note 37). The ICRC recognizes this revenue when the written confirmation includes a clear and firm commitment from the donor and the realization of the income is virtually certain.
- ▶ *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 different 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 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 6.14).

### 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 income statement 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:

Assets	Useful life
Buildings and land improvements – Switzerland	20 to 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 the income statement 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 their useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and 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 the income statement 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.

The ICRC had initially obtained licences for the red crystal emblem, which had been granted for a period of 10 years by the relevant government agencies. This emblem is now protected through Additional Protocol III and is consequently confirmed as having an indefinite useful life.

## 6.8 Impairment of financial assets

The carrying amounts of the ICRC’s assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. The group assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events occurring after the initial recognition of the asset or assets (an incurred “loss event”) and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty or default in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or any financial reorganization, and when observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in future cash flows, such as change in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults. 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 income statement as “depreciation”. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change

1. Licences for commercial software are considered as fully expensed during the year.

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 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 income statement over the period of the loan on an effective interest basis.

Interest-free loans are recorded at fair value on initial recognition, which is the present value of the expected future cash-flows, discounted using a market-related rate. The difference between the cost and the fair value of these loans on initial recognition is a deferred income. These loans and deferred income are subsequently recognized at amortized cost and spread over the useful life of the related assets.

### 6.10 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position 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. For certain operational claims reported as provisions, it is not practical to disclose detailed information on their corresponding nature and uncertainties.

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 Current employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. They are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

### 6.12 Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans

The ICRC operates three post-employment defined benefit plans and two defined contribution plans, all of which are administered separately. See Note 21.A for details of these plans.

#### a) Defined benefit plans

The net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their services in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The fair value of any plan assets is deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on AA credit-rated bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the ICRC's obligations and that are denominated in the functional currency.

The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit valuation method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the group, the recognized asset is limited to benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The ICRC recognizes all actuarial gains and losses immediately in Other comprehensive income. Expenses related to defined benefit plans are split as follows:

- ▶ service cost and administration costs in staff-related costs
- ▶ net interest expense/(income) on the net liability/(asset) in the non-operational result

#### b) Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as a staff-related expense in the income statement when they are due.

### 6.13 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 had not been financed by contributions received or pledged at 31 December.

##### *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 a 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 headquarters and field operational expenditure in cash, kind and services over the previous four 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 related 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 post employment, including early retirement.

### Specific projects reserves

Allocations for specific projects relate to contracts signed in 2011 by ICRC headquarters for which goods and/or services had not been delivered by the end of the financial year.

### OTHER UNRESTRICTED RESERVES

#### General reserves

These reserves are the accumulation of excess funds set aside with no specific reservation or restriction.

## 6.14 Income

### a) 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 statement of financial position 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 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 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 the ICRC would have paid for the position concerned. From this value, all personnel costs paid by the ICRC directly to the persons concerned or their employer are deducted to give the value of service recorded.

### b) 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 a country or project programme or sub-programme 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	ICRC operations worldwide
Region	one of the four regions	ICRC operations in Africa
Programme	one of the four programmes	ICRC prevention activities worldwide
Programme/region	one of the four programmes for one of the four regions	ICRC protection activities in Asia and the Pacific
Operation	one of the worldwide delegations	ICRC activities in Colombia

Donors' restricted contributions that exceed specific expenditure within the accounting year are carried forward to the following year (see Note 6.13).

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 carried forward to the following year. In case of over-financing, the donor may also ask for a reimbursement of the donation.

### 6.15 Leases

Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the income statement on a "straight line" basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized in the income statement as an integral part of the total lease payments made.

### 6.16 Financial income and expenditure

Net financial income (see Note 32) comprises interest payable on borrowings, interest receivable on funds invested, securities income and gains and losses on hedging instruments.

Interest income is recognized in the income statement as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

### 6.17 Contingent assets

The ICRC views pledges falling due after five years as probably being receivable; given its operating environment, however, receipt in five years' time 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 statement of financial position as at 31 December (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. For certain operational claims reported as contingent liabilities, it is not practical to disclose detailed information on their corresponding nature and uncertainties.

## 6.19 Fair value hierarchy for 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 reporting 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. The fair value of forward currency contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles.

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 are taken directly to profit or loss.

## 6.21 Restatements and reclassifications

The interest-free loans granted by government agencies to the ICRC are recognized at fair value on initial recognition and then held at amortized cost over the life of the related assets. Previously, these loans were booked at cost and disclosed at fair value. This revised accounting treatment is in line with IAS39 AG64.

1 January 2010 (in KCHF)	Notes	Balance as reported	Reclassifications relating to loans	Restated balance
<b>ADJUSTMENTS TO CONSOLIDATED LIABILITIES</b>				
Current loans and borrowings	17	603	-59	544
Current accrued expenses and deferred income	22	128,187	59	128,246
Non-current loans and borrowings	17	11,924	-6,101	5,823
Non-current deferred income relating to government loans	22	16,127	6,101	22,228

31 December 2010 (in KCHF)	Notes	Balance as reported	Reclassifications relating to loans	Restated balance
<b>ADJUSTMENTS TO CONSOLIDATED LIABILITIES</b>				
Current loans and borrowings	17	1,328	115	1,443
Current accrued expenses and deferred income	22	105,421	65	105,486
Non-current loans and borrowings	17	24,375	-9,430	14,945
Non-current deferred income relating to government loans	22	19,755	9,250	29,005

This reclassification does not change the reported cash flows from operating or investing activities in the 2010 statement of cash flows.

The following sections provide a breakdown of the main items on the statement of financial position, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in reserves.

## 7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
Cash at banks and on hand	204,068	98,874
Short-term deposits	120,660	211,577
<b>Total Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>324,728</b>	<b>310,451</b>

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank 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 2011, the ICRC had available KCHF 85,000 (2010: 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)	2011	2010
Cash and cash equivalents	324,728	310,451
Bank overdrafts	-979	-780
<b>Total Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows</b>	<b>323,749</b>	<b>309,671</b>

## 8. INVESTMENTS

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
Debt and equity securities	77,257	77,404
Deposits	103,877	567
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>181,134</b>	<b>77,971</b>

Deposits included in investments have an original maturity of over three months.

## 9. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
Pledges	82,164	114,534
Re-invoiced costs - commercial	1,858	2,274
National Societies, organizations, foundations and funds	260	376
Withholding taxes	2,470	2,094
Other income receivable	529	554
Allowance for accounts receivable	-800	-130
<b>Total Accounts receivable</b>	<b>86,481</b>	<b>119,702</b>

There are no standard payment terms for pledges as payment terms are defined in each donor contract.

Re-invoiced costs, National Societies, organizations, foundations and funds are based on 60-day credit terms.

Withholding taxes are receivable with varying time delays owing 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 reporting date.

The nominal value of pledges in foreign currencies has been revalued as at 31 December with the unrealized gains or (losses) below:

	2011	2010
USD	-378	-2,335
EUR	207	-5,805
GBP	6,388	-2
Other currencies	424	-1,370

As at 31 December, the ageing analysis in respect of pledges, re-invoiced costs and National Societies is as follows:

(in KCHF)	Total	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired				
			< 30 days	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91-120 days	> 120 days
2011	83,482	82,071	504	289	28	19	571
2010	117,054	115,416	875	452	33	2	276

Movements in the provision for individual impairment of receivables were as follows:

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
Provision at 1 January	130	670
Charge for the year	672	1,226
Utilized during the year	-2	-1,766
Provision at 31 December	800	130

## 10. PREPAYMENTS

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
Prepaid expenses	6,287	7,964
Social security and insurance contributions	1,542	2,028
Advance payments to suppliers	193	1,229
Advance payments to employees	3,013	3,369
Total Prepayments	11,035	14,590

## 11. INVENTORIES

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
<b>BREAKDOWN BY CATEGORY OF GOODS</b>		
Relief	10,099	7,465
Medical and physical rehabilitation	11,248	10,821
Water and habitat	3,545	3,137
Administration, identification and security	1,769	1,517
IT and telecoms	3,005	2,839
Publications	3,374	3,500
Other	1,213	1,478
Allowance for inventory	-860	-646
Total Inventories	33,393	30,111

All inventories comprise finished goods. Inventory written off and charged to expenses amounted to KCHF 220 (2010: KCHF 689).

## 12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(in KCHF)	Land and buildings	Equipment and vehicles	Total 2011
<b>HISTORICAL ACQUISITION COSTS</b>			
Balance at 1 January 2011	160,927	116,730	277,657
Additions	22,903	12,300	35,203
Disposals	-	-11,431	-11,431
Other	100	-	100
<b>Balance at 31 December 2011</b>	<b>183,930</b>	<b>117,599</b>	<b>301,529</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND VALUE ADJUSTMENTS</b>			
Balance at 1 January 2011	-46,726	-76,417	-123,143
Depreciation charge for the year	-5,127	-14,677	-19,804
Disposals	-	10,829	10,829
Other	-100	-	-100
<b>Balance at 31 December 2011</b>	<b>-51,953</b>	<b>-80,265</b>	<b>-132,218</b>
<b>Net book value as at 31 December 2011</b>	<b>131,977</b>	<b>37,334</b>	<b>169,311</b>
<b>(in KCHF)</b>			
<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>

### a) Work in progress

At 31 December 2011, assets include work in progress comprising KCHF 11,528 for construction and renovation of buildings (2010: KCHF 29,167) and KCHF 163 for equipment (2010: KCHF 1,479).

### b) Insurance value

The buildings utilized by the ICRC have a total insurance cover of KCHF 150,839 (2010: KCHF 150,839). The buildings utilized and owned by the ICRC have an insurance cover of KCHF 107,879 (2010: KCHF 107,879).

### 13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(in KCHF)	Software	Red crystal emblem	Total 2011
<b>HISTORICAL ACQUISITION COSTS</b>			
Balance at 1 January 2011	42,246	405	42,651
Additions	4,114	-	4,114
Disposals	-9,125	-	-9,125
<b>Balance at 31 December 2011</b>	<b>37,235</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>37,640</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND VALUE ADJUSTMENTS</b>			
Balance at 1 January 2011	-28,845	-	-28,845
Depreciation charge for the year	-3,151	-	-3,151
Disposals	9,125	-	9,125
<b>Balance at 31 December 2011</b>	<b>-22,871</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-22,871</b>
<b>Net book value as at 31 December 2011</b>	<b>14,364</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>14,769</b>
<b>(in KCHF)</b>			
	<b>Software</b>	<b>Red crystal emblem</b>	<b>Total 2010</b>
<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>

#### a) Computer software

New computer software was purchased from third parties and has a finite life of five years.

The ICRC still uses certain fully amortized accounting software.

#### b) Work in progress

At 31 December 2011, intangible assets include work in progress comprising KCHF 7,169 for software in development acquired externally (2010: KCHF 4,150).

## 14. LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
Deferred income	165,615	19,755
<b>Total Long-term receivables</b>	<b>165,615</b>	<b>19,755</b>

Discounting these long-term receivables reduced this position by KCHF 709 (2010: KCHF 435).

2011 (in KCHF)	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
<b>BREAKDOWN BY CATEGORY OF DONORS</b>					
Governments	59,927	88,535	-	-	148,462
National Societies	1,007	90	89	-	1,186
Private Sources	4,187	3,184	2,929	2,676	12,976
Public Sources	2,991	-	-	-	2,991
<b>Total 2011 Long-term receivables</b>	<b>68,112</b>	<b>91,809</b>	<b>3,018</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>165,615</b>

2010 (in KCHF)	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
<b>BREAKDOWN BY CATEGORY OF DONORS</b>					
Governments	6,775	914	678	-	8,367
National Societies	89	88	87	86	350
Private Sources	2,410	1,655	674	429	5,168
Public Sources	2,950	2,920	-	-	5,870
<b>Total 2010 Long-term receivables</b>	<b>12,224</b>	<b>5,577</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>19,755</b>

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
<b>BREAKDOWN BY EARMARKING</b>		
Non earmarked contributions	153,568	15,320
Loosely earmarked contributions	12,047	4,132
Tightly earmarked contributions	-	303
<b>Total Long-term receivables</b>	<b>165,615</b>	<b>19,755</b>

## 15. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
Forward currency contracts (see Note 36)	253	3,323
<b>Total Other current financial assets</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>3,323</b>
Guarantee deposits	1,995	1,766
<b>Total Other non-current financial assets</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>1,766</b>

## 16. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
National Societies, organizations, foundations and funds	583	102
Suppliers	12,525	11,202
Sundry items	1,007	57
<b>Total Accounts payable</b>	<b>14,115</b>	<b>11,361</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. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

(in KCHF)	2011	2010	1 Jan. 2010	
<b>CURRENT LOANS AND BORROWINGS</b>		Restated	Restated	
Bank overdrafts	979	780	394	
Current portion of loans and borrowings	652	663	150	
<b>Total Current loans and borrowings</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>544</b>	
<b>NON-CURRENT LOANS AND BORROWINGS</b>				
Unsecured interest-free loans	21,720	15,608	5,973	
Less current portion	-652	-663	-150	
<b>Total Non-current loans and borrowings</b>	<b>21,068</b>	<b>14,945</b>	<b>5,823</b>	
(in KCHF)	<b>Total</b>	<b>&lt; 1 year</b>	<b>2-5 years</b>	<b>&gt; 5 years</b>
<b>TERMS AND LOAN REPAYMENT SCHEDULE</b>				
Unsecured loans in KCHF – granted at 0%	21,720	652	2,491	18,577
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,720</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>18,577</b>

There are two interest-free loans related to buildings, both granted by a governmental body. The nominal values of these unsecured loans are as follows:

- ▶ KCHF 9,800 for the training centre in Ecogia in Geneva, Switzerland (final repayment in 2049)
- ▶ KCHF 26,000 granted for the logistics building in Geneva (2010: KCHF 17,000), with repayments started in 2011 (final repayment in 2060)

These interest-free loans were recognized at their fair values at initial recognition. The difference between fair value and cost has been booked in deferred income (see Note 22). As at 31 December 2011, the fair value of these non-current loans amounts to KCHF 25,220. Notional interest for a contributed service of KCHF 65 (2010: KCHF 457) has been recorded as expenditure and as income.

## 18. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
Forward currency contracts (see Note 36)	-264	-7,145
<b>Total Other financial liabilities</b>	<b>-264</b>	<b>-7,145</b>

## 19. PROVISIONS

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
<b>Balance at 1 January</b>	<b>3,034</b>	<b>2,230</b>
Allocations during the year	525	1,376
Use of provisions during the year	-1,121	-572
Release of provisions during the year	-912	-
<b>Total Current provisions for specific risks</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>3,034</b>

The balance represents operational claims that are principally legal in nature and that management considers will probably be paid by the ICRC (see also Note 38). All provisions are expected to be settled within a year.

## 20. CURRENT EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
Social security and insurance contributions	6,776	9,966
Salaries due to employees	9,442	9,685
Staff vacation accruals	30,000	28,814
<b>Total Current employee benefit liabilities</b>	<b>46,218</b>	<b>48,465</b>

Based on past experience, staff vacations accrued at the end of 2011 are expected to be wholly taken before 31 December 2012.

## 21. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

### A. General presentation of the post-employment plans

The ICRC operates three post-employment defined benefit plans and two defined contribution plans, all of which are administered separately.

#### 1. The defined benefit pension plan

The defined benefit pension plan covers all headquarters staff under contract.

The pension plan is a funded plan, treated as a defined benefit plan for IAS 19 purposes, providing retirement benefits based on a participant's career average salary. The plan also provides benefits on death, disability and termination.

The pension plan is an independent pension foundation called the Pension Fund. This separate legal entity is registered with the Swiss supervisory authority in the canton of Geneva. As such, it must comply with the compulsory insurance requirements set out in the Swiss Federal Law on Occupational Retirement, Survivors' and Disability Pension Funds (LPP/BVG in the French/German acronym). The Fund undertakes to respect at least the minimum requirements imposed by the LPP/BVG and its ordinances.

The Pension Fund Governing Board is responsible for the Fund's management. It consists of six representatives appointed by the ICRC and six representatives elected by the pension plan participants.

In general, the ICRC must make contributions to the Pension Fund for each participant covered and as defined in the Pension Fund Regulations, i.e. it must contribute 2% of pensionable salary up to 1 January following a participant's 24th birthday and 17% of pensionable salary thereafter. If the Pension Fund becomes underfunded (from a Swiss funding perspective), then the ICRC could be required to make additional contributions. While ICRC contributions in excess of the amounts specified in the Pension Fund Regulations are possible, the ICRC usually only makes contributions as per the Regulations.

#### 2. The early retirement defined benefit 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 from age 58, instead of 62. The plan covers the period from the date of ICRC retirement up to the date of retirement under Swiss law for those employees.

The early retirement plan is an unfunded plan, treated as a defined benefit plan for IAS 19 purposes, providing retirement benefits that are generally based on a maximum annual social security pension for single participants.

This unfunded plan is not subject to any minimum funding requirements. Allocations made to cover the cost of future early retirements are included in the human resources reserves. Future financial commitments arising from early retirement benefits are borne by the ICRC.

A commission on enhanced old-age security (*Prévoyance Vieillesse Améliorée* in French) ensures compliance with the rules in force for estimating assigned benefits and rules on exceptional circumstances. The plan's risk exposure derives from the fact that future benefits can be modified every three years when the Collective Staff Agreement is renewed.

Because the early retirement plan (like the end-of-service plan) is an unfunded plan, the amounts that the ICRC must contribute in any given year are equal to the amounts of benefits that are due for that year.

#### 3. The end-of-service defined benefit 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 agreement. 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 end-of-service plan is an unfunded plan, treated as a defined benefit plan for IAS 19 purposes.

The present value of future financial commitments due for end-of-service indemnities (e.g. end of employment, retirement, severance pay) is borne by the ICRC. As there is only a lump-sum benefit at the end of service, there are no pensioners.

The Human Resources Department is in charge of the plan's governance and is held accountable for this responsibility by management. Potential risk exposure is derived from future changes to local regulations on post-employment benefits or to local collective staff agreements.

No plan amendments, curtailments or settlements as per IAS 19R occurred during the 2010 or 2011 financial years for any of the three defined benefits plans.

#### 4. The contribution suppletive defined contribution plan

The contribution suppletive plan was established for non-Swiss employees who are on a headquarters contract but not living in Switzerland and 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.

#### 5. The Avenir Foundation defined contribution plan

The Avenir Foundation was established for the benefit of staff working at headquarters or in the field and hired in Geneva on an open-ended contract. Its purpose is to promote ongoing training, facilitate career moves and improve retirement benefits. The ICRC pays fixed contributions determined by the duration of employment into individual staff accounts with the Foundation.

### B. Total Non-current employee benefit liabilities

(in KCHF)	2011	2010	1 Jan. 2010
		Restated	Restated
Pension benefit plan	216,143	112,481	63,041
Early retirement benefit plan	25,699	23,393	22,433
End-of-service benefit plan	47,656	42,876	40,515
<b>Subtotal liabilities for defined benefit plans</b>	<b>289,498</b>	<b>178,750</b>	<b>125,989</b>
Contribution suppletive plan	16,044	12,915	10,871
<b>Subtotal liabilities for defined contribution plans</b>	<b>16,044</b>	<b>12,915</b>	<b>10,871</b>
<b>Total Non-current employee benefit liabilities</b>	<b>305,542</b>	<b>191,665</b>	<b>136,860</b>

The ICRC opted for early adoption of IAS 19R, "Employees Benefits". IAS 19R was published in June 2011 for financial year 2011 (see Note 3). The restatement of net defined benefit liabilities at 1 January 2010, as if the ICRC had applied IAS 19R, was as follows:

(in KCHF)	1 Jan. 2010
<b>Balance as reported at 1 January 2010</b>	<b>66,434</b>
<b>Restatement of the defined benefit liabilities for:</b>	
– the pension plan	63,041
– the early retirement plan	7,385
<b>Restated balance at 1 January 2010</b>	<b>136,860</b>

### C. Disclosures for the defined benefit plans

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the statement of financial position for the respective plans.

2011 (in KCHF)	Pension Plan	Early Retirement	End-of- Service	Total
<b>COMPONENTS OF PENSION EXPENSE</b>				
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	26,666	643	1,621	28,930
Interest income on plan assets	-24,182	-	-	-24,182
Net interest cost on net defined benefit obligation (see Note 33)	2,484	643	1,621	4,748
Current net service cost	27,465	1,944	5,813	35,222
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	-	-	-429	-429
<b>Total post-employment benefit-related expenses</b>	<b>29,949</b>	<b>2,587</b>	<b>7,005</b>	<b>39,541</b>
Administration costs, excluding costs for managing plan assets	1,266	-	-	1,266
<b>Total pension expenses recognized in the income statement</b>	<b>31,215</b>	<b>2,587</b>	<b>7,005</b>	<b>40,807</b>

2010 (in KCHF)	Pension Plan	Early Retirement	End-of- Service	Total
<b>COMPONENTS OF PENSION EXPENSE</b>				
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	27,167	680	1,515	29,362
Interest income on plan assets	-25,994	-	-	-25,994
Net interest cost on net defined benefit obligation (see Note 33)	1,173	680	1,515	3,368
Current net service cost	25,232	1,762	6,114	33,108
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	-	-	-29	-29
<b>Total post-employment benefit-related expenses</b>	<b>26,405</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>36,447</b>
Administration costs, excluding costs for managing plan assets	1,220	-	-	1,220
<b>Total pension expenses recognized in the income statement</b>	<b>27,625</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>37,667</b>

2011 (in KCHF)	Pension Plan	Early Retirement	End-of- Service	Total
<b>REMEASUREMENTS OF NET DEFINED BENEFIT LIABILITY RECOGNIZED IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>				
Actuarial losses/(gains) on defined benefit obligation:				
– Due to changed financial assumptions	-62,466	-639	-	-63,105
– Due to changed demographic assumptions and experience adjustments	-20,662	-1,443	-3,296	-25,401
(Excess)/insufficient return on plan assets, excluding amounts in net interest on net defined benefit liability	-25,881	-	-	-25,881
Effect of change in asset ceiling, excluding amounts in net interest on net defined benefit liability	-	-	-	-
<b>Total remeasurements recognized in Other comprehensive income</b>	<b>-109,009</b>	<b>-2,082</b>	<b>-3,296</b>	<b>-114,387</b>

2010 (in KCHF)	Pension Plan	Early Retirement	End-of- Service	Total
<b>REMEASUREMENTS OF NET DEFINED BENEFIT LIABILITY RECOGNIZED IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>				
Actuarial losses/(gains) on defined benefit obligation:				
– Due to changed financial assumptions	-30,448	-502	-	-30,950
– Due to changed demographic assumptions and experience adjustments	-3,691	252	732	-2,707
(Excess)/insufficient return on plan assets, excluding amounts in net interest on net defined benefit liability	-23,410	-	-	-23,410
Effect of change in asset ceiling, excluding amounts in net interest on net defined benefit liability	-	-	-	-
<b>Total remeasurements recognized in Other comprehensive income</b>	<b>-57,549</b>	<b>-250</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>-57,067</b>

2011 (in KCHF)	Pension Plan	Early Retirement	End-of- Service	Total
<b>NET BENEFIT (ASSETS)/LIABILITIES RECOGNIZED IN THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION</b>				
Present value of defined benefit obligation	-1,071,772	-25,699	-47,656	1,145,127
Fair value of plan assets	855,629	-	-	855,629
<b>Surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>-216,143</b>	<b>-25,699</b>	<b>-47,656</b>	<b>-289,498</b>
Effect of asset ceiling due to paragraph 64	-	-	-	-
<b>Net asset/(liability) recognized in the statement of financial position</b>	<b>-216,143</b>	<b>-25,699</b>	<b>-47,656</b>	<b>-289,498</b>
<b>2010 (in KCHF)</b>				
<b>NET BENEFIT (ASSETS)/LIABILITIES RECOGNIZED IN THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION</b>				
Present value of defined benefit obligation	-956,812	-23,393	-42,876	-1,023,081
Fair value of plan assets	844,331	-	-	844,331
<b>Surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>-112,481</b>	<b>-23,393</b>	<b>-42,876</b>	<b>-178,750</b>
Effect of asset ceiling due to paragraph 64	-	-	-	-
<b>Net asset/(liability) recognized in the statement of financial position</b>	<b>-112,481</b>	<b>-23,393</b>	<b>-42,876</b>	<b>-178,750</b>

Amounts for the pension plan for the current period and previous four periods are as follows:

(in KCHF)	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Obligation, end of year	-1,071,772	-956,812	-890,112	-854,122	-767,602
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	855,629	844,331	827,071	698,068	840,035
<b>Surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>-216,143</b>	<b>-112,481</b>	<b>-63,041</b>	<b>-156,054</b>	<b>72,433</b>

(in KCHF)	Pension	Early retirement	End-of-service	Total
<b>CHANGES IN THE PRESENT VALUE OF DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATION (INCLUDING UNFUNDED PLANS)</b>				
<b>Defined benefit obligation at 1 January 2010</b>	<b>890,112</b>	<b>22,433</b>	<b>40,515</b>	<b>953,060</b>
Current net service cost	25,232	1,762	6,114	33,108
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation	27,167	680	1,515	29,362
Employee contributions	17,900	-	-	17,900
Net benefits paid	-37,723	-2,075	-4,507	-44,305
Actuarial losses/(gains) due to financial assumptions	30,448	502	-	30,950
Actuarial losses/(gains) due to demographic assumptions and experience adjustments	3,691	91	-732	3,050
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	-	-29	-29
Other items	-15	-	-	-15
<b>Defined benefit obligation at 31 December 2010</b>	<b>956,812</b>	<b>23,393</b>	<b>42,876</b>	<b>1,023,081</b>
Current net service cost	27,465	1,944	5,813	35,222
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation	26,666	643	1,621	28,930
Employee contributions	18,305	-	-	18,305
Net benefits paid	-40,689	-2,363	-5,521	-48,573
Actuarial losses/(gains) due to financial assumptions	62,466	639	-	63,105
Actuarial losses/(gains) due to demographic assumptions and experience adjustments	20,662	1,443	3,296	25,401
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	-	-429	-429
Other items	85	-	-	85
<b>Defined benefit obligation at 31 December 2011</b>	<b>1,071,772</b>	<b>25,699</b>	<b>47,656</b>	<b>1,145,127</b>

(in KCHF)	Pension plan
<b>CHANGES IN THE FAIR VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS (EXCLUDING UNFUNDED PLANS)</b>	
<b>Fair value of plan assets at 1 January 2010</b>	<b>827,071</b>
Employer contributions	35,734
Employee contributions	17,900
Net benefits paid	-37,723
Actual administration costs paid, excluding costs for managing plan assets	-1,235
Interest income on plan assets	25,994
Excess/(insufficient) return on plan assets	-23,410
<b>Fair value of plan assets at 31 December 2010</b>	<b>844,331</b>
Employer contributions	36,562
Employee contributions	18,305
Net benefits paid	-40,689
Actual administration costs paid, excluding costs for managing plan assets	-1,181
Interest income on plan assets	24,182
Excess/(insufficient) return on plan assets	-25,881
<b>Fair value of plan assets at 31 December 2011</b>	<b>855,629</b>

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
<b>FAIR VALUES OF PENSION PLAN ASSETS BY ASSET CATEGORY</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	49,464	30,042
<b>Equities:</b>		
Domestic (Swiss) equities	104,171	129,616
Foreign equities	247,278	232,377
<b>Bonds:</b>		
Domestic (Swiss) bonds	157,441	162,340
Foreign bonds	137,592	138,354
<b>Properties:</b>		
Domestic (Swiss) direct investments in properties	73,589	61,444
Foreign direct investments in properties	3,323	3,880
Domestic (Swiss) property funds	60,587	59,207
Foreign property funds	22,184	27,071
Derivatives	-	-
Investment funds	-	-
Asset-backed securities	-	-
Structured debt	-	-
<b>Total Pension plan assets</b>	<b>855,629</b>	<b>844,331</b>

All plan assets except direct investments in properties are listed. No pension plan assets are occupied or used by the ICRC.

The ICRC Pension Fund performs periodic asset-liability studies *inter alia* to assess its risk capacity and help ensure that it has the right asset strategy to achieve the necessary required rate of return. At the end of 2011, a new study was ongoing. The previous study has been realized at the end of 2006 and the investment strategy modified accordingly at that time. In the wake of the 2008 financial crisis, the Pension Fund Governing Board decided on recovery measures that have been implemented since 2010. The most significant measure was a temporary reduction in future benefits in order to offset underfunding. In addition, a stop-loss insurance was contracted to limit Pension Fund exposure to disability and death risks.

	Pension Plan		Early Retirement		End of Service	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
<b>PRINCIPAL ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS USED</b>						
Discount rate	2.40%	2.90%	2.40%	2.90%	4.00%	4.00%
Future salary increase rate	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	4.00%	4.00%
Future pension increase rate	0.00%	0.00%	1.75%	1.75%	-	-
Employee rotation rate	22.0%	21.0%	-	-	-	-

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in Switzerland with at least an AA rating, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation.

Future salary and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective country.

The publicly available LPP 2010 generational mortality tables have been used.

For the end-of-service plan, these rates are 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.

As per IAS 19R paragraph 144, the ICRC deems the discount rate and the salary increase rate to be significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation to the pension plan and the early retirement plan.

(in KCHF)	Pension Plan		Early Retirement	
	2011	2010	2011	2010

#### SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS ON DISCOUNT RATE

##### Baseline information as at 31 December:

Discount rate	2.40%	2.90%	2.40%	2.90%
Defined benefit obligation	1,071,772	956,812	25,699	23,393

##### Sensitivity information as at 31 December:

Discount rate	2.15%	2.65%	2.15%	2.65%
Defined benefit obligation	1,105,756	983,603	26,029	23,697

The assumptions and methods used to prepare the above sensitivity information were exactly the same as those used to prepare the final disclosures, except that the discount rate assumption was decreased by 25 basis points.

(in KCHF)	Pension Plan		Early Retirement	
	2011	2010	2011	2010

#### SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS ON SALARY INCREASE RATE

##### Baseline information as at 31 December:

Future salary increase rate	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Defined benefit obligation	1,071,772	956,812	25,699	23,393

##### Sensitivity information as at 31 December:

Future salary increase rate	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
Defined benefit obligation	1,069,692	954,955	25,501	23,313

The assumptions and methods used to prepare the above sensitivity information were exactly the same as those used to prepare the final disclosures, except that the salary increase rate assumption was decreased by 25 basis points.

(in KCHF)	Pension Plan	Early Retirement	End-of-Service
<b>2012 EXPECTED AMOUNTS</b>			
Expected employer contributions for 2012	37,476	2,865	5,739
Expected employee contributions for 2012	18,763	-	-
Expected benefits payments for 2012	-77,423	-2,865	-5,739
Expected duration for the obligation as at 31 December 2011	12.8 years	5.3 years	-

## D. Disclosures for the defined contribution plans

### a) Contribution suppletive plan

In 2011, contributions to the contribution suppletive plan amounted to KCHF 7,060 (2010: KCHF 5,417), and the plan paid out KCHF 3,932 (2010: KCHF 3,372) to employees finishing contracts with the ICRC.

### b) Avenir Foundation plan

In 2011, contributions to the Avenir Foundation plan amounted to KCHF 9,379 (2010: KCHF 9,682), and the Foundation paid out KCHF 8,193 (2010: KCHF 6,472) for training purposes, professional integration outside the ICRC and early retirement benefits.

## 22. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

(in KCHF)	Notes	2011	2010	1 Jan. 2010
<b>CURRENT DEFERRED INCOME</b>				
Accrued expenses		22,451	18,689	15,021
National Societies, organizations, foundations and funds		216	216	338
Deferred income related to pledges		67,467	86,516	112,828
Deferred income related to government loans	17	77	65	59
<b>Total Current accrued expenses and deferred income</b>		<b>90,211</b>	<b>105,486</b>	<b>128,246</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT DEFERRED INCOME</b>				
Deferred income related to pledges		165,615	19,755	16,127
Deferred income related to government loans	17	11,398	9,250	6,101
<b>Total Non-current deferred income</b>		<b>177,013</b>	<b>29,005</b>	<b>22,228</b>

## 23. FUNDS AND FOUNDATIONS

The following balances have been included in the consolidated financial statements from the funds and foundations.

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
Cash and cash equivalents	816	1,737
Investments (securities)	34,180	33,107
Accounts receivable	2,974	2,342
Non-current deferred income	4,308	4,090
Contributions	7,510	6,809
Operational expenditure	-5,257	-4,645
Financial income (net securities gains/losses)	249	421
Foreign exchange loss, net	-90	-119

## 24. FUNDING OF FIELD OPERATIONS

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
<b>FIELD OPERATIONS WITH TEMPORARY DEFICIT FINANCING</b>		
Loosely earmarked balances	-17,453	-49,881
Tightly earmarked balances	-	-
<b>Total Field operations with temporary deficit financing</b>	<b>-17,453</b>	<b>-49,881</b>

Field operations are classified as 'deficit financing' as soon as contributions do not cover expenditure.

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
<b>DONORS' RESTRICTED CONTRIBUTIONS</b>		
Loosely earmarked balances	71,963	28,298
Tightly earmarked balances	94	416
<b>Total Donors' restricted contributions</b>	<b>72,057</b>	<b>28,714</b>
<b>Total Funding of field operations</b>	<b>54,604</b>	<b>-21,167</b>

## 25. RESERVES DESIGNATED BY THE ASSEMBLY

(in KCHF)	Future operations	Operational risks	Assets replacement	Financial risks	Human resources	Specific projects	Total
Balance as reported at 1 January 2010	202,631	29,703	183,128	24,294	15,853	240	455,849
Impact of IAS 19R					-70,426		-70,426
<b>Restated balance at 1 January 2010</b>	<b>202,631</b>	<b>29,703</b>	<b>183,128</b>	<b>24,294</b>	<b>-54,573</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>385,423</b>
Use/release during 2010	-27,044	-722	-864	-37,315	-1,457	-240	-116,065
Impact of IAS 19R					-48,423		
Allocations 2010	-	1,453	3,908	31,910	-	592	37,863
<b>Restated balance at 31 December 2010</b>	<b>175,587</b>	<b>30,434</b>	<b>186,172</b>	<b>18,889</b>	<b>-104,453</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>307,221</b>
Use/release during 2011		-3,220	-6,277	-164	-2,940	-67	-117,177
Impact of IAS 19R					-104,509		
Allocations 2011	27,058	767	5,602		3,254		36,681
<b>Balance at 31 December 2011</b>	<b>202,645</b>	<b>27,981</b>	<b>185,497</b>	<b>18,725</b>	<b>-208,648</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>226,725</b>

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, both at headquarters and in the field. The theoretical level is KCHF 380,898 (in 2010: KCHF 370,461).

The financial risk provision covers the risks of exchange-rate variations and price fluctuations in securities. The foreign exchange reserve target amount, to be reached progressively, is estimated at the value at risk (VAR) using a 95% confidence interval (see Note 35.A for its calculation). The securities reserve equals 10% of the fair value of total securities held by the ICRC at year-end (KCHF 43,220 in 2011).

## 26. OTHER UNRESTRICTED RESERVES

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
General reserves	14,400	14,400
<b>Total Other unrestricted reserves</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>14,400</b>

See also Note 6.13 (b).

## 27. CONTRIBUTIONS

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
Governments	963,237	857,204
European Commission	105,732	111,391
International organizations	217	2,911
Supranational organizations	-	258
National Societies	56,754	57,926
Public sources	6,462	6,449
Private sources	27,897	24,452
<b>Total Contributions</b>	<b>1,160,299</b>	<b>1,060,591</b>

## 28. OPERATING EXPENDITURE BY CASH, KIND AND SERVICES

(in KCHF)	Cash	Kind	Services	Total 2011	Total 2010
<b>FIELD</b>					Restated
Staff-related costs	388,056		7,205	395,261	392,990
Mission costs	50,619		172	50,791	55,543
Rentals	103,876		1,107	104,983	102,988
Subcontracted maintenance	40,438			40,438	41,940
Purchase of goods and materials	214,841	1,995		216,836	271,632
General expenditure	62,692			62,692	61,635
Depreciation	15,773			15,773	16,172
<b>Total Field operating expenditure</b>	<b>876,295</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>8,484</b>	<b>886,774</b>	<b>942,900</b>
(in KCHF)	Cash	Kind	Services	Total 2011	Total 2010
<b>HEADQUARTERS</b>					Restated
Staff-related costs	132,544		271	132,815	128,507
Mission costs	4,320			4,320	5,067
Rentals	1,177		3,016	4,193	4,602
Subcontracted maintenance	2,980			2,980	3,025
Purchase of goods and materials	3,374	34		3,408	3,464
General expenditure	26,247		214	26,461	24,806
Depreciation	7,435			7,435	7,057
<b>Total Headquarters operating expenditure</b>	<b>178,077</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3,501</b>	<b>181,612</b>	<b>176,528</b>
<b>Total Operating expenditure before IAS 19R impact</b>	<b>1,054,372</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>11,985</b>	<b>1,068,386</b>	<b>1,119,428</b>
IAS 19R impact on pension plans (see Note 3)				-14,197	-11,983
<b>Total Operating expenditure</b>				<b>1,054,189</b>	<b>1,107,445</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 and information technology, as noted below under c). The following analysis reconciles the audited consolidated financial statements with the management financial results of the Emergency Appeals.

### a) The reconciliation of headquarters overhead income results in the following breakdown over the past two years:

2011 (in KCHF)	Notes	Headquarters	Field	Total
Contributions	27			1,160,299
Less funds and foundations	23			-7,510
<b>Total ICRC contributions</b>		<b>143,243</b>	<b>1,009,546</b>	<b>1,152,789</b>
Internal allocation from field budget		57,202	-	57,202
<b>Total income related to Emergency Appeals</b>		<b>200,445</b>	<b>1,009,546</b>	<b>1,209,991</b>
2010 (in KCHF)	Notes	Headquarters	Field	Total
Contributions	27			1,060,591
Less funds and foundations	23			-6,809
<b>Total ICRC contributions</b>		<b>142,238</b>	<b>911,544</b>	<b>1,053,782</b>
Internal allocation from field budget		60,865	-	60,865
<b>Total income related to Emergency Appeals</b>		<b>203,103</b>	<b>911,544</b>	<b>1,114,647</b>

### b) The reconciliation of field overhead expenditure is as follows:

2011 (in KCHF)	Notes	Headquarters	Field	Total
Operational expenditure before IAS 19R	28	-181,612	-886,774	-1,068,386
IAS 19R impact on pension plans	3			14,197
<b>Total operating expenditure</b>				<b>-1,054,189</b>
Internal allocation to headquarters budget				-57,202
<b>Total expenditure related to Emergency Appeals</b>				<b>-1,111,391</b>
2010 (in KCHF)	Notes	Headquarters	Field	Total
Operational expenditure before IAS 19R	28	-176,528	-942,900	-1,119,428
IAS 19R impact on pension plans	3			11,983
<b>Total operating expenditure</b>				<b>-1,107,445</b>
Internal allocation to headquarters budget				-60,865
<b>Total expenditure related to Emergency Appeals</b>				<b>-1,168,310</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 administrative cost amounts to KCHF 116,093 (2010: KCHF 105,144), which represents 11.0% (2010: 9.5%) of overall operational expenditure.

## 30. STAFF-RELATED COSTS AND FIGURES

(in KCHF)	Note	2011	2010
			Restated
Wages and salaries		398,873	392,662
Social insurance and social benefits		71,042	70,651
Contributed services	28	7,476	11,873
Post-employment benefit costs (total of current net service cost and administration costs excluding costs for managing plan assets)	21	36,488	34,328
<b>Total Staff-related costs</b>		<b>513,879</b>	<b>509,514</b>

The average number of positions/employees during 2011 (2010) was:

#### In the field:

- ▶ 1,601 (2010: 1,504) expatriate staff, including 127 (2010: 122) seconded by National Societies
- ▶ 10,011 (2010: 9,817) locally recruited employees under ICRC contract

#### At headquarters:

- ▶ 931 (2010: 925) staff, including 8 (2010: 7) seconded by National Societies, which represents 815 (2010: 779) 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.

For 2011, KCHF 105,053 (2010: KCHF 104,263) were recognized as rental expense with respect to operating leases in the income statement, as follows:

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
Premises and equipment	38,458	38,824
Transport	66,595	65,439
<b>Subtotal operating leases</b>	<b>105,053</b>	<b>104,263</b>
Rentals as contributed services (see Note 28)	4,123	3,327
<b>Total rentals</b>	<b>109,176</b>	<b>107,590</b>
<b>NON-CANCELLABLE OPERATING LEASE RENTALS PAYABLE:</b>		
- within 12 months	10,974	17,601
- within 1 to 5 years	8,426	9,948
- over 5 years	1,320	305
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,720</b>	<b>27,854</b>

### b) Operating leases as lessor

In 2011, KCHF 425 (2010: KCHF 439) were recognized as income in the income statement 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)	2011	2010
<b>FOR SECURITIES AT FAIR VALUE:</b>		
Gains/(losses) on securities	-833	146
Income from securities, net	1,186	1,075
<b>Total Net income on securities at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>1,221</b>
Interest income	1,291	818
<b>Total Financial income</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>2,039</b>

Interest expense is classified within operating general expenditure, which is consistent with the requirements of agreements with donors.

## 33. OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
Decrease in allowance for specific risks	1,508	31
Decrease in allowance for accounts receivable	298	540
Re-invoiced costs	4,319	5,391
Income arising from prior period	7,126	1,136
Gains on disposal of fixed assets	3,702	3,907
Other income	492	613
Adjustments of operations	2,344	378
<b>Total Other income</b>	<b>19,789</b>	<b>11,996</b>
Increase in allowance for accounts receivable	-670	-
Increase in allowance for obsolete stock	-214	-236
Expenditure arising from prior period	-1,621	-495
Net interest cost on post-employment obligations (see Note 21.C)	-4,748	-3,368
Losses on disposal of fixed assets	-12	-865
Other expenses	-4,700	-2,627
<b>Total Other expenses</b>	<b>-11,965</b>	<b>-7,591</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 loans, overdrafts, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other financial liabilities. The ICRC has various financial assets, such as cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, derivative financial instruments and other financial assets, which arise directly from its operations.

The ICRC also uses derivative financial instruments – spot, forward foreign exchange contracts and swaps – to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange risks arising from accounting exposures denominated in a currency other than Swiss francs. The forward exchange contracts have maturities of less than one year after the reporting date. Where necessary, the contracts are swapped at maturity. In 2010 the ICRC adopted cash-flow hedging. In 2011 it applied accounting-based hedging, which means that the exposure arises once identified in the books. No hedge accounting was applied in 2011 or 2010. 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 summarised 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, Australian and Canadian dollars.

Long-term receivables relate to deferred income and are principally denominated in pounds sterling and in US and Canadian dollars. The foreign exchange exposure of this asset is 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 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 assets and liabilities are denominated in Swiss francs, except the following:

(Converted in KCHF)		2011	2010
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>			
euro	KCHF	6,745	13,981
US dollar	KCHF	19,648	10,615
<b>CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE</b>			
euro	KCHF	29,592	51,350
pound sterling	KCHF	175,730	117
US dollar	KCHF	589	43,542
Canadian dollar	KCHF	7,413	11,277
<b>ACCOUNTS PAYABLE</b>			
euro	KCHF	1,757	1,238
US dollar	KCHF	3,149	2,369
<b>ACCRUED EXPENSES</b>			
euro	KCHF	53	1,282
US dollar	KCHF	5,994	7,638
<b>CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT DEFERRED INCOME</b>			
euro	KCHF	15,009	18,102
pound sterling	KCHF	178,201	11,638
US dollar	KCHF	402	43,097
Canadian dollar	KCHF	7,359	11,277

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 do not represent actual losses or 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 are repeated 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 exposure is as follows:

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
Instruments sensitive to foreign currency exchange rates	-15,904	-33,252

## b) Interest rate risk

The ICRC has only limited exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates through its short-term deposits.

## c) Credit risk

The ICRC treasury policy focuses on security of cash and cash equivalents. These are held in banks of high credit ranking, and there is no significant exposure to banks in risky countries. In 2011 the number of counterparties did not change. The counterparty treasury policy is approved by the governing bodies and supervised by the Treasury Committee, which is 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 reporting 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 statement of financial position.

## d) Liquidity risk

The ICRC's objective is to strike a balance between funding continuity and flexibility by maintaining sufficient funds as cash in hand or as on-demand or short-term deposits with maturities of three months or less to meet short-term liabilities.

The ICRC has settlement risk associated with foreign exchange forward cover: funds in the appropriate foreign currency are retained to settle forward contracts when they come due, or the contract is swapped forward until sufficient foreign currency is available.

The table below summaries the maturity profile of the ICRC's financial assets and liabilities.

(in KCHF)	Note	Total	< 1 year	2 – 5 years	> 5 years
<b>YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011</b>					
Accounts payable	16	14,115	14,115		
Current loans and borrowings	17	1,631	1,631		
Current employee benefit liabilities	20	46,207	46,207		
Accrued expenses and deferred income:	22				
– Accrued expenses		27,990	27,990		
– National Societies, organizations, foundations and funds		-5,323	-5,323		
– Deferred income related to pledges		67,467	67,467		
– Deferred income related to government loans		77	77		
Derivative financial instruments	39	147,386	147,386		
Non-current loans and borrowings	17	21,068	-	2,491	18,577
Non-current deferred income:	22				
– Deferred income related to pledges		165,615	-	165,615	-
– Deferred income related to government loans		11,398	-	423	10,975
<b>Total</b>		<b>497,631</b>	<b>299,550</b>	<b>168,529</b>	<b>29,552</b>

(in KCHF)	Note	Total	< 1 year	2 – 5 years	> 5 years
<b>YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010</b>					
Accounts payable	16	11,361	11,361		
Current loans and borrowings	17	1,443	1,443		
Current employee benefit liabilities	20	48,465	48,465		
Accrued expenses and deferred income:	22				
– Accrued expenses		18,689	18,689		
– National Societies, organizations, foundations and funds		216	216		
– Deferred income related to pledges		86,516	86,516		
– Deferred income related to government loans		65	65		
Derivative financial instruments	39	182,392	182,392		
Non-current loans and borrowings	17	14,945	--	2,537	12,408
Non-current deferred income:	22				
– Deferred income related to pledges		19,755	-	19,755	-
– Deferred income related to government loans		9,250	-	380	8,870
<b>Total</b>		<b>393,097</b>	<b>349,147</b>	<b>22,672</b>	<b>21,278</b>

### e) 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 target and position of the various reserves are indicated in Note 25.

The overall objective of investments is to protect and preserve the ICRC's ability to fulfil its commitments, primarily towards its employees, but also to ensure short-term availability of cash for the discharge of its international mandate. Therefore the primary principles governing long-term investments are security, liquidity and yield, in order of importance.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings, which are debt requiring servicing costs, are kept to a minimum.

### 36. FAIR VALUE

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on market conditions and information about the financial instruments concerned. 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 cash equivalents, 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 loans in Note 17.

Derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value. Where a derivative financial instrument is used to hedge the foreign exchange exposure of a recognized monetary asset or liability, any gains or losses on the hedging instrument are recognized in the income statement. Hedge accounting does not apply. Further, accounts receivable are not hedged against accounts payable.

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is their market price at the reporting date. The net result of marking forward exchange contracts at the reporting date was a charge of KCHF 3,812 (2010: charge of KCHF 3,955).

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair values of the ICRC's financial assets/liabilities and their corresponding measurement levels.

2011 (in KCHF)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>					
Investments	181,134	181,134	181,134	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	253	253	-	253	-
<b>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>					
Derivative financial instruments	-264	-264	-	-264	-
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	-

During the reporting period ending 31 December 2011, there were no transfers between the fair value measurement levels.

## 37. CONTINGENT ASSETS

In 2011, pledges amounting to KCHF 3,800 (2010: KCHF 2,000) 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 10,548 (2010: KCHF 8,976).

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

### a) Capital commitments

Capital expenditures of KCHF 8,246 (2010: KCHF 16,053) have been approved but not provided for in these consolidated financial statements. This year's amount includes KCHF 4,553 in commitments relating to the visitors' centre, on which construction started in the second half of 2011.

### b) Contractual commitments

Open purchase orders of KCHF 10,795 (2010: KCHF 15,685) have been issued to third parties but not provided for in these consolidated financial statements.

### c) Forward foreign exchange contracts

At year-end, the following positions of forward exchange foreign contracts were open:

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
Purchase of foreign currencies	87,128	74,806
Sale of foreign currencies	-60,259	-107,586

## 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 3,433 (2010: KCHF 3,385), including employer expenses for social insurance and social benefits. They received no other salaries or benefits (e.g. fringe benefits, loans).

(in KCHF)	2011	2010
Short-term employee benefits	2,770	2,774
Post-employment benefits	626	574
Other long-term benefits	37	37
<b>Total Remuneration of related parties</b>	<b>3,433</b>	<b>3,385</b>

The non-permanent members of the Assembly, or persons related or connected by business to them, received no remuneration from the ICRC during the year.

To the Assembly of  
**The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Geneva**

Geneva, 5 April 2012

### **Report of the independent auditor on the consolidated financial statements**

As independent auditor and in accordance with your instructions, 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 425 to 461 for the year ended 31 December 2011.

#### *Directorate and Assembly's responsibility*

The Directorate and Assembly are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining an internal control system relevant to the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Directorate and Assembly are further responsible for selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

#### *Auditor's responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers the internal control system relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control system. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### *Opinion*

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2011 present a true and fair view of the financial position, the results of operations and the cash flows in accordance with IFRS, 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 2011 EMERGENCY AND HEADQUARTERS APPEALS (in KCHF)

	BUDGET			EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMME (Cash, kind and services)						
	2011 Initial budget	Amendments	2011 Final budget	Protection	Assistance	Prevention	Cooperation with National Societies	General	2011 Total Expenditure	Overheads (already included in the total expenditure)
<b>1. EMERGENCY APPEALS (FIELD)</b>										
Africa	385,475	158,648	<b>544,123</b>	61,630	287,285	40,981	32,947	1	<b>422,844</b>	25,699
Asia and the Pacific	267,084	-	<b>267,084</b>	34,792	132,678	28,609	14,871	-	<b>210,950</b>	12,864
Europe and the Americas	166,818	-	<b>166,818</b>	35,625	51,917	34,367	12,880	32	<b>134,820</b>	8,227
Middle East	227,478	-	<b>227,478</b>	41,289	96,816	19,497	12,782	225	<b>170,610</b>	10,410
Stock in Kind										
<b>TOTAL EMERGENCY APPEALS (FIELD)</b>	<b>1,046,854</b>	<b>158,648</b>	<b>1,205,503</b>	<b>173,335</b>	<b>568,696</b>	<b>123,454</b>	<b>73,480</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>939,224</b>	<b>57,202</b>
<b>2. HEADQUARTERS APPEAL</b>										
<b>HEADQUARTERS GENERAL</b>										
Assembly, Presidency and Management Control	5,640	3,589	<b>9,229</b>						<b>8,010</b>	
Office of the Director-General	5,065	387	<b>5,452</b>						<b>4,922</b>	
Operations	43,968	-726	<b>43,242</b>						<b>42,661</b>	
International Law and Cooperation within the Movement	20,999	870	<b>21,870</b>						<b>20,362</b>	
Communication and Information Management	39,157	182	<b>39,339</b>						<b>38,355</b>	
Human Resources	20,231	-412	<b>19,819</b>						<b>20,811</b>	
Financial Resources and Logistics	48,403	-372	<b>48,032</b>						<b>45,986</b>	
<b>TOTAL HEADQUARTERS</b>	<b>183,464</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>186,982</b>						<b>181,107</b>	
<b>3. TOTAL FOUNDATIONS AND FUNDS</b>									<b>5,257</b>	
<b>4. OPERATING ACTIVITIES-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURE (according to Consolidated statement of comprehensive income and expenditure)</b>										
Total ICRC income and expenditure				173,335	568,696	123,454	73,480	258	<b>1,125,588</b>	57,202
Deduction of field non-operating income										
Deduction of headquarters non-operating income										
Deduction of overheads				-10,579	-34,569	-7,532	-4,485	-36	<b>-57,202</b>	-57,202
Deduction of cross-charging (foundations and funds)									-	
Reconciliation with IFRS requirements									<b>-14,197</b>	
<b>TOTAL ICRC OPERATING ACTIVITIES-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURE</b>				<b>162,756</b>	<b>534,127</b>	<b>115,922</b>	<b>68,995</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>1,054,189</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	2011 Total Income	2010 Donors' restricted contributions brought forward	2010 Field operations with temporary deficit financing brought forward	Adjustments and transfers	2011 Donors' restricted contributions	2011 Field operations with temporary deficit financing	
468,339	1,530		1,812	3,376	<b>475,057</b>	5,949	- 11,381	784	52,993	- 5,427	<b>1. EMERGENCY APPEALS (FIELD)</b>
202,278	315		143	2,570	<b>205,306</b>	21,487	- 1,293	586	17,862	- 2,726	Africa
146,782	663		26	941	<b>148,412</b>	997	- 16,775	449		- 1,738	Asia and the Pacific
181,720	581		165	1,598	<b>184,064</b>		- 20,432	524	1,109	- 7,562	Europe and the Americas
			- 203		<b>- 203</b>	281			79		Middle East
<b>999,118</b>	<b>3,090</b>		<b>1,944</b>	<b>8,484</b>	<b>1,012,636</b>	<b>28,714</b>	<b>- 49,881</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>72,042</b>	<b>- 17,453</b>	<b>TOTAL EMERGENCY APPEALS (FIELD)</b>
											<b>2. HEADQUARTERS APPEAL</b>
<b>138,437</b>	<b>2,492</b>	<b>57,202</b>	-	<b>3,081</b>	<b>201,212</b>						<b>HEADQUARTERS GENERAL</b>
-	-		-	30	<b>30</b>						Assembly, Presidency and Management Control
-	-		-	-	-						Office of the Director-General
9	9		-	39	<b>56</b>						Operations
-	14		-	202	<b>216</b>						International Law and Cooperation within the Movement
95	-		-	73	<b>168</b>				15		Communication and Information Management
250	5		-	-	<b>255</b>						Human Resources
917	-		34	76	<b>1,027</b>						Financial Resources and Logistics
<b>139,708</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>57,202</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3,501</b>	<b>202,965</b>	-	-	-	<b>15</b>	-	<b>TOTAL HEADQUARTERS</b>
<b>8,197</b>					<b>8,197</b>						<b>3. TOTAL FOUNDATIONS AND FUNDS</b>
											<b>4. OPERATING ACTIVITIES-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURE</b>
1,147,023	5,610	57,202	1,978	11,986	<b>1,223,798</b>	28,714	- 49,881	2,344	72,057	- 17,453	Total ICRC income and expenditure
	- 3,090				<b>- 3,090</b>						Deduction of field non-operating income
	- 2,520				<b>- 2,520</b>						Deduction of headquarters non-operating income
		- 57,202			<b>- 57,202</b>						Deduction of overheads
- 688					<b>- 688</b>						Deduction of cross-charging (foundations and funds)
											Reconciliation with IFRS requirements
<b>1,146,336</b>	-	-	<b>1,978</b>	<b>11,986</b>	<b>1,160,299</b>	<b>28,714</b>	<b>- 49,881</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>72,057</b>	<b>- 17,453</b>	<b>TOTAL ICRC OPERATING ACTIVITIES-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURE</b>

## B. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BY DELEGATION RELATED TO THE 2011 EMERGENCY APPEALS (in KCHF)

	BUDGET			EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMME (Cash, kind and services)						
	2011 Initial budget	Amendments	2011 Final budget	Protection	Assistance	Prevention	Cooperation with National Societies	General	2011 Total expenditure	Overheads (already included in the total expenditure)
<b>AFRICA</b>										
Algeria	2,230	-	<b>2,230</b>	808	-	524	182	-	<b>1,513</b>	92
Burundi	5,459	-	<b>5,459</b>	1,529	2,342	339	782	-	<b>4,993</b>	305
Central African Republic	17,962	-	<b>17,962</b>	1,789	11,112	1,245	1,013	-	<b>15,160</b>	925
Chad	16,067	-	<b>16,067</b>	3,474	6,585	1,710	1,142	-	<b>12,910</b>	788
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	63,083	-	<b>63,083</b>	14,461	35,423	4,464	1,434	-	<b>55,783</b>	3,396
Eritrea	5,113	-	<b>5,113</b>	859	2,122	242	197	-	<b>3,420</b>	209
Ethiopia	11,600	-	<b>11,600</b>	1,689	4,592	2,053	847	-	<b>9,182</b>	554
Guinea	8,925	-	<b>8,925</b>	1,275	3,503	1,418	1,499	-	<b>7,694</b>	470
Liberia	6,481	5,448	<b>11,929</b>	1,522	4,844	1,463	2,121	-	<b>9,950</b>	607
Nigeria	8,818	-	<b>8,818</b>	320	1,909	2,018	1,354	-	<b>5,601</b>	342
Rwanda	5,985	-	<b>5,985</b>	2,100	1,889	313	694	-	<b>4,997</b>	305
Somalia	53,007	67,494	<b>120,502</b>	612	89,665	777	1,536	-	<b>92,589</b>	5,608
South Sudan/Sudan	82,805	-	<b>82,805</b>	7,902	42,706	5,897	4,318	-	<b>60,823</b>	3,700
Uganda	7,531	-	<b>7,531</b>	945	2,180	659	1,314	-	<b>5,098</b>	311
Abidjan (regional)	12,245	15,036	<b>27,281</b>	2,959	15,699	2,485	2,304	1	<b>23,447</b>	1,424
Antananarivo (regional)	3,072	-	<b>3,072</b>	768	989	279	801	-	<b>2,837</b>	173
Dakar (regional)	10,953	-	<b>10,953</b>	1,190	4,297	1,889	1,404	-	<b>8,779</b>	536
Harare (regional)	10,908	-	<b>10,908</b>	1,498	6,189	1,153	1,058	-	<b>9,898</b>	604
Nairobi (regional)	8,923	-	<b>8,923</b>	1,267	1,905	2,115	1,699	-	<b>6,987</b>	425
Niamey (regional)	29,279	-	<b>29,279</b>	1,081	15,031	2,423	1,964	-	<b>20,498</b>	1,251
Pretoria (regional)	3,411	-	<b>3,411</b>	73	-	1,438	958	-	<b>2,469</b>	151
Tunis (regional)	6,013	70,670	<b>76,683</b>	12,605	33,518	4,222	2,969	-	<b>53,314</b>	3,224
Yaoundé (regional)	5,603	-	<b>5,603</b>	904	786	1,855	1,358	-	<b>4,904</b>	299
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>385,475</b>	<b>158,648</b>	<b>544,123</b>	<b>61,630</b>	<b>287,285</b>	<b>40,981</b>	<b>32,947</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>422,844</b>	<b>25,699</b>
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>										
Afghanistan	89,441	-	<b>89,441</b>	10,484	66,668	4,001	2,819	-	<b>83,972</b>	5,122
Bangladesh	2,858	-	<b>2,858</b>	513	200	1,005	251	-	<b>1,969</b>	120
Myanmar	4,135	-	<b>4,135</b>	1,106	1,124	703	612	-	<b>3,545</b>	216
Nepal	5,041	-	<b>5,041</b>	1,245	1,241	1,116	663	-	<b>4,266</b>	260
Pakistan	82,390	-	<b>82,390</b>	3,727	45,443	5,364	2,529	-	<b>57,063</b>	3,476
Philippines	15,971	-	<b>15,971</b>	2,737	7,642	2,112	764	-	<b>13,255</b>	809
Sri Lanka	17,188	-	<b>17,188</b>	3,644	1,491	827	922	-	<b>6,883</b>	420
Bangkok (regional)	10,925	-	<b>10,925</b>	3,847	2,683	2,232	1,204	-	<b>9,966</b>	608
Beijing (regional)	10,056	-	<b>10,056</b>	938	1,556	3,118	1,240	-	<b>6,852</b>	418
Jakarta (regional)	5,868	-	<b>5,868</b>	1,329	341	2,025	970	-	<b>4,666</b>	285
Kuala Lumpur (regional)	4,053	-	<b>4,053</b>	971	35	2,169	517	-	<b>3,693</b>	225
New Delhi (regional)	15,101	-	<b>15,101</b>	3,165	4,254	2,365	1,330	-	<b>11,113</b>	678
Suva (regional)	4,057	-	<b>4,057</b>	1,085	-	1,574	1,048	-	<b>3,706</b>	226
<b>Total Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>267,084</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>267,084</b>	<b>34,792</b>	<b>132,678</b>	<b>28,609</b>	<b>14,871</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>210,950</b>	<b>12,864</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	2011 Total income	2010 Donors' restricted contributions brought forward	2010 Field operations with temporary deficit financing brought forward	Adjustments and transfers	2011 Donors' restricted contributions	2011 Field operations with temporary deficit financing	
										<b>AFRICA</b>
2,307	1	-	22	<b>2,329</b>		- 819	3			Algeria
4,959	21	0	-	<b>4,981</b>			12			Burundi
14,958	94	0	49	<b>15,101</b>			59			Central African Republic
12,598	250	1	35	<b>12,885</b>			26			Chad
53,609	151	153	348	<b>54,261</b>		- 1,395	149		- 2,768	Congo, Democratic Republic of the
3,413	1	-	-	<b>3,414</b>			6			Eritrea
8,889	4	107	153	<b>9,154</b>			28			Ethiopia
7,677	5	-	1	<b>7,683</b>			11			Guinea
9,788	15	0	126	<b>9,930</b>			20			Liberia
5,560	3	-	24	<b>5,588</b>			13			Nigeria
4,971	36	-	- 27	<b>4,979</b>			17			Rwanda
128,186	3	703	928	<b>129,820</b>		- 5,078	69	32,222		Somalia
60,084	109	218	742	<b>61,153</b>	5,949		176	6,455		South Sudan/Sudan
5,011	39	0	37	<b>5,086</b>			11			Uganda
28,416	14	116	88	<b>28,634</b>		- 3,089	62	2,161		Abidjan (regional)
2,834	1	-	-	<b>2,835</b>			2			Antananarivo (regional)
8,747	6	0	-	<b>8,753</b>			26			Dakar (regional)
9,739	27	-	107	<b>9,873</b>			25			Harare (regional)
6,833	136	18	- 18	<b>6,969</b>			18			Nairobi (regional)
17,806	6	-	8	<b>17,821</b>			19		- 2,659	Niamey (regional)
2,424	31	-	-	<b>2,454</b>			14			Pretoria (regional)
64,653	559	496	752	<b>66,460</b>		- 1,000	9	12,155		Tunis (regional)
4,877	17	-	-	<b>4,894</b>			10			Yaoundé (regional)
<b>468,339</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>475,057</b>	<b>5,949</b>	<b>- 11,381</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>52,993</b>	<b>- 5,427</b>	<b>Total Africa</b>
										<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>
84,965	80	0	1,536	<b>86,581</b>	9,978		246	12,832		Afghanistan
1,964	1	-	-	<b>1,966</b>			3			Bangladesh
3,519	14	-	-	<b>3,533</b>			12			Myanmar
4,234	18	-	-	<b>4,252</b>			13			Nepal
49,327	72	143	918	<b>50,460</b>	11,509		124	5,030		Pakistan
10,562	12	0	- 67	<b>10,507</b>			23		- 2,726	Philippines
7,953	80	-	72	<b>8,106</b>		- 1,293	71			Sri Lanka
9,913	9	-	26	<b>9,948</b>			19			Bangkok (regional)
6,819	12	0	8	<b>6,838</b>			14			Beijing (regional)
4,590	2	-	61	<b>4,654</b>			12			Jakarta (regional)
3,680	3	-	-	<b>3,683</b>			10			Kuala Lumpur (regional)
11,059	10	0	16	<b>11,085</b>			28			New Delhi (regional)
3,692	2	-	-	<b>3,695</b>			12			Suva (regional)
<b>202,278</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>205,306</b>	<b>21,487</b>	<b>- 1,293</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>17,862</b>	<b>- 2,726</b>	<b>Total Asia and the Pacific</b>

**B. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BY DELEGATION RELATED TO THE 2011 EMERGENCY APPEALS (CONT.)** (in KCHF)

	BUDGET			EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMME (Cash, kind and services)						
	2011 Initial budget	Amendments	2011 Final budget	Protection	Assistance	Prevention	Cooperation with National Societies	General	2011 Total expenditure	Overheads (already included in the total expenditure)
<b>EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS</b>										
Armenia	2,003	-	<b>2,003</b>	399	655	378	279	-	<b>1,711</b>	104
Azerbaijan	7,999	-	<b>7,999</b>	2,010	3,659	638	353	-	<b>6,659</b>	406
Georgia	13,952	-	<b>13,952</b>	2,411	7,160	1,662	744	-	<b>11,978</b>	731
Kyrgyzstan	19,005	-	<b>19,005</b>	2,449	7,869	1,137	661	-	<b>12,116</b>	739
Europe (regional)	2,452	-	<b>2,452</b>	821	-	214	265	-	<b>1,301</b>	79
Moscow (regional)	16,799	-	<b>16,799</b>	3,783	4,388	4,499	1,778	-	<b>14,447</b>	882
Tashkent (regional)	7,817	-	<b>7,817</b>	2,605	991	2,235	1,341	-	<b>7,173</b>	438
Western Balkans (regional)	6,051	-	<b>6,051</b>	3,179	-	1,155	1,044	-	<b>5,377</b>	328
Ankara	1,072	-	<b>1,072</b>	90	-	454	157	-	<b>700</b>	43
Brussels	2,978	-	<b>2,978</b>	67	-	2,395	181	-	<b>2,642</b>	161
International Tracing Service	659	-	<b>659</b>	220	-	364	-	-	<b>584</b>	36
London	1,634	-	<b>1,634</b>	86	-	583	735	-	<b>1,404</b>	86
Paris	1,697	-	<b>1,697</b>	91	-	1,169	190	-	<b>1,451</b>	89
<b>Total Europe and the Americas</b>	<b>166,818</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>166,818</b>	<b>35,625</b>	<b>51,917</b>	<b>34,367</b>	<b>12,880</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>134,820</b>	<b>8,227</b>
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>										
Egypt	1,681	-	<b>1,681</b>	446	498	729	459	-	<b>2,133</b>	130
Iran, Islamic Republic of	7,001	-	<b>7,001</b>	1,594	128	2,014	400	-	<b>4,135</b>	252
Iraq	85,790	-	<b>85,790</b>	16,645	37,831	7,679	2,428	-	<b>64,583</b>	3,919
Israel and the Occupied Territories	64,759	-	<b>64,759</b>	15,231	30,013	3,865	2,610	-	<b>51,719</b>	3,157
Jordan	3,867	-	<b>3,867</b>	1,918	-	937	224	21	<b>3,100</b>	209
Lebanon	8,988	-	<b>8,988</b>	1,881	3,503	983	743	-	<b>7,109</b>	434
Syrian Arab Republic	3,469	-	<b>3,469</b>	1,081	1,238	752	2,989	-	<b>6,060</b>	370
Yemen	48,795	-	<b>48,795</b>	1,568	23,605	1,831	2,432	-	<b>29,436</b>	1,797
Kuwait (regional)	3,128	-	<b>3,128</b>	925	-	708	497	204	<b>2,335</b>	142
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>227,478</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>227,478</b>	<b>41,289</b>	<b>96,816</b>	<b>19,497</b>	<b>12,782</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>170,610</b>	<b>10,410</b>
<b>Stock in Kind</b>										
<b>TOTAL FIELD</b>	<b>1,046,854</b>	<b>158,648</b>	<b>1,205,503</b>	<b>173,335</b>	<b>568,696</b>	<b>123,454</b>	<b>73,480</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>939,224</b>	<b>57,202</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	2011 Total income	2010 Donors' restricted contributions brought forward	2010 Field operations with temporary deficit financing brought forward	Adjustments and transfers	2011 Donors' restricted contributions	2011 Field operations with temporary deficit financing	
										<b>EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS</b>
1,700	1	-	-	<b>1,701</b>			10			Armenia
6,526	3	-	104	<b>6,633</b>			27			Azerbaijan
14,831	11	-	139	<b>14,981</b>		- 3,043	39			Georgia
11,929	37	7	124	<b>12,097</b>			19			Kyrgyzstan
1,300	1	-	-	<b>1,301</b>			0			Europe (regional)
16,830	494	-	110	<b>17,434</b>		- 3,058	71			Moscow (regional)
10,193	5	3	63	<b>10,264</b>		- 3,111	20			Tashkent (regional)
5,336	5	-	-	<b>5,341</b>			36			Western Balkans (regional)
696	0	-	-	<b>696</b>			4			Ankara
2,625	15	-	-	<b>2,640</b>			2			Brussels
583	1	-	-	<b>584</b>			0			International Tracing Service
1,375	1	-	28	<b>1,404</b>			0			London
1,443	0	-	-	<b>1,444</b>			7			Paris
35,844	55	0	292	<b>36,190</b>		- 5,029	94		- 1,738	Colombia
5,227	2	17	51	<b>5,297</b>	997		20			Haiti
7,347	9	-	12	<b>7,368</b>		- 901	48			Brasilia (regional)
1,500	1	-	-	<b>1,501</b>			4			Caracas (regional)
5,724	13	-	-	<b>5,737</b>		- 833	27			Lima (regional)
6,919	5	-	-	<b>6,924</b>		- 801	18			Mexico City (regional)
6,498	3	-	-	<b>6,501</b>			3			Washington (regional)
2,356	2	-	18	<b>2,376</b>			0			New York
<b>146,782</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>148,412</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>- 16,775</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>- 1,738</b>	<b>Total Europe and the Americas</b>
										<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>
2,996	3	-	14	<b>3,013</b>		- 885	6			Egypt
4,117	2	-	-	<b>4,119</b>			16			Iran, Islamic Republic of
70,067	90	39	865	<b>71,060</b>		- 8,461	221		- 1,763	Iraq
54,826	209	-	384	<b>55,418</b>		- 6,708	135		- 2,874	Israel and the Occupied Territories
2,965	64	25	33	<b>3,086</b>			14			Jordan
5,822	4	-	238	<b>6,064</b>		- 1,007	42		- 2,010	Lebanon
5,105	1	-	35	<b>5,141</b>			4		- 915	Syrian Arab Republic
33,504	207	101	30	<b>33,842</b>		- 3,370	73	1,109		Yemen
2,319	2	-	-	<b>2,321</b>			14			Kuwait (regional)
<b>181,720</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>184,064</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>- 20,432</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>- 7,562</b>	<b>Total Middle East</b>
		- 203		- 203	281			79		Stock in Kind
<b>999,118</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>8,484</b>	<b>1,012,636</b>	<b>28,714</b>	<b>- 49,881</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>72,042</b>	<b>- 17,453</b>	<b>TOTAL FIELD</b>

## C. CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2011

### 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	133,155,748	824,619,351	511,387	958,286,486	1,007,924	292,185	959,586,594		959,586,594
2. European Commission <sup>(1)</sup>		105,731,381		105,731,381			105,731,381		105,731,381
3. International organizations					217,095		217,095		217,095
4. Supranational organizations									
5. National Societies	4,927,029	40,679,798	553,532	46,160,359	403,392	7,683,899	54,247,650		54,247,650
6. Public sources		3,425,332		3,425,332		3,036,949	6,462,281		6,462,281
7. Private sources	895,375	24,010,547	316,864	25,222,786	349,279	972,652	26,544,717		26,544,717
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>138,978,152</b>	<b>998,466,409</b>	<b>1,381,783</b>	<b>1,138,826,343</b>	<b>1,977,690</b>	<b>11,985,684</b>	<b>1,152,789,718</b>		<b>1,152,789,718</b>

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Reconciliation between the consolidated contributions of the ICRC 2011 and the summary of the contributions to the ICRC (see above)		
Total consolidated contributions of the ICRC (see Subtotal above)		1,152,789,718
Contributions received from funds and foundations of the ICRC:		
Foundation for the ICRC		1,750,000
Special Fund for the Disabled		6,444,444
Maurice de Madre French Fund		2,404
Adjustment of the consolidated funds and foundations of the ICRC to ICRC actions		-687,655
<b>Total contributions of the consolidated accounts of the ICRC (see A. Income and expenditure related to the 2011 Emergency and Headquarters Appeals above)</b>		<b>1,160,298,911</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	7,332			7,332		235,815	243,147		243,147
Andorra	12,265			12,265			12,265		12,265
Argentina	145,996			145,996			145,996		145,996
Armenia	3,200			3,200			3,200		3,200
Australia <sup>(1)</sup>	1,927,317	42,832,613		44,759,930			44,759,930		44,759,930
Austria	846,105	226,820		1,072,925			1,072,925		1,072,925
Azerbaijan	11,803			11,803			11,803		11,803
Barbados	910			910			910		910
Belgium <sup>(1)</sup>	935,625	16,706,375		17,642,000			17,642,000		17,642,000
Bhutan	15,095			15,095			15,095		15,095
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10,379			10,379			10,379		10,379
Bulgaria	35,000			35,000			35,000		35,000
Cambodia	5,504			5,504			5,504		5,504
Cameroon			11,787	11,787			11,787		11,787
Canada <sup>(1)</sup>	2,742,975	25,273,523		28,016,498			28,016,498		28,016,498
Chile	30,957	123,622		154,578			154,578		154,578
China	600,000			600,000			600,000		600,000
Colombia	23,485		- 4,697	18,788			18,788		18,788
Costa Rica	26,558			26,558			26,558		26,558
Cyprus	36,600			36,600			36,600		36,600
Czech Republic	640,290			640,290			640,290		640,290
Denmark <sup>(1)</sup>	3,261,519	13,857,460		17,118,979			17,118,979		17,118,979
Dominican Republic	74,343			74,343			74,343		74,343
Egypt	172,456		152,231	324,687			324,687		324,687
Estonia	15,946	79,941		95,887			95,887		95,887
Finland <sup>(1)</sup>	1,294,000	10,109,826		11,403,826	247,026		11,650,853		11,650,853
France <sup>(1)</sup>	1,210,200	12,554,160		13,764,360			13,764,360		13,764,360
Georgia	11,008			11,008			11,008		11,008
Germany <sup>(1)</sup>	1,508,353	33,188,165		34,696,518			34,696,518		34,696,518

## 1. GOVERNMENTS (CONT.) (in CHF)

	Headquarters Appeal	Emergency Appeals	Adjustments on previous years	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Subtotal	Total assets	Grand total
Greece	57,010			57,010			57,010		57,010
Guyana	1,133			1,133			1,133		1,133
Holy See	3,978	3,978		7,956			7,956		7,956
Hungary	79,014			79,014			79,014		79,014
Iceland	77,567	84,724	45,096	207,388			207,388		207,388
India			13,477	13,477			13,477		13,477
Iran, Islamic Republic of	47,226			47,226			47,226		47,226
Iraq						56,370	56,370		56,370
Ireland <sup>(1)</sup>	156,754	11,830,660		11,987,414			11,987,414		11,987,414
Israel	81,839			81,839			81,839		81,839
Italy		3,648,290		3,648,290			3,648,290		3,648,290
Japan <sup>(1)</sup>	377,641	46,475,146		46,852,787			46,852,787		46,852,787
Jordan			- 16,697	- 16,697			- 16,697		- 16,697
Korea, Republic of	254,907	410,880		665,787			665,787		665,787
Kuwait	449,061	3,141,946		3,591,007			3,591,007		3,591,007
Lao People's Democratic Republic	642			642			642		642
Liechtenstein	200,000	500,000		700,000			700,000		700,000
Lithuania	2,568			2,568			2,568		2,568
Luxembourg <sup>(1)</sup>	1,050,400	8,950,025		10,000,425			10,000,425		10,000,425
Mexico	116,087			116,087			116,087		116,087
Monaco	91,511	32,075		123,586			123,586		123,586
Morocco	106,409			106,409			106,409		106,409
Netherlands <sup>(1)</sup>	4,811,250	30,759,900		35,571,150			35,571,150		35,571,150
New Zealand		2,875,456		2,875,456			2,875,456		2,875,456
Nicaragua	1,667			1,667			1,667		1,667
Norway <sup>(1)</sup>	4,188,422	56,207,993		60,396,415	642,093		61,038,507		61,038,507
Oman	7,308			7,308			7,308		7,308
Pakistan	5,876			5,876			5,876		5,876
Panama	19,328		4,191	23,519			23,519		23,519
Philippines	65,465			65,465			65,465		65,465
Poland	334,757	410,376		745,133			745,133		745,133
Romania		61,920		61,920			61,920		61,920
San Marino	40,000		40,000	80,000			80,000		80,000
Saudi Arabia	185,587			185,587			185,587		185,587
Serbia	40,000			40,000			40,000		40,000
Seychelles	3,669			3,669			3,669		3,669
Singapore	61,060			61,060			61,060		61,060
Slovakia	35,000			35,000			35,000		35,000
Slovenia		126,925		126,925			126,925		126,925
South Africa			266,000	266,000			266,000		266,000
Spain <sup>(1)</sup>	423,760	18,700,565		19,124,325			19,124,325		19,124,325
Sweden <sup>(1)</sup>	6,587,241	77,124,582		83,711,822	38,689		83,750,511		83,750,511
Switzerland <sup>(1)</sup>	70,000,000	42,025,448		112,025,448	80,116		112,105,564		112,105,564
Tajikistan	280			280			280		280
Thailand	94,177			94,177			94,177		94,177
Togo	1,828			1,828			1,828		1,828
Tunisia	6,144			6,144			6,144		6,144
Turkey	46,070			46,070			46,070		46,070
United Arab Emirates	89,664			89,664			89,664		89,664
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland <sup>(1)</sup>	9,485,284	143,027,756		152,513,040			152,513,040		152,513,040
United States of America <sup>(1)</sup>	17,862,945	223,268,201		241,131,146			241,131,146		241,131,146
<b>TOTAL FROM GOVERNMENTS</b>	<b>133,155,748</b>	<b>824,619,351</b>	<b>511,387</b>	<b>958,286,486</b>	<b>1,007,924</b>	<b>292,185</b>	<b>959,586,594</b>		<b>959,586,594</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)		105,731,381		105,731,381			105,731,381		105,731,381
<b>Total from European Commission</b>		<b>105,731,381</b>		<b>105,731,381</b>			<b>105,731,381</b>		<b>105,731,381</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.

## 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					153,039		153,039		153,039
Various UN					64,056		64,056		64,056
<b>Total from International organizations</b>					<b>217,095</b>		<b>217,095</b>		<b>217,095</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	1,284			1,284			1,284		1,284
Afghanistan						79,858	79,858		79,858
Andorra	601			601			601		601
Armenia	257			257			257		257
Australia		3,877,463		3,877,463		630,762	4,508,225		4,508,225
Austria	63,000	536,935		599,935		79,770	679,705		679,705
Azerbaijan		14,718		14,718			14,718		14,718
Bahamas	3,846			3,846			3,846		3,846
Belgium		215,959		215,959		54,845	270,803		270,803
Benin	93			93			93		93
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	847			847			847		847
Botswana	2,440			2,440			2,440		2,440
Bulgaria	2,300		2,500	4,800			4,800		4,800
Cambodia	4,495			4,495			4,495		4,495
Canada	143,690	3,720,231		3,863,922		502,253	4,366,174		4,366,174
Cape Verde	3,596			3,596			3,596		3,596
China	191,995	2,221,213		2,413,208			2,413,208		2,413,208
China/Hong Kong		1,325,820		1,325,820			1,325,820		1,325,820
Croatia	5,137			5,137			5,137		5,137
Czech Republic	23,630	6,029		29,659			29,659		29,659
Denmark	138,314	453,290		591,604		267,027	858,631		858,631
Dominica	257			257			257		257
Estonia	10,659			10,659			10,659		10,659

## 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
Ethiopia	5,137			5,137			5,137		5,137
Finland	96,062	80,034		176,096	57,902	903,062	1,137,060		1,137,060
France	384,510			384,510		63,218	447,728		447,728
Germany	785,714	1,791,583		2,577,297	145,325	264,581	2,987,202		2,987,202
Honduras	3,339			3,339			3,339		3,339
Iceland	40,454	314,681	11,274	366,409		125,353	491,762		491,762
Iran, Islamic Republic of	91,326	482,856		574,182			574,182		574,182
Iraq		45,064		45,064			45,064		45,064
Ireland	38,000	350,226	31,000	419,226		174,971	594,197		594,197
Italy	274,503	25,244		299,747			299,747		299,747
Japan	898,974	2,023,571		2,922,545		332,670	3,255,214		3,255,214
Kenya	3,082			3,082			3,082		3,082
Korea, Republic of	360,360	39,423		399,783			399,783		399,783
Kyrgyzstan	128			128			128		128
Latvia	4,110			4,110			4,110		4,110
Lebanon	5,009			5,009			5,009		5,009
Liechtenstein	2,055	140,000		142,055			142,055		142,055
Lithuania		455		455			455		455
Luxembourg	15,925	450,463		466,388			466,388		466,388
Mali	198			198			198		198
Malta	2,684			2,684			2,684		2,684
Mauritius	1,284			1,284			1,284		1,284
Mexico		102,853		102,853			102,853		102,853
Monaco	22,860	31,668		54,528			54,528		54,528
Myanmar	827			827			827		827
Nepal	1,027			1,027			1,027		1,027
Netherlands	369,607	2,688,530		3,058,137		213,328	3,271,465		3,271,465
New Zealand	49,058	55,680	46,257	150,995		1,383,890	1,534,885		1,534,885
Niger	128			128			128		128
Norway	249,266	9,620,921		9,870,187	183,677	373,111	10,426,975		10,426,975
Pakistan	9,474			9,474			9,474		9,474
Poland		5,476		5,476			5,476		5,476
Romania	15,350			15,350			15,350		15,350
Saint Lucia	641			641			641		641
Sierra Leone	842			842			842		842
Slovakia	14,127			14,127			14,127		14,127
Slovenia	29,024			29,024			29,024		29,024
Spain		619,000		619,000		24,752	643,752		643,752
Suriname	771			771			771		771
Sweden	111,648	3,400,577		3,512,225		1,168,819	4,681,043		4,681,043
Switzerland	172,603			172,603		9,224	181,827		181,827
Thailand	46,948			46,948			46,948		46,948
Timor-Leste	286			286			286		286
Togo	417			417			417		417
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	170,000	4,618,951		4,788,951		1,046,745	5,835,696		5,835,696
United States of America		1,420,884	462,501	1,883,384		- 14,337	1,869,047		1,869,047
Uruguay	138			138			138		138
Vanuatu	379			379			379		379
Viet Nam	2,312			2,312			2,312		2,312
International Federation	50,000			50,000	16,488		66,488		66,488
<b>Total from National Societies</b>	<b>4,927,029</b>	<b>40,679,798</b>	<b>553,532</b>	<b>46,160,359</b>	<b>403,392</b>	<b>7,683,899</b>	<b>54,247,650</b>		<b>54,247,650</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
Bellinzona, City of		5,000		5,000			5,000		5,000
Fribourg, Canton of		30,000		30,000			30,000		30,000
Geneva, Canton of		3,250,000		3,250,000		2,444,992	5,694,992		5,694,992
Geneva, City of		51,500		51,500			51,500		51,500
Lausanne, City of		10,000		10,000			10,000		10,000
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation		78,832		78,832			78,832		78,832
Versoix, City of						547,596	547,596		547,596
Zurich, City of						44,361	44,361		44,361
<b>Total from public sources</b>		<b>3,425,332</b>		<b>3,425,332</b>		<b>3,036,949</b>	<b>6,462,281</b>		<b>6,462,281</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		2,842,054		2,842,054			2,842,054		2,842,054
Online donations		979,023	- 50	978,974			978,974		978,974
Spontaneous donations from private individuals		3,534,319		3,534,319		21,007	3,555,326		3,555,326
<b>Donations from foundations/funds</b>									
Clare Benedict Fund		11,248		11,248			11,248		11,248
Fondation Albert Ed Oechslin		100,000		100,000			100,000		100,000
Fondation d'Entreprise Sanofi Espoir		17,090		17,090			17,090		17,090
Fondation des immeubles pour les organisations internationales (FIPOI)						64,770	64,770		64,770
Fondation Hans Wilsdorf <sup>(1)</sup>	500,000			500,000			500,000		500,000
Fondation Johann et Luzia Graessli		10,000		10,000			10,000		10,000
Fondation pour le CICR	350,375		317,112	667,487			667,487		667,487
Liechtenstein Charitable Foundation		17,839		17,839			17,839		17,839
Odeon Foundation		21,350		21,350			21,350		21,350
RPH-Promotor Stiftung		20,000		20,000			20,000		20,000
Others and less than CHF 10,000		3,859,345		3,859,345	294,282	695,931	4,849,558		4,849,558
<b>Total donations from foundations/funds</b>	<b>850,375</b>	<b>4,056,872</b>	<b>317,112</b>	<b>5,224,360</b>	<b>294,282</b>	<b>760,701</b>	<b>6,279,342</b>		<b>6,279,342</b>
Legacies		4,901,644		4,901,644			4,901,644		4,901,644
<b>Donations from private companies</b>									
Banque africaine de développement		1,804,269		1,804,269			1,804,269		1,804,269
Chopper Trading		79,209		79,209			79,209		79,209
Crédit Suisse Group <sup>(1)</sup>		500,000		500,000			500,000		500,000
Holcim Ltd <sup>(1)</sup>		516,527		516,527			516,527		516,527
Mövenpick Hotel & Casino Geneva						57,000	57,000		57,000
Swiss Reinsurance Company <sup>(1)</sup>		250,000		250,000			250,000		250,000
Zurich Financial Services <sup>(1)</sup>		74,000		74,000		30,000	104,000		104,000
Other private companies	45,000	1,297,558	- 198	1,342,360	54,997	103,944	1,501,301		1,501,301
<b>Total donations from private companies</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>4,521,564</b>	<b>- 198</b>	<b>4,566,365</b>	<b>54,997</b>	<b>190,944</b>	<b>4,812,306</b>		<b>4,812,306</b>
<b>Donations from associations and service clubs</b>									
FIFA		742,553		742,553			742,553		742,553
MINE-EX Rotary Schweiz-Liechtenstein		800,000		800,000			800,000		800,000
UEFA		127,990		127,990			127,990		127,990
Other associations and service clubs		84,528		84,528			84,528		84,528
<b>Total donations from associations and service clubs</b>		<b>1,755,071</b>		<b>1,755,071</b>			<b>1,755,071</b>		<b>1,755,071</b>
Various donors		1,420,000		1,420,000			1,420,000		1,420,000
<b>Total from private sources</b>	<b>895,375</b>	<b>24,010,547</b>	<b>316,864</b>	<b>25,222,786</b>	<b>349,279</b>	<b>972,652</b>	<b>26,544,717</b>		<b>26,544,717</b>

I. Member of the Corporate 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.

## D. CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND, IN SERVICES AND TO INTEGRATED PROJECTS (IPs) 2011 (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>NATIONAL SOCIETIES</b>											
Afghanistan				79,858						79,858	
Australia				629,868		894	1,820,581	1,821,476		630,762	5,802
Austria				79,770						79,770	182
Belgium				54,845						54,845	950
Canada			- 489	502,742						502,253	11,878
Denmark				267,027						267,027	1,350
Finland	57,902		96,816	806,246					57,902	903,062	3,102
France				63,218						63,218	184
Germany		145,325		264,581			319,402	319,402	145,325	264,581	1,298
Iceland				125,353						125,353	705
Ireland				174,971						174,971	1,058
Japan				332,670						332,670	1,043
Netherlands				193,919		19,409		19,409		213,328	1,520
New Zealand				1,383,890						1,383,890	4,948
Norway		183,677	- 7,259	374,392		5,977	5,235,564	5,241,541	183,677	373,111	1,847
Spain				24,752						24,752	90
Sweden				700,732		468,087	1,696,110	2,164,197		1,168,819	4,019
Switzerland				9,224						9,224	33
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland			152,142	798,187		96,416	1,175,701	1,272,117		1,046,745	8,025
United States of America			- 14,337							- 14,337	100
International Federation		16,488							16,488		
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>403,392</b>	<b>226,872</b>	<b>6,866,243</b>		<b>590,783</b>	<b>10,247,358</b>	<b>10,838,141</b>	<b>403,392</b>	<b>7,683,899</b>	<b>48,134</b>
<b>GOVERNMENTS</b>											
Afghanistan				235,815						235,815	
Finland		247,026							247,026		
Iraq				56,370						56,370	
Norway		642,093							642,093		
Sweden		38,689							38,689		
Switzerland		80,116							80,116		
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>1,007,924</b>		<b>292,185</b>					<b>1,007,924</b>	<b>292,185</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.

**D. CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND, IN SERVICES AND TO INTEGRATED PROJECTS (IPs) 2011 (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		153,039							153,039		
Various UN		64,056							64,056		
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>217,095</b>							<b>217,095</b>		
<b>SUPRANATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS</b>											
-											
<b>Subtotal</b>											
<b>PUBLIC SOURCES</b>											
Geneva, Canton of			2,444,992							2,444,992	
Versoix, City of			547,596							547,596	
Zurich, City of			44,361							44,361	59
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>3,036,949</b>							<b>3,036,949</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>PRIVATE SOURCES</b>											
Spontaneous donations from private individuals				21,007							21,007
Fondation des immeubles pour les organisations internationales (FIPOI)			64,770							64,770	
Other foundations/funds		294,282		695,931					294,282	695,931	
Mövenpick Hotel & Casino Geneva			57,000							57,000	
Zurich Financial Services			30,000							30,000	
Other private companies	33,600	21,397	85,859	18,085					54,997	103,944	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>33,600</b>	<b>315,679</b>	<b>237,629</b>	<b>735,023</b>					<b>349,279</b>	<b>972,652</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>33,600</b>	<b>1,944,090</b>	<b>3,501,450</b>	<b>7,893,451</b>		<b>590,783</b>	<b>10,247,358</b>	<b>10,838,141</b>	<b>1,977,690</b>	<b>11,985,684</b>	<b>48,193</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)

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
<b>Balance Sheet</b>		restated	restated		
Current assets	637,024	556,148	648,747	577,287	610,641
Non-current assets	351,690	189,841	168,184	166,578	180,322
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>988,714</b>	<b>745,989</b>	<b>816,931</b>	<b>743,865</b>	<b>790,963</b>
Liabilities	-657,588	-412,549	-350,782	-258,051	-337,509
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>331,126</b>	<b>333,440</b>	<b>466,149</b>	<b>485,814</b>	<b>453,454</b>
Funds and foundations	35,397	32,986	30,516	27,742	27,530
Funding of current operations	54,604	-21,167	35,810	16,705	5,386
Unrestricted reserves designated by the Assembly	226,725	307,221	385,423	426,967	406,138
Other unrestricted reserves	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>331,126</b>	<b>333,440</b>	<b>466,149</b>	<b>485,814</b>	<b>453,454</b>
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
<b>Income and Expenditure Statement</b>		restated			
Contributions	1,160,299	1,060,591	1,104,161	1,146,503	1,007,326
Operational expenditure	-1,054,189	-1,107,445	-1,065,439	-1,102,889	-948,702
<b>Operational Result</b>	<b>106,110</b>	<b>-46,854</b>	<b>38,722</b>	<b>43,614</b>	<b>58,624</b>
Net result of non-operational activities	5,963	-28,788	11,435	-15,518	12,827
<b>Result for the Year before transfers</b>	<b>112,073</b>	<b>-75,642</b>	<b>50,156</b>	<b>28,096</b>	<b>71,451</b>
Administrative costs	116,093	105,144	102,712	97,817	89,988
<b>Ratios</b>					
Reserves in % of assets	33.5%	44.7%	57.1%	65.3%	57.3%
Assets-to-reserves ratio	2.99	2.24	1.75	1.53	1.74
Administrative costs in % of operational expenditure	11.0%	9.5%	9.6%	8.9%	9.5%

## 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 2011

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 2011. 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 167,523,164.

### RECEIPT OF ASSISTANCE ITEMS BY CONTEXT IN 2011

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 2011.

### DELIVERY OF ASSISTANCE ITEMS IN 2011

All assistance items delivered by the ICRC in the field between 1 January and 31 December 2011. These goods were either purchased or received in kind during 2011 or taken from stock already constituted at the end of 2010.

## RECEIPT OF ASSISTANCE ITEMS BY CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND AND PURCHASES IN 2011

(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>51,905</b>						<b>51,905</b>	<b>183,676</b>	<b>203,227</b>			<b>386,903</b>
Finland									57,902			57,902
Germany									145,325			145,325
Norway	51,905						51,905	183,676				183,676
International Federation							2,880	6,220	4,941		5,329	16,490
<b>GOVERNMENTS</b>	<b>563,670</b>			<b>17</b>			<b>4,740</b>	<b>837,844</b>	<b>87,260</b>		<b>82,820</b>	<b>1,007,924</b>
Finland	417,384							232,551	14,475			247,026
Norway	146,286			2			4,740	569,308	72,785			642,093
Sweden											38,689	38,689
Switzerland				15				35,985			44,131	80,116
<b>VARIOUS DONORS</b>	<b>320,292</b>							<b>250,694</b>	<b>315,681</b>			<b>566,375</b>
United Nations (UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP)	320,292							217,094				217,094
Other donors								33,600	315,681			349,281
<b>TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND</b>	<b>935,867</b>			<b>17</b>			<b>7,621</b>	<b>1,272,214</b>	<b>606,168</b>		<b>82,820</b>	<b>1,961,202</b>
<b>NATIONAL SOCIETIES</b>	<b>5,746,134</b>	<b>1,246,850</b>			<b>33,902</b>		<b>2,973,557</b>	<b>8,227,664</b>	<b>108,494</b>			<b>8,336,158</b>
Australia		1,246,850					2,899,803	1,978,353				1,978,353
Austria	342,386				13,796			412,713				412,713
Belgium	256,406							155,728				155,728
Canada									108,494			108,494
China/Hong Kong	545,761				14,225		8,685	869,071				869,071
Germany	809,880				5,881		65,069	1,200,025				1,200,025
Iceland	59,708							267,781				267,781
Iran, Islamic Republic of	527,930							290,098				290,098
Luxembourg	93,384							129,144				129,144
Spain	522,500							415,792				415,792
Sweden	52,214							148,107				148,107
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2,535,965							2,360,852				2,360,852
<b>GOVERNMENTS</b>	<b>22,214,820</b>		<b>23,991</b>				<b>47,982</b>	<b>16,230,689</b>				<b>16,230,689</b>
Canada	637,933							671,216				671,216
Finland	1,841,854							936,874				936,874
France	1,831,307		23,991				47,982	1,352,599				1,352,599
Germany	8,699,613							5,530,876				5,530,876
United States of America	9,204,112							7,739,124				7,739,124
<b>VARIOUS DONORS</b>	<b>302,890</b>							<b>241,590</b>				<b>241,590</b>
Dalai Lama Trust	59,707							60,000				60,000
Total								181,591				181,591
FIFA	243,183											
<b>TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN CASH FOR KIND</b>	<b>28,263,843</b>	<b>1,246,850</b>	<b>23,991</b>		<b>33,902</b>		<b>3,021,539</b>	<b>24,699,943</b>	<b>108,494</b>			<b>24,808,437</b>
<b>ICRC</b>												
ICRC purchases	56,056,494	5,724,999	1,249,246	7,973	231,292	14,804	41,564,439	99,283,617	20,114,143	4,899,281	16,456,484	140,753,525
<b>TOTAL ICRC</b>	<b>56,056,494</b>	<b>5,724,999</b>	<b>1,249,246</b>	<b>7,973</b>	<b>231,292</b>	<b>14,804</b>	<b>41,564,439</b>	<b>99,283,617</b>	<b>20,114,143</b>	<b>4,899,281</b>	<b>16,456,484</b>	<b>140,753,525</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>85,256,204</b>	<b>6,971,849</b>	<b>1,273,237</b>	<b>7,990</b>	<b>265,194</b>	<b>14,804</b>	<b>44,593,599</b>	<b>125,255,774</b>	<b>20,828,805</b>	<b>4,899,281</b>	<b>16,539,304</b>	<b>167,523,164</b>

\* Economic security includes food, essential household items, seed, agricultural and veterinary and other micro-economic inputs.

**RECEIPT OF ASSISTANCE ITEMS BY CONTEXT IN 2011 (in CHF)**

Context	GIFTS IN KIND AND CASH FOR 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>22,607,605</b>	<b>469,910</b>		<b>44,131</b>	<b>53,063,950</b>	<b>8,749,057</b>	<b>1,392,569</b>	<b>8,670,311</b>	<b>75,671,555</b>	<b>9,218,967</b>	<b>1,392,569</b>	<b>8,714,442</b>	<b>94,997,533</b>
Angola					1,670				1,670				1,670
Burkina Faso					6,086				6,086				6,086
Burundi					63,539	15,625	115	134,759	63,539	15,625	115	134,759	214,038
Cameroon					1,064	12,879		988	1,064	12,879		988	14,931
Central African Republic					2,511,736	8,652	477	346,667	2,511,736	8,652	477	346,667	2,867,532
Chad					122,348	271,757	159,193	37,735	122,348	271,757	159,193	37,735	591,033
Comoros					1,396				1,396				1,396
Congo					373,049	1,743		404	373,049	1,743		404	375,196
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	135,525				4,968,246	665,968	149,577	2,188,367	5,103,771	665,968	149,577	2,188,367	8,107,683
Côte d'Ivoire	152,790				2,353,165	988,258		723,161	2,505,955	988,258		723,161	4,217,374
Djibouti					12,045	139		7,200	12,045	139		7,200	19,384
Equatorial Guinea					265				265				265
Eritrea					78,881			72,775	78,881			72,775	151,656
Ethiopia		106,349			319,392	55,272	567,103	94,398	319,392	161,621	567,103	94,398	1,142,514
Guinea					177,712	51,119		140,942	177,712	51,119		140,942	369,773
Guinea-Bissau					58,363	29,203	37,872	37,421	58,363	29,203	37,872	37,421	162,859
Kenya	17,513				50,519	13,613		39,424	68,032	13,613		39,424	121,069
Lesotho					572				572				572
Liberia					1,159,568	19,411		608,399	1,159,568	19,411		608,399	1,787,378
Libya	1,362,849	290,488		44,131	6,890,835	2,603,692	46,828	1,489,508	8,253,684	2,894,180	46,828	1,533,639	12,728,331
Madagascar					128,791	11,305		7,939	128,791	11,305		7,939	148,035
Mali	518,239				471,143	28,726		8	989,382	28,726		8	1,018,116
Mauritania					61,183	11,800		2,181	61,183	11,800		2,181	75,164
Namibia					4,237	1,393			4,237	1,393			5,630
Niger	418,635				1,553,063	30,377	59	47,063	1,971,698	30,377	59	47,063	2,049,197
Nigeria					44,007	73,464		30,029	44,007	73,464		30,029	147,500
Rwanda					79,445	171		83,168	79,445	171		83,168	162,784
Senegal					64,228	45,769		122,345	64,228	45,769		122,345	232,342
Somalia	19,885,931				24,157,378	2,662,812	2,871	952,306	44,043,309	2,662,812	2,871	952,306	47,661,298
South Sudan/ Sudan	116,123	73,073			6,440,870	513,641	336,710	1,064,813	6,556,993	586,714	336,710	1,064,813	8,545,230
Tanzania, United Republic of					118			6,484	118			6,484	6,602
Togo					3,980				3,980				3,980
Tunisia					6,325	32,111	11,275	3,869	6,325	32,111	11,275	3,869	53,580
Uganda					45,821	30,957	79,586	82,639	45,821	30,957	79,586	82,639	239,003
Western Sahara					127			687	127			687	905
Zimbabwe					852,783	569,200	216	345,228	852,783	569,200	216	345,228	1,767,427
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>	<b>3,330,952</b>	<b>114,860</b>			<b>19,461,109</b>	<b>6,173,698</b>	<b>2,469,865</b>	<b>3,214,653</b>	<b>22,792,061</b>	<b>6,288,558</b>	<b>2,469,865</b>	<b>3,214,653</b>	<b>34,765,137</b>
Afghanistan	1,352,599				5,729,330	4,484,323	818,415	2,250,295	7,081,929	4,484,323	818,415	2,250,295	14,634,962
Bangladesh					26,587	108			26,587	108			26,695
Bhutan					651	22		329	651	22		329	1,002
Cambodia					156,767	100,072		283,257	156,767	100,072		283,257	646,354
China								23,189				23,189	23,189
Fiji					2,599	8,305			2,599	8,305			10,904
India					428,380	157,867	177,079	95,643	428,380	157,867	177,079	95,643	858,969
Indonesia					7,099	4,369		6,920	7,099	4,369		6,920	18,388
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of					2,701	10,798	144,926	19,624	2,701	10,798	144,926	19,624	178,049
Lao People's Democratic Republic						3,275				3,275			3,275
Malaysia					51				51				51
Myanmar					16,370	6,702	172,660	26,549	16,370	6,702	172,660	26,549	222,281

\* Economic security includes food, essential household items, seed, agricultural and veterinary and other micro-economic inputs.

Context	GIFTS IN KIND AND CASH FOR 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
Nepal					5,874	19,873	26,604	1,774	5,874	19,873	26,604	1,774	54,125
Pakistan	1,978,353	114,860			11,035,142	1,166,477	697,890	417,785	13,013,495	1,281,337	697,890	417,785	15,410,507
Papua New Guinea					79,091	4,388		1,719	79,091	4,388		1,719	85,198
Philippines					1,628,509	183,677	30,600	218,481	1,628,509	183,677	30,600	218,481	2,061,267
Sri Lanka					46,239	5,968	95,027	2,085	46,239	5,968	95,027	2,085	149,319
Thailand					295,719	11,962	218	67,191	295,719	11,962	218	67,191	375,090
Timor-Leste						5,512				5,512			5,512
<b>EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS</b>	<b>6,220</b>	<b>4,941</b>		<b>5,329</b>	<b>6,768,154</b>	<b>685,876</b>	<b>148,907</b>	<b>1,556,763</b>	<b>6,774,374</b>	<b>690,817</b>	<b>148,907</b>	<b>1,562,092</b>	<b>9,176,190</b>
Armenia					23,111	34,001		5,279	23,111	34,001		5,279	62,391
Azerbaijan					669	260		34,763	669	260		34,763	35,692
Bolivia, Plurinational State of					13,251	1,718		2,910	13,251	1,718		2,910	17,879
Brazil					6,900				6,900				6,900
Chile						1,889				1,889			1,889
Colombia					4,990,283	138,165	108,661	472,239	4,990,283	138,165	108,661	472,239	5,709,348
Costa Rica					5,877	7,245	14,908	12,336	5,877	7,245	14,908	12,336	40,366
Ecuador								45,587				45,587	45,587
Georgia					707,399	18,284	9,002	219,941	707,399	18,284	9,002	219,941	954,626
Guatemala					1,674	30,674	11,055	2,077	1,674	30,674	11,055	2,077	45,480
Haiti	6,220	4,941		5,329	120,974	67,790		75,920	127,194	72,731		81,249	281,174
Kyrgyzstan					144,239	170,073	887	503,459	144,239	170,073	887	503,459	818,658
Mexico					73	15,372	3,895	45	73	15,372	3,895	45	19,385
Panama					175			45,206	175			45,206	45,381
Paraguay					5,257	86			5,257	86			5,343
Peru					9,220	1,953		22,201	9,220	1,953		22,201	33,374
Russian Federation					713,580	133,987		88,481	713,580	133,987		88,481	936,048
Tajikistan					17,635	64,141	499	26,319	17,635	64,141	499	26,319	108,594
United States of America					5,269				5,269				5,269
Uzbekistan					2,568	238			2,568	238			2,806
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>		<b>108,494</b>		<b>38,689</b>	<b>10,841,873</b>	<b>4,442,133</b>	<b>887,940</b>	<b>3,004,643</b>	<b>10,841,873</b>	<b>4,550,627</b>	<b>887,940</b>	<b>3,043,332</b>	<b>19,323,772</b>
Egypt		108,494			1,323	48,667		6,916	1,323	157,161		6,916	165,400
Islamic Republic of Iran					1,646	3,188		4,807	1,646	3,188		4,807	9,641
Iraq				38,689	1,464,020	153,018	434,276	1,134,079	1,464,020	153,018	434,276	1,172,768	3,224,082
Israel and the Occupied Territories					2,221,869	3,282,676	243,227	618,880	2,221,869	3,282,676	243,227	618,880	6,366,652
Jordan					3,704			8,548	3,704			8,548	12,252
Lebanon					8,852	248,235		58,370	8,852	248,235		58,370	315,457
Syrian Arab Republic					1,260,213	256,582		19,397	1,260,213	256,582		19,397	1,536,192
Yemen					5,880,246	449,767	210,437	1,153,646	5,880,246	449,767	210,437	1,153,646	7,694,096
<b>REGIONAL STOCKS</b>	<b>33,600</b>	<b>21,398</b>			<b>9,142,311</b>	<b>58,438</b>		<b>4,785</b>	<b>9,175,911</b>	<b>79,836</b>		<b>4,785</b>	<b>9,260,532</b>
Geneva and Nairobi (contributions in kind only)	33,600	21,398							33,600	21,398			54,998
Field neutral stocks					9,142,311	58,438		4,785	9,142,311	58,438		4,785	9,205,534
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>25,978,377</b>	<b>719,603</b>		<b>88,149</b>	<b>99,277,397</b>	<b>20,109,202</b>	<b>4,899,281</b>	<b>16,451,155</b>	<b>125,255,774</b>	<b>20,828,805</b>	<b>4,899,281</b>	<b>16,539,304</b>	<b>167,523,164</b>

\* Economic security includes food, essential household items, seed, agricultural and veterinary and other micro-economic inputs.

## DELIVERY OF ASSISTANCE ITEMS IN 2011 (in CHF)

Context	Economic security*		Medical	Physical rehabilitation	Water and habitat	Total
	(CHF)	(Kg)	(CHF)	(CHF)	(CHF)	(CHF)
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>68,699,185</b>	<b>58,952,995</b>	<b>8,016,956</b>	<b>1,718,727</b>	<b>7,515,254</b>	<b>85,950,122</b>
Burkina Faso	6,086					6,086
Burundi	82,096	34,519	16,096	38,113	229,915	366,220
Cameroon	1,064		12,879		988	14,931
Central African Republic	3,481,622	3,218,580	19,513		301,725	3,802,860
Chad	408,406	30,569	364,371	160,285	46,288	979,350
Comoros	1,396					1,396
Congo	373,049		1,743		404	375,196
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	5,392,184	1,502,413	684,570	172,866	1,430,535	7,680,155
Côte d'Ivoire	3,638,824	2,485,168	368,745		478,340	4,485,909
Djibouti	12,045		139		7,200	19,384
Equatorial Guinea	265					265
Eritrea	92,843	983			103,208	196,051
Ethiopia	345,668	38,175	140,994	513,363	149,381	1,149,406
Guinea	214,375	41,980	59,779		162,442	436,596
Guinea-Bissau	60,840	585	34,344	70,781	74,055	240,020
Kenya	68,033	96,088	13,613		39,424	121,070
Lesotho	572					572
Liberia	775,080	893,743	10,432		556,846	1,342,358
Libya	8,158,375	5,076,351	2,339,511	37,354	1,305,242	11,840,482
Madagascar	128,791	3	5,461		7,939	142,191
Mali	1,131,181	1,207,267	23,756			1,154,937
Mauritania	42,717		3,379		2,181	48,277
Namibia	4,237		1,393			5,630
Niger	2,003,465	2,233,391	66,176	59	46,437	2,116,137
Nigeria	40,172	2,524	35,941		9,155	85,268
Rwanda	91,367	19,084	6,922		95,161	193,450
Senegal	90,624	2,680	29,209		90,121	209,954
Somalia	28,284,305	30,552,266	2,502,617	2,871	780,304	31,570,097
South Africa	1,670					1,670
South Sudan/Sudan	12,633,446	10,947,012	483,119	631,151	943,335	14,691,051
Tanzania, United Republic of	118				6,484	6,602
Togo	3,980					3,980
Tunisia	6,325	144	32,112	11,275	3,869	53,581
Uganda	206,066	25,834	31,170	79,725	108,367	425,328
Western Sahara	127			687	91	905
Zimbabwe	917,771	543,636	728,972	197	535,817	2,182,757
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>	<b>36,548,567</b>	<b>40,749,219</b>	<b>7,060,701</b>	<b>2,791,697</b>	<b>3,613,267</b>	<b>50,014,232</b>
Afghanistan	5,880,346	5,109,949	4,412,314	1,070,837	2,226,320	13,589,817
Bangladesh	26,587		108			26,695
Bhutan	651		22		329	1,002
Cambodia	137,389	6,859	89,027	209,996	106,258	542,670
China				23,189		23,189
Fiji	2,599		8,305			10,904
India	364,822	31,879	150,035	110,623	77,739	703,219
Indonesia	7,099	40	4,369		9,498	20,966
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	2,701		10,798	142,040	19,624	175,163
Lao People's Democratic Republic			3,275			3,275
Malaysia	51					51
Myanmar	16,370		6,831	169,135	26,549	218,885
Nepal	9,020	1,410	15,356	27,658	1,495	53,529
Pakistan	26,575,206	33,968,885	2,136,716	938,258	958,994	30,609,174
Papua New Guinea	79,091		4,388		1,719	85,198
Philippines	3,106,708	1,617,428	195,408	4,960	114,043	3,421,119
Sri Lanka	96,781	2,947	6,275	94,783	3,508	201,347
Thailand	243,146	9,822	11,962	218	67,191	322,517
Timor-Leste			5,512			5,512

\* 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>7,770,657</b>	<b>708,920</b>	<b>847,093</b>	<b>148,907</b>	<b>1,550,482</b>	<b>10,317,139</b>
Armenia	26,243	10,312	46,454		7,891	80,588
Azerbaijan	3,442	53	5,274		31,083	39,799
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	13,251		1,718		2,910	17,879
Brazil	6,900					6,900
Chile			1,889			1,889
Colombia	5,179,382	40,321	78,109	108,661	471,112	5,837,264
Costa Rica	5,877		7,245	14,908	12,336	40,366
Ecuador					45,587	45,587
Georgia	704,046	387,843	14,433	9,002	136,135	863,616
Guatemala	1,674		30,674	11,055	2,077	45,480
Haiti	677,468	48,335	142,575		108,589	928,632
Kyrgyzstan	268,251	120,463	337,926	887	524,219	1,131,283
Mexico	74		15,372	3,895	17,795	37,136
Panama	175	16			45,206	45,381
Paraguay	5,257		86			5,343
Peru	9,220		1,953		22,201	33,374
Russian Federation	798,482	22,683	136,427		99,133	1,034,042
Tajikistan	63,078	78,894	26,720	499	24,208	114,505
United States of America	5,269					5,269
Uzbekistan	2,568		238			2,806
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	<b>14,916,310</b>	<b>14,272,300</b>	<b>5,673,782</b>	<b>1,124,365</b>	<b>3,698,187</b>	<b>25,412,644</b>
Egypt	15,987	8,035	199,750		4,940	220,677
Islamic Republic of Iran	1,646	83	3,188		4,807	9,641
Iraq	2,891,105	1,082,397	366,299	715,312	1,897,750	5,870,466
Israel and the Occupied Territories	2,434,174	622,953	4,292,659	173,344	546,348	7,446,525
Jordan	4,712	810				4,712
Lebanon	21,927	3,650	230,592		58,370	310,889
Syrian Arab Republic	856,338	32,600	205,466		93,695	1,155,499
Yemen	8,690,421	12,521,772	375,828	235,709	1,092,277	10,394,235
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127,934,719</b>	<b>114,683,434</b>	<b>21,598,532</b>	<b>5,783,696</b>	<b>16,377,190</b>	<b>171,694,137</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 CHF)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	2011	2010
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	761,794	1,338,425
Securities	21,151,262	19,261,842
Accounts receivable and accrued interest	965,902	1,935,060
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	583	-
<b>Non-current Assets</b>		
Long-term receivable	498,514	1,250,000
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>23,378,055</b>	<b>23,785,327</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	-	309,540
Deferred income	749,251	1,750,000
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Deferred income	498,513	1,250,000
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,247,764</b>	<b>3,309,540</b>
<b>Reserves</b>		
<b>RESTRICTED RESERVES</b>		
Inalienable capital	886,000	886,000
<b>UNRESTRICTED RESERVES</b>		
<i>Inalienable capital designated by the Board</i>		
Balance brought forward	17,525,689	15,557,008
Allocation/use during the year	1,748,784	1,968,681
<i>Financial risk reserves</i>		
Balance brought forward	1,713,723	1,769,075
Increase/decrease of unrealized gains during the year	-86,974	-55,352
<i>General reserves</i>		
Balance brought forward	350,375	317,112
Allocation/use during the year	-350,375	-317,112
Result for the year after transfer from/to reserves	343,069	350,375
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>	<b>21,244,291</b>	<b>19,589,787</b>
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>22,130,291</b>	<b>20,475,787</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>	<b>23,378,055</b>	<b>23,785,327</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Contributions	1,750,000	1,986,246
Income from securities	415,834	415,632
Realized gains on securities	18,871	23,362
Bank interest	-	1,912
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,184,705</b>	<b>2,427,152</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Bank charges	-60,557	-60,899
Realized losses on securities	-17,655	-40,927
Fundraising charges	-2,981	-61
Audit fees	-10,410	-6,209
Entertainment expenses & Mission expenses	-1,249	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-92,852</b>	<b>-108,096</b>
<b>Result for the year before transfers from/(to) reserves</b>	<b>2,091,853</b>	<b>2,319,056</b>
<b>Use of unrestricted reserves</b>		
General reserves	350,375	317,112
<b>Allocation to unrestricted reserves</b>		
Inalienable capital designated by the Board	-1,748,784	-1,968,681
<b>Attribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross</b>	<b>-350,375</b>	<b>-317,112</b>
<b>Result for the year after transfer from/to reserves</b>	<b>343,069</b>	<b>350,375</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 CHF)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	2011		2010	
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Current Assets</b>				
Share of the overall capital of the special funds		130,299		134,142
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>130,299</b>		<b>134,142</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>				
<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account		3,160		3,155
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>3,160</b>		<b>3,155</b>
<b>Reserves</b>				
<b>RESTRICTED RESERVES</b>				
Inalienable capital		100,000		100,000
<b>UNRESTRICTED RESERVES</b>				
<i>General reserves</i>				
Balance brought forward	12,312		14,284	
Use during the year	-3,279	9,033	-1,972	12,312
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio unrealized gains</i>				
Balance brought forward	18,675		18,346	
Increase/decrease of unrealized gains during the year	-569	18,106	329	18,675
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>		<b>27,139</b>		<b>30,987</b>
<b>Total Reserves</b>		<b>127,139</b>		<b>130,987</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>		<b>130,299</b>		<b>134,142</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011</b>	<b>2011</b>		<b>2010</b>	
<b>Income</b>				
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds		-		1,183
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>1,183</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Share of net loss from the overall capital of the special funds		-119		-
Audit fees		-3,160		-3,155
<b>Total</b>		<b>-3,279</b>		<b>-3,155</b>
<b>Result for the year before attribution to the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund and transfers from/to reserves</b>		<b>-3,279</b>		<b>-1,972</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>-3,279</b>		<b>-1,972</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 CHF)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	2011	2010
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Share of the overall capital of the special funds	1,889,045	1,913,415
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1,889,045</b>	<b>1,913,415</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	3,160	3,155
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>3,155</b>
<b>Reserves</b>		
<b>RESTRICTED RESERVES</b>		
<i>Capital</i>	1,632,629	1,632,629
<b>UNRESTRICTED RESERVES</b>		
<i>General reserves</i>		
Balance brought forward	11,248	22,727
Use during the year	-11,248	-22,727
Result for the year after attribution to the ICRC and transfers from/to reserves	-	11,248
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio unrealized gains</i>		
Balance brought forward	266,383	259,220
Increase/decrease of unrealized gains during the year	-3,875	7,163
<i>Retained result at the end of the year</i>		
Balance brought forward	-	-
Allocation during the year	-9,252	-
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>	<b>253,256</b>	<b>277,631</b>
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>1,885,885</b>	<b>1,910,260</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>	<b>1,889,045</b>	<b>1,913,415</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds	-	14,403
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,403</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Share of net loss from the overall capital of the special funds	-6,092	-
Audit fees	-3,160	-3,155
<b>Total</b>	<b>-9,252</b>	<b>-3,155</b>
<b>Result for the year before attribution to the ICRC and transfers from/to reserves</b>	<b>-9,252</b>	<b>11,248</b>
<b>Use of unrestricted reserves</b>		
General reserves	11,248	22,727
<b>Attribution to unrestricted reserves</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Attribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross</b>	<b>-11,248</b>	<b>-22,727</b>
<b>Result for the year after attribution to the ICRC and transfers from/to reserves</b>	<b>-9,252</b>	<b>11,248</b>

### Note 1 – Establishment

Created in 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 three 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 CHF)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	2011		2010	
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Current Assets</b>				
Share of the overall capital of the special funds		434,990		440,440
Stock of medals		51,902		61,270
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>486,892</b>		<b>501,710</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>				
<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account		4,414		3,156
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>4,414</b>		<b>3,156</b>
<b>Unrestricted Reserves</b>				
<i>Capital</i>		75,000		75,000
<i>General reserves</i>				
Balance brought forward	362,237		363,461	
Result for the year after transfers from/- to reserves	-15,206	347,031	-1,224	362,237
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio unrealized gains</i>				
Balance brought forward	61,317		59,455	
Increase/decrease of unrealized gains during the year	-870	60,447	1,862	61,317
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>		<b>482,478</b>		<b>498,554</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>		<b>486,892</b>		<b>501,710</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011</b>	<b>2011</b>		<b>2010</b>	
<b>Income</b>				
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds		-		3,102
Attribution from the Augusta Fund		-		-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>3,102</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Share of net loss from the overall capital of the special funds		-1,425		-
Presentation of medals, printing and dispatching circulars		-10,621		-1,171
Audit fees		-3,160		-3,155
<b>Total</b>		<b>-15,206</b>		<b>-4,326</b>
<b>Result for the year before transfers from/to reserves</b>		<b>-15,206</b>		<b>-1,224</b>
<b>Use of unrestricted reserves</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Result for the year after transfers from/to reserves</b>		<b>-15,206</b>		<b>-1,224</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 CHF)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	2011	2010
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Share of the overall capital of the special funds	600,761	637,086
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>600,761</b>	<b>637,086</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	8,332	33,155
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>8,332</b>	<b>33,155</b>
<b>Reserves</b>		
<b>RESTRICTED RESERVES</b>		
Inalienable capital	500,000	500,000
<b>UNRESTRICTED RESERVES</b>		
<i>Unrestricted reserves designated by the Board</i>		
Balance brought forward	10,099	10,099
Allocation/use during the year	-	10,099
<i>General reserves</i>		
Balance brought forward	5,138	9,965
Allocation/use during the year	-5,173	-10,000
Result for the year after transfers from/to reserves	-1,119	-1,154
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio unrealized gains</i>		
Balance brought forward	88,694	85,372
Increase/decrease of unrealized gains during the year	-5,210	83,484
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>	<b>92,429</b>	<b>103,931</b>
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>592,429</b>	<b>603,931</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>	<b>600,761</b>	<b>637,086</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Net revenue from the current assets	-	3,724
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds	2,041	3,859
Other income	-	822
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>8,405</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Bank charges	-	-77
Audit fees	-3,160	-3,155
<b>Total</b>	<b>-3,160</b>	<b>-3,232</b>
<b>Result for the year before transfers from/(to) reserves</b>	<b>-1,119</b>	<b>5,173</b>
<b>Use of Unrestricted Reserves</b>		
Unrestricted Reserves designated by the board	-	-
General reserves	5,173	10,000
<b>Allocation to Unrestricted Reserves</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Attribution to the Jean Pictet Competition decided by the Board</b>	<b>-5,173</b>	<b>-10,000</b>
<b>Result for the year after transfer from/to reserves</b>	<b>-1,119</b>	<b>5,173</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 CHF)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	2011		2010	
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Current Assets</b>				
Share of the overall capital of the special funds		4,377,793		4,485,655
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>4,377,793</b>		<b>4,485,655</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>				
<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account		97,868		84,763
Allocations to be paid		118,996		162,885
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>216,864</b>		<b>247,648</b>
<b>Reserves</b>				
<b>RESTRICTED RESERVES</b>				
<i>Donors' restricted contributions</i>				
Balance brought forward		3,757		16,843
Use during the year		-3,757		-16,843
Allocation during the year		1,878	1,878	3,757
<b>UNRESTRICTED RESERVES</b>				
<i>Capital</i>				
Balance brought forward		3,609,764		3,655,922
Result for the year after transfers from/to reserves		-59,066	3,550,698	-46,158
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio unrealized gains</i>				
Balance brought forward		624,486		607,797
Increase/decrease of unrealized gains during the year		-16,133	608,353	16,689
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>		<b>4,159,051</b>		<b>4,234,250</b>
<b>Total Reserves</b>		<b>4,160,929</b>		<b>4,238,007</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>		<b>4,377,793</b>		<b>4,485,655</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>		
<b>Income</b>				
Contributions		2,404		8,257
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds		-		33,870
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,404</b>		<b>42,127</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Share of net loss from the overall capital of the special funds		-6,965		-
Allocations				
- Allocations paid during the year		-95,890		-88,607
- Allocations to be paid		43,889		-8,350
Audit fees		-3,160		-3,155
Other expenses		-1,223		-1,259
<b>Total</b>		<b>-63,349</b>		<b>-101,371</b>
<b>Result for the year before transfers from/to reserves</b>		<b>-60,945</b>		<b>-59,244</b>
<b>Use of Unrestricted Reserves</b>		-		-
<b>Use of Restricted Reserves</b>				
Donors' restricted contributions		3,757		16,843
<b>Allocation to Restricted Reserves</b>				
Donors' restricted contributions		-1,878		-3,757
<b>Result for the year after transfers from/to reserves</b>		<b>-59,066</b>		<b>-46,158</b>

### 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 – Annual meeting

The Fund's Board held its official annual meeting on 15 April 2011; its secretariat handled 54 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 CHF)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	2011	2010
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Share of the overall capital of the special funds	879,907	891,046
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>879,907</b>	<b>891,046</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	3,160	3,155
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>3,155</b>
<b>Reserves</b>		
<b>RESTRICTED RESERVES</b>		
<i>Capital</i>	760,500	760,500
<b>UNRESTRICTED RESERVES</b>		
<i>General reserves</i>		
Balance brought forward	3,341	7,368
Use during the year	-3,341	-7,368
Result for the year after attribution to the ICRC and transfers from/to reserves	-	3,341
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio unrealized gains</i>		
Balance brought forward	124,050	120,503
Increase/decrease of unrealized gains during the year	-1,775	3,547
<i>Retained result at the end of the year</i>		
Balance brought forward	-	-
Allocation during the year	-6,028	-
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>	<b>116,247</b>	<b>127,391</b>
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>876,747</b>	<b>887,891</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>	<b>879,907</b>	<b>891,046</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds	-	6,496
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,496</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Share of net loss from the overall capital of the special funds	-2,868	-
Audit fees	-3,160	-3,155
<b>Total</b>	<b>-6,028</b>	<b>3,341</b>
<b>Result for the year before attribution to the ICRC and transfers from/to reserves</b>	<b>-6,028</b>	<b>3,341</b>
<b>Use of unrestricted reserves</b>		
General reserves	3,341	7,368
<b>Attribution to unrestricted reserves</b>		
Retained result at the end of the year	-	-
<b>Attribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross</b>	<b>-3,341</b>	<b>-7,368</b>
<b>Result for the year after attribution to the ICRC and transfers from/to reserves</b>	<b>-6,028</b>	<b>3,341</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 Libya, 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 CHF)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	2011	2010
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Share of the overall capital of the special funds	576,852	591,186
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>576,852</b>	<b>591,186</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	13,160	11,290
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>13,160</b>	<b>11,290</b>
UNRESTRICTED RESERVES DESIGNATED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE ICRC		
<i>Initial capital</i>	200,000	200,000
<i>General reserves</i>		
Balance brought forward	297,592	303,442
Result for the year after transfers from/to reserves	-14,061	-5,850
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio unrealized gains</i>		
Balance brought forward	82,304	81,080
Increase/decrease of unrealized gains during the year	-2,143	1,224
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>	<b>563,692</b>	<b>579,896</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>	<b>576,852</b>	<b>591,186</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds	-	5,440
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,440</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Share of net loss from the overall capital of the special funds	-901	-
Award of 2009 Paul Reuter Prize	-	-5,000
Audit fees	-3,160	-3,155
Allocation to the Jean Pictet Competition	-10,000	-
Other expenses	-	-3,135
<b>Total</b>	<b>-14,061</b>	<b>-11,290</b>
<b>Result for the year before transfers from/to reserves</b>	<b>-14,061</b>	<b>-5,850</b>
<b>Use of Unrestricted Reserves</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Result for the year after transfers from/to reserves</b>	<b>-14,061</b>	<b>-5,850</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 CHF)**

<b>BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>		
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Current Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	54,640			398,174
Securities	4,139,207			4,752,245
Accounts receivable	2,141,044			1,757,087
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	250,587			-
Accrued interest	-			2,200
<b>Non-current Assets</b>				
Long-term receivable	3,809,638			2,943,302
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>10,395,116</b>			<b>9,853,008</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>				
<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	-			1,190,232
Expenses payable	2,800			6,309
Current deferred income	2,005,732			2,369,905
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Non-current deferred income	3,809,638			2,943,302
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>5,818,170</b>			<b>6,509,748</b>
<b>RESTRICTED RESERVES</b>				
<i>Donors' restricted contributions</i>				
Balance brought forward	471,127			20,685
Use for Haiti project	-463,901			463,901
Use for Lao PDR project	-7,226			7,226
Use for Viet Nam project	-			-20,685
Allocation for Ethiopia Project	300,000			-
Allocation for Haiti project	1,152,243			-
Allocation for Nicaragua project	174,804			-
Allocation for Viet Nam project	150,000	1,777,047		-
				471,127
<b>UNRESTRICTED RESERVES DESIGNATED BY THE BOARD</b>				
<i>Initial capital</i>		1,000,000		1,000,000
<i>Provision for portfolio unrealized gains</i>				
Balance brought forward	404,176			411,412
Increase/decrease of unrealized gains during the year	-34,885	369,291		-7,236
<i>General reserves</i>				
Balance brought forward	1,467,957			1,651,010
Use for Bangladesh project	-			-45,602
Use for Ethiopia project	-			-54,723
Use for Nicaragua project	-			-28,497
Result for the year after transfers from/to reserves	-37,349	1,430,608		-54,231
				1,467,957
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>		<b>2,799,899</b>		<b>2,872,133</b>
<b>Total Reserves</b>		<b>4,576,946</b>		<b>3,343,260</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>		<b>10,395,116</b>		<b>9,853,008</b>

ICRC SPECIAL FUND FOR THE DISABLED (CONT.) (in CHF)

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011										
	2011									2010
	Ethiopia project	Viet Nam project	Nicaragua project	Dushambe Project	India project	Lao PDR project	Haiti project	General	Total	Total
<b>Operating Activities</b>										
<b>Contributions Received in Cash</b>										
<i>Governments</i>										
Australia	215,918	400,000	35,699	-	172,522	85,900	-	-	910,039	485,044
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286,420
Liechtenstein	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
Monaco	25,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,642	-
Norway	763,121	-	815,796	46,588	-	-	-	-	1,625,505	1,224,924
P. Leahy War Victims Fund/USAID	939,383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	939,383	1,328,600
Switzerland	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-
<i>National Societies</i>										
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	645,126	-	645,126	-
Austria	-	-	6,426	-	-	-	-	-	6,426	6,834
America, United States of	-	-	-	-	-	-	855,677	-	855,677	493,008
Canada	-	107,000	159,730	-	-	-	-	-	266,730	-
Monaco	-	-	6,279	6,160	-	-	-	-	12,439	14,545
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	100,000	87,386
Norway	-	-	108,548	-	-	-	255,900	-	364,448	216,103
Switzerland	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	350,000
<i>Foundations private sources</i>										
Bank Sarasin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
CR Machinery	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	2,000
OPEC Fund for International Development	234,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234,846	257,462
Pro-Victimis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,490
Proceeds from sale of Mr. Robin Coupland's paintings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,882
International Committee of the Red Cross	-	-	-	5,578	-	-	-	-	5,578	23,154
Various donors	1,221	-	1,385	-	-	-	-	-	2,606	4,878
<b>Total Contributions</b>	<b>2,280,131</b>	<b>757,000</b>	<b>1,233,863</b>	<b>58,326</b>	<b>172,522</b>	<b>185,900</b>	<b>1,756,703</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,444,445</b>	<b>4,867,730</b>
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>										
Cash expenditure	-1,980,131	-607,000	-1,059,059	-58,326	-172,522	-193,126	-1,068,361	-	-5,138,525	-4,546,110
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>-1,980,131</b>	<b>-607,000</b>	<b>-1,059,059</b>	<b>-58,326</b>	<b>-172,522</b>	<b>-193,126</b>	<b>-1,068,361</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-5,138,525</b>	<b>-4,546,110</b>
<b>Net Result of Operating Activities</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>174,804</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-7,226</b>	<b>688,342</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,305,920</b>	<b>321,620</b>
<b>Non-operating Activities</b>										
<b>Financial Income</b>										
Securities income								2,318	2,318	43,649
Bank interest								-	-	687
Realized gains on securities, net								172,286	172,286	51,943
<b>Total Financial Income</b>								<b>174,604</b>	<b>174,604</b>	<b>96,279</b>

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011										
	2011									2010
	Ethiopia project	Viet Nam project	Nicaragua project	Dushambe Project	India project	Lao PDR project	Haiti project	General	Total	Total
<b>Financial Expenditure</b>										
Bank charges								-22,991	-22,991	-24,942
Audit fees								-7,020	-7,020	-6,208
Realized losses on securities, net								-90,718	-90,718	-
Non-refundable withholding taxes								-173	-173	-143
Fundraising charges								-600	-600	-150
Foreign exchange losses, net								-90,451	-90,451	-119,067
<b>Total Financial Expenditure</b>								<b>-211,953</b>	<b>-211,953</b>	<b>-150,510</b>
<b>Net Result of Non-operating Activities</b>								<b>-37,349</b>	<b>-37,349</b>	<b>-54,231</b>
<b>Result for the year before transfers from/to reserves</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>174,804</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-7,226</b>	<b>688,342</b>	<b>-37,349</b>	<b>1,268,571</b>	<b>267,389</b>
<b>Use of unrestricted reserves</b>										
General reserves									-	128,822
<b>Use of restricted reserves</b>										
Donors' restricted contributions	-	-	-	-	-	7,226	463,901	-	471,127	20,685
<b>Allocation to restricted reserves</b>										
Donors' restricted contributions	-300,000	-150,000	-174,804	-	-	-	-1,152,243	-	1,777,047	-471,127
<b>Result for the year after transfers from/to reserves</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-37,349</b>	<b>-37,349</b>	<b>-54,231</b>

#### 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

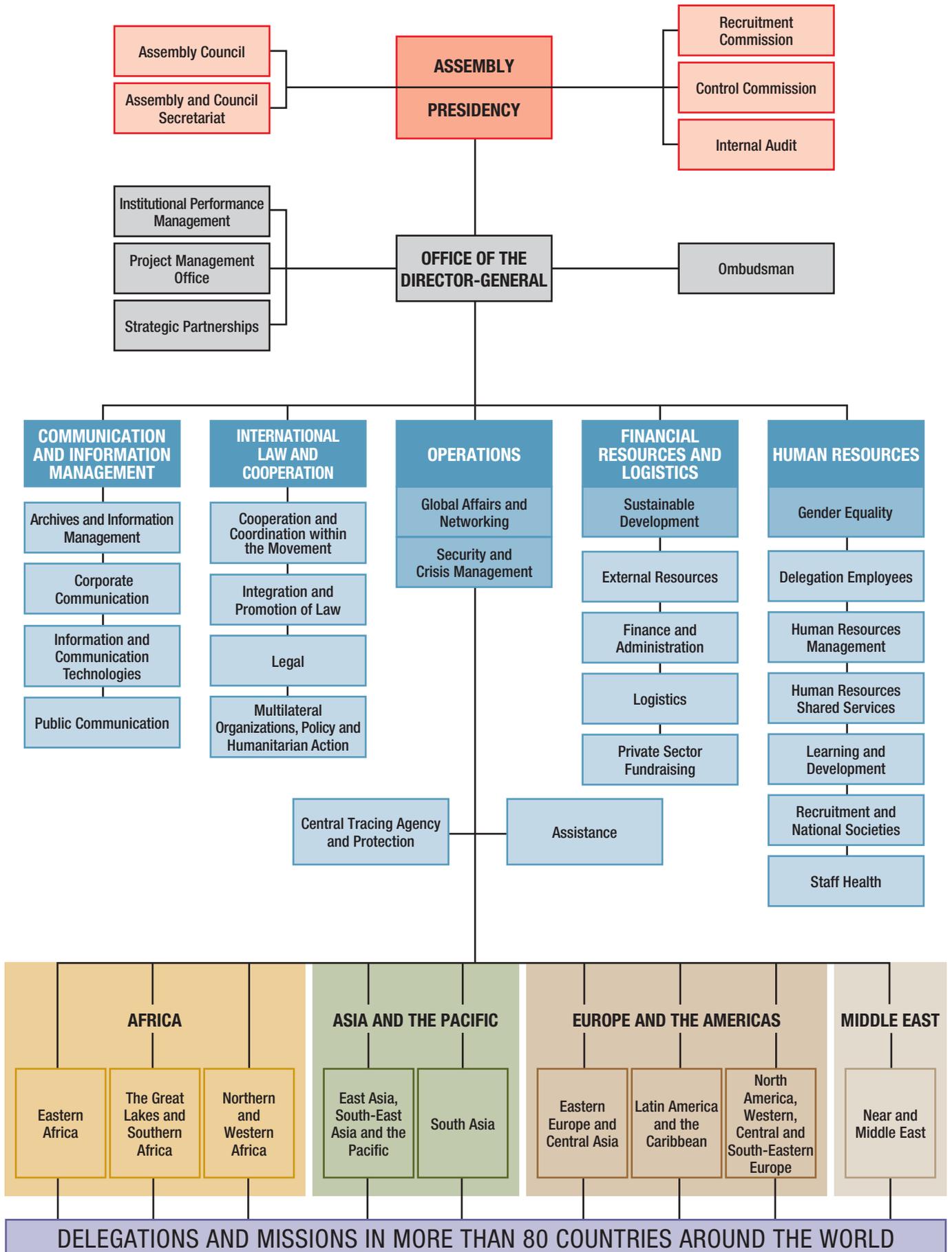
In 1983, the ICRC donated an initial 1 million Swiss francs to set up the Special Fund for the Disabled. Further support was since given to the SFD by various governments, a number of National Societies and by private and public sources.

#### Note 4 – Administration

A board composed of 11 people, at least 6 of whom are ICRC representatives.

# 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.

**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)

**Mrs 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)

**Mrs 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)

**Mr Jürg Kesselring**, head of the Department of Neurology and Neurorehabilitation, Rehabilitation Centre, Valens, Switzerland, professor of clinical neurology and neurorehabilitation, University of Bern and Center of Neuroscience, University and ETH Zürich, president of the Swiss Multiple Sclerosis Society, former chairman of the International Medical and Scientific Board of Multiple Sclerosis International Federation, chairman of the WHO Working Group on Multiple Sclerosis, former ICRC medical delegate (2011)

**Mrs 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 Bruno Staffelbach**, Master of Economics, doctorate in business administration, and post-doctoral 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 emeritus of international, comparative constitutional and European law 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)

**Honorary members:** Mr Jean Abt, Mr Peter Arbenz, Mr Jean-Philippe Assal, Mr Jean-François Aubert, Mr Ernst Brugger, Mrs Suzy Bruscheiler, Mr Jean de Courten, Mr Georges-André Cuendet, Mr Max Daetwyler, Mr Josef Feldmann, Mr Jacques Forster, Mr Athos Gallino, Mrs Renée Guisan, Mr Rodolphe de Haller, Mr Pierre Keller, Mrs Liselotte Kraus-Gurny, Mr Pierre Languetin, Mr Jacques Moreillon, Mrs Gabrielle Nanchen, Mr Jakob Nüesch, Mrs Anne Petitpierre, Mrs Francesca Pometta, Mr Eric Roethlisberger, Mr Dietrich Schindler, Mr Cornelio Sommaruga, Mr Jenö Staehelin.

## 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 budget extensions during the year and major changes to operational objectives. 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 Bruno Staffelbach**, 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.

1. As at 31 December 2011

## 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
- ▶ **Mrs Helen Alderson**, director of financial resources and logistics
- ▶ **Mr Pierre Krähenbühl**, director of operations
- ▶ **Mrs Charlotte Lindsey-Curtet**, director of communication and information management
- ▶ **Mr Philip Spoerri**, director of international law and cooperation
- ▶ **Mrs Caroline Welch-Ballentine**, director of human resources

# 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 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,

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.

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 (7<sup>TH</sup> GROUP)

The purpose of the Group of International Advisers, which has been re-appointed by the ICRC every four years to provide counsel and support for ICRC activities and policy decisions, has been 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 followed on from six previous groups of advisers that had assisted the ICRC since 1984. At the end of its mandate, the Group met for one last time in 2011 for confidential discussions with the ICRC leadership. The Group 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 2011 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 March 2010 (including in operational contexts, the increasingly serious humanitarian consequences of situations of violence that are below the threshold of applicability of IHL; the importance of the ICRC's rapid deployment and rapid response capacity; constraints to humanitarian access; and progress in the ICRC's project to develop some aspects of IHL)
- ▶ political developments and trends in various regions of the world and their implications for humanitarian actors in general, and the ICRC in particular (focusing largely on events in North Africa and the Middle East)
- ▶ the link between humanitarian aid and development ("early recovery"), why it is important, how it has evolved in recent years, and some of the main challenges it poses to principled humanitarian action
- ▶ the ICRC's engagement with emerging State actors (including the importance of diversifying the ICRC's traditional support base, with whom, how the ICRC hopes to achieve this through its "strategic anchoring" approach, and other suggested approaches for the ICRC to meet this objective)

The Assembly of the ICRC decided, in April 2011, not to appoint a new Group of International Advisers for the period 2012–2016. It was decided that the ICRC would instead consult on an *ad hoc* basis with international experts on either specific themes or geographic contexts.

1. For more information about each adviser, please refer to the ICRC website:  
<http://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/misc/international-advisers-for-icrc-180408.htm>

# 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 mandate 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 ensure implementation of IHL
- ▶ preparation for activities in the event of armed conflict 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, other situations of violence 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.

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**

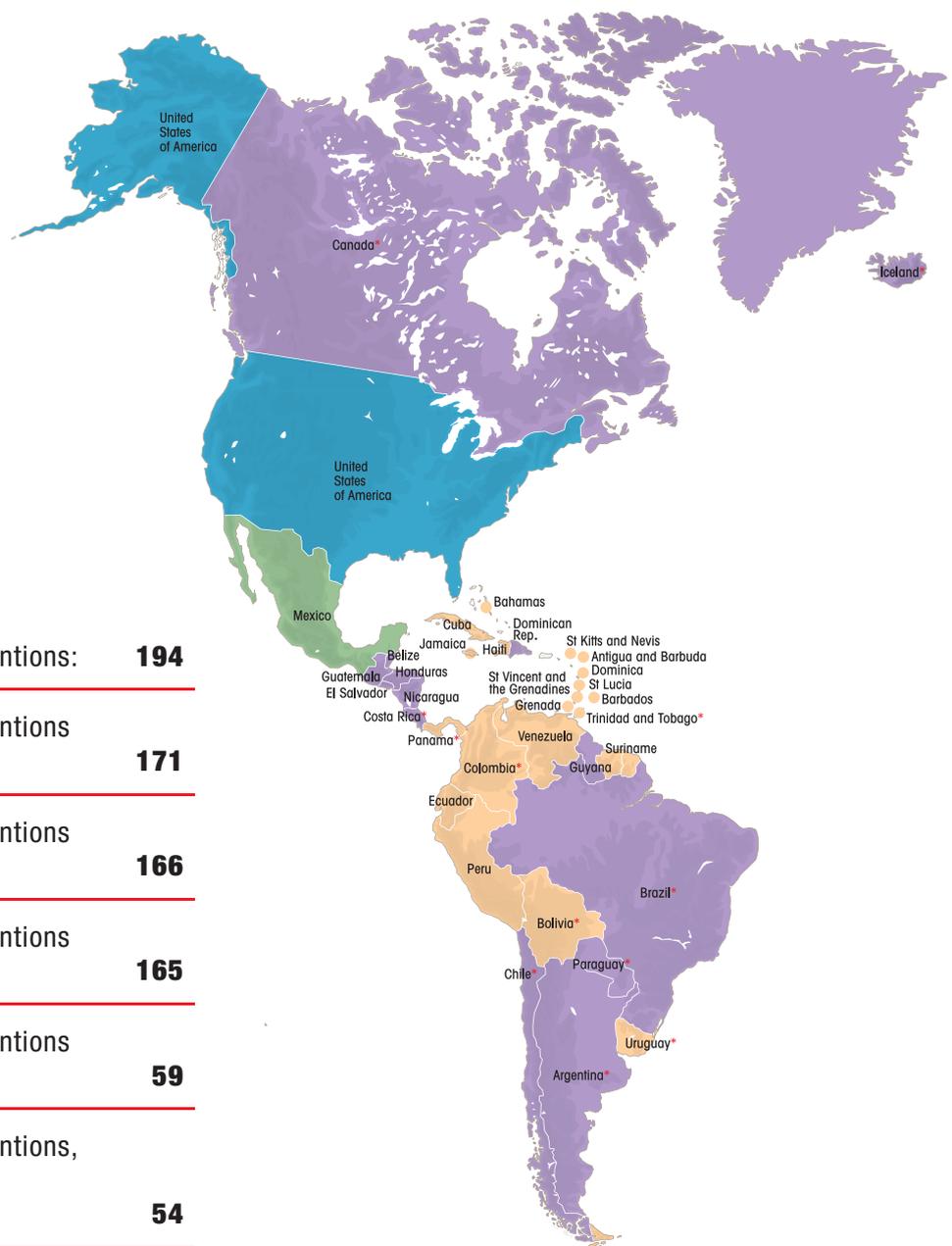
194 States are now party to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions. In 2011, Morocco ratified Additional Protocols I and II, bringing the number of States party to Additional Protocol I and II to 171 and 166 respectively. In addition, Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Cook Islands and Timor-Leste became party to Additional Protocol III.

By 2011, 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

This map shows which States were party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to their Additional Protocols, as at 31 December 2011. 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: **171**

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to 1977 Additional Protocol II: **166**

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to both 1977 Additional Protocols: **165**

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to 2005 Additional Protocol III: **59**

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, to both 1977 Additional Protocols and to 2005 Additional Protocol III: **54**

New State not yet party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions or the Additional Protocols: **1**

States having made the declaration under Article 90 of 1977 Additional Protocol I: **72**

# AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions only

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to 2005 Additional Protocol III only

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 1977 Additional Protocol I only

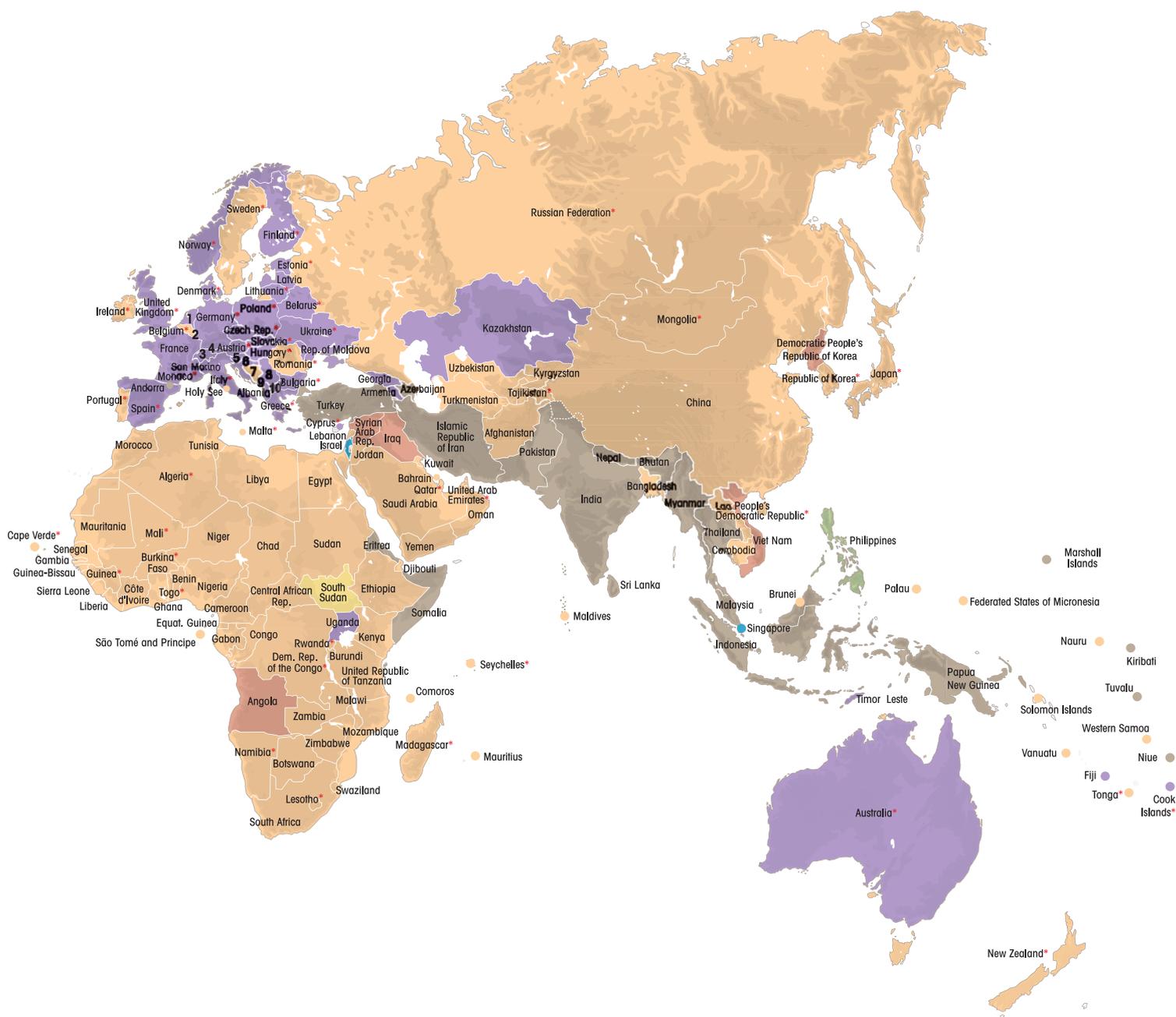
States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to 1977 Additional Protocol I and II

States having made the declaration under Article 90 of 1977 Additional Protocol I

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, 1977 Additional Protocol II and 2005 Additional Protocol III

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, to both 1977 Additional Protocols and to 2005 Additional Protocol III

New State not yet party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions or the Additional Protocols



1 Netherlands\*  
2 Luxembourg\*

3 Switzerland\*  
4 Liechtenstein\*

5 Slovenia\*  
6 Croatia\*

7 Bosnia and Herzegovina\*  
8 Serbia\*

9 Montenegro\*  
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 list on page 509 may differ from the official names of States.

## UPDATE SINCE 31.12.2010

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  
▶ Morocco 03.06.2011

Ratifications, accessions or successions to Additional Protocol II: 1  
▶ Morocco 03.06.2011

Ratifications, accessions or successions to Additional Protocol III: 5  
▶ Argentina 16.03.2011  
▶ Armenia 12.08.2011  
▶ Belarus 31.03.2011  
▶ Cook Islands 07.09.2011  
▶ Timor-Leste 29.07.2011

## TOTALS

Number of States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949: 194  
Number of States parties to Additional Protocol I: 171  
Number of States having made the declaration under Article 90: 72  
Number of States parties to Additional Protocol II: 166  
Number of States parties to Additional Protocol III: 59  
Number of States Members of the United Nations: 193

States parties to the Geneva Conventions but not members of the United Nations: **Cook Islands** and **Holy See**

States Parties members of the United Nations but not parties to the Geneva Conventions : **South Sudan**

## STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

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				
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	A					
	03.07.1962	A		16.08.1989	A	X	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	16.03.2011	R	X
Armenia	07.06.1993	A		07.06.1993	A			07.06.1993	A		12.08.2011	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		31.03.2011	A	
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		07.09.2011	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	

## 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				
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		
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				
Libya	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				

**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				
Morocco	26.07.1956	A	03.06.2011	R		03.06.2011	R						
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				
Nauru	27.06.2006	A	27.06.2006	A			27.06.2006	A					
Nepal	07.02.1964	A											
Netherlands	03.08.1954	R	X	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		29.07.2011	R	
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

## 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			
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	X
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