

ICRC APPEALS 2017

OPERATIONS



ICRC

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ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

A	Additional Protocol I	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
	Additional Protocol II	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
	Additional Protocol III	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
	1977 Additional Protocols	Additional Protocols I and II
	African Union Convention on IDPs	Convention for the Prevention of Internal Displacement and the Protection of and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, 23 October 2009
	AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction, 18 September 1997
	armed conflict(s)	International and/or non-international armed conflict(s): International armed conflicts exist whenever there is a resort to armed force between two or more States. Non-international armed conflicts are protracted armed confrontations occurring between governmental armed forces and the forces of one or more organized armed groups, or between such groups. The armed confrontation must reach a minimum level of intensity. International armed conflicts are governed, <i>inter alia</i> , by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocol I, as applicable, while non-international armed conflicts are governed, <i>inter alia</i> , by Article 3 common to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II, as applicable. Customary international humanitarian law also applies to both international and non-international armed conflicts.
B	Biological Weapons Convention	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 10 April 1972
C	CHF	Swiss francs
	Chemical Weapons Convention	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, 13 January 1993
	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons	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
	Convention on Enforced Disappearance	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, 20 December 2006
F	Fundamental Principles	Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement: humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity, universality
G	1949 Geneva Conventions	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
H	Hague Convention on Cultural Property	Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, 14 May 1954
	Health Care in Danger project	Health Care in Danger is a project of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (Movement) that aims to improve the security of the delivery of effective and impartial health care in armed conflict and other emergencies. It involves working with experts to develop practical measures and promoting the implementation of those measures by States, components of the Movement, humanitarian organizations, health-care professionals and other relevant actors. Launched in 2011, it is scheduled to run until 2017.
	HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
I	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross, founded in 1863
	IDPs	Internally displaced people
	International Conference	International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, which normally takes place once every four years
	International Federation	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.
	IHL	International humanitarian law
	IOM	International Organization for Migration
K	KCHF	Thousand Swiss francs

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

M	Montreux Document	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
	Movement	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.
N	National Society	National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies embody the Movement's work and Fundamental Principles in over 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 help civilians and, where appropriate, support the military medical services.
	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
	NGO	Non-governmental organization
	Non-refoulement	<i>Non-refoulement</i> is the principle of international law that prohibits a State, a party to an armed conflict or an international organization from transferring a person within its control to another State if there are substantial grounds to believe that this person faces a risk of certain fundamental rights violations, notably torture and other forms of ill-treatment, persecution or arbitrary deprivation of life. This principle is found, with variations in scope, in IHL, international human rights law and international refugee law, as well as in a number of extradition treaties. The exact scope of who is covered by the principle of <i>non-refoulement</i> and what risks must be taken into account depends on the applicable legal framework that will determine which specific norms apply in a given context.
O	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
	OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, 25 May 2000
	other situations of violence	This refers to situations of collective violence that fall below the threshold of an armed conflict but generate humanitarian consequences, in particular internal disturbances (internal strife) and tensions. The collective nature of the violence excludes self-directed or interpersonal violence. If such situations of collective violence have significant humanitarian consequences to which the ICRC can provide a relevant response, the ICRC may take any humanitarian initiative falling within its mandate as a specifically neutral, impartial and independent organization, in conformity with the Statutes of the Movement, article 5(2)(d) and 5(3).
P	POWs	Prisoners of war
R	RCMs	Red Cross messages
	remotely piloted aircraft	Any aerial vehicle, including those from which weapons can be launched or deployed, operated by one or more human operators who are not physically located on board
	Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement	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.
	Rome Statute	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 17 July 1998
S	Safer Access Framework	A set of measures and tools, grounded in the Fundamental Principles, that National Societies can use to prepare for and respond to context-specific challenges and priorities; such measures put a premium on mitigating the risks they face in sensitive and insecure contexts and on increasing their acceptance and access to people and communities with humanitarian needs
	San Remo	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.
	Seville Agreement and its Supplementary Measures	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.
	Strengthening IHL process	This process implements Resolution 1 of the 31st International Conference, at which the ICRC was tasked with pursuing further research and consultations in cooperation with States and, where appropriate, international/regional organizations and other relevant actors to identify options and propose recommendations with a view to (i) ensuring that IHL remains practical and relevant in providing legal protection to all people deprived of their freedom in relation to non-international armed conflict and (ii) enhancing the effectiveness of mechanisms for monitoring and promoting compliance with IHL. The ICRC reported on the outcomes of this process at the 32nd International Conference in December 2015.
T	Study on customary IHL	The study on customary IHL was published in 2005 by the ICRC – as mandated by the 26th International Conference in 1995 – after extensive research on State and international practices relevant to IHL. It identifies 161 rules of customary IHL, most of them applicable in both international and non-international armed conflicts, and outlines the practices underlying those rules. Since 2007, the study has been regularly updated through the continuous collection of practices and is freely accessible on the ICRC's online customary IHL database.
	TB	Tuberculosis
	UN	United Nations
	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
U	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
	WFP	World Food Programme
W	WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION BY THE DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS



Dominik Stillhart, Director of Operations. | ICRC

The ICRC is pleased to present its 2017 Appeals, which describe the plight of people affected by armed conflicts and other situations of violence, the primary objectives of the ICRC's delegations and missions in some 80 countries, and the corresponding budgetary requirements, all as determined at the time of writing in mid-October 2016.

KEY FEATURES OF CONTEMPORARY ARMED CONFLICTS

Across the globe, armed conflicts and other situations of violence continue to affect millions of people who consequently flee their homes, lose their loved ones, see their property and livelihoods destroyed, and endure the long-term effects of such devastation. Today's conflicts, moreover, appear to be characterized by growing disregard for IHL: some parties deny its applicability in operations described as counter-terrorism, others claim exceptions to its provisions, and some even reject IHL completely.

As a result, abuses against people not or no longer fighting have become all too common features in war. These include indiscriminate attacks affecting civilians and civilian infrastructure, including health-care workers and facilities; violence targeting people on the basis of their beliefs or origin; the use of children on the battlefield; sexual violence; and violations of detainees' basic rights.

Lack of respect for the rules of war obstructs political solutions and fuels cycles of violence. Particularly in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria) and Yemen, the prospects of political dialogue leading to peace – or at least durable ceasefires – are affected by the increasingly complex mosaic of local, regional and global players involved in the

fighting. Meanwhile, the level of destruction continues to escalate, calling for a robust humanitarian response.

The spread of the activities and influence of certain armed groups across borders has had global implications. The confrontation between government forces and these groups, as well as the various groups who have pledged allegiance to them, spans from Nigeria all the way to the Philippines. It involves a growing number of States directly engaging in military efforts in the Lake Chad region, Yemen, Iraq and Syria, and it is increasingly being carried out in Europe and the United States of America. This confrontation is not going to vanish any time soon, and will continue to generate widespread human suffering.

States and humanitarian agencies struggle to respond to the massive scale of misery and destruction wrought by armed conflicts and other violence. The number of civilian casualties reported in Afghanistan reached alarming levels in 2016. In South Sudan, a third of the population struggles with food insecurity, and logistical and security-related factors continue to hamper the delivery of aid, leaving airdrops the only means of bringing essential supplies to remote areas. Protracted conflicts, for instance, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia, and situations of violence in Latin America continue to generate immense hardship.

More and more frequently, hostilities take place in urban areas, with often catastrophic humanitarian consequences. The population density in many cities multiplies the effect of explosive weapons. Urban infrastructure, such as water, health care, communication, power supply and education systems, can be directly attacked, or destroyed in the course of fighting; the heavy dependence of residents on such infrastructure poses additional difficulties. Humanitarian institutions need to adapt their operations according to the specific needs of people in towns or cities. We must seek ways to make the delivery of aid efficient; for example, cash grants can be provided in cities where people have access to markets and the systems needed for money transfers.

As a result of the situations described above, people are compelled to leave their homes, sometimes crossing State borders, in search of safety and assistance. Six out of ten Syrians have reportedly been displaced from their homes; millions of them have sought refuge in neighbouring States, such as Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, which now has the largest refugee population in the world. Owing to the conflict in the Lake Chad region, there are 2.3 million IDPs in Nigeria alone. Worldwide, over 65 million people have been forcibly displaced. The most pressing aspect of the problem, however, is not the sheer number, but the individual hardship caused by displacement. In the face of widespread migration around the world, there is a clear need for international cooperation and political will to address the needs of migrants.

While many armed conflicts show no signs of abating, the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People's Army (FARC-EP) signed a historic peace agreement in September 2016. Colombian voters subsequently rejected the agreement by a razor-thin majority, and negotiations are ongoing to revise it; nevertheless, the agreement was a step in the process of laying the groundwork for ending half a century of conflict. For five years, the ICRC served as neutral intermediary in transporting

over 1,500 FARC-EP members to and from the Colombian jungle and mountains to the negotiation table in Cuba. The trust that both parties invest in the ICRC – largely thanks to the organization’s decades of proximity to vulnerable communities – has allowed the incorporation of a number of humanitarian concerns in the peace process. These concerns include the existence of land mines and the need to deal with the issue of missing persons.

THE CHANGING HUMANITARIAN SECTOR

An increasingly divided and gridlocked geopolitical system appears unable to prevent or put an end to armed conflicts or avert conflict-related atrocities. As a result, violations of IHL persist. For instance, attacks on medical facilities continue even as States reaffirm the need to protect health care, for example in UN resolution 2286 (May 2016) or Resolution 4 adopted by the 32nd International Conference.

The humanitarian system faces difficulties in responding to the vast scale of needs generated by armed conflict. It grapples with access constraints and security concerns; for example, some violence-stricken areas in the Central African Republic, Somalia, Syria and Yemen are beyond the reach of most humanitarian agencies, including the UN. Humanitarian agencies also experience funding shortfalls: according to some estimates, humanitarian efforts as a whole are still underfunded, even though individual contributions are rising.

One initiative that aims to take humanitarian action further is the “Grand Bargain”, which commits donors to providing more flexible, multi-year funding with lighter reporting requirements, and aid agencies to greater transparency, collaboration and reduced management costs. As an active participant in discussions leading to the Grand Bargain, the ICRC, together with the International Federation, has influenced some of the agreements reached between agencies and donor governments. The ICRC is committed to moving this initiative forward, acting as a co-convenor, together with the Swedish government, of a Grand Bargain working group on non-earmarked funding.

IMPLICATIONS FOR CURRENT ICRC OPERATIONS

National Society and ICRC personnel often work in environments where they are highly exposed to risk. In Syria, for instance, the case of three ICRC delegates abducted in 2011 remains unresolved. In the past six years, 54 Syrian Arab Red Crescent staff/volunteers and eight from the Palestine Red Crescent Society’s branch in Syria have been killed in the performance of their duties.

To bolster acceptance for the ICRC’s work and its access to people in need, the ICRC will reinforce the capacity of its security management teams and engage in constant networking with all stakeholders; these efforts will also provide a framework for conducting activities in a way that will help ensure staff safety, in line with the ICRC’s duty of care. In addition, the ICRC will provide its staff with the information and training they need to coordinate the implementation of security measures with other Movement components.

Despite the difficulties, the ICRC will reach a global implementation rate of over 90% in 2016. This indicates not only the magnitude of humanitarian needs around the world, but also the ability of ICRC teams to implement the

institution’s ambitions. In the same way, the 2016 budget extensions – totaling CHF 71.2 million – reflect the ICRC’s resolve and capacity to respond to growing – and, at times, unforeseen – needs. There were budget extensions for the ICRC’s operations in: Syria, Libya and the Lake Chad region (comprising Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger), owing to improved access and critical needs in these contexts; Jordan, to meet the urgent needs of a surge in asylum-seekers at the Jordan-Syria border; Greece, in response to the influx of migrants; Burundi, to cover emergency efforts for people affected by political unrest; and Nagorno-Karabakh, following clashes between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

CHALLENGES FOR THE ICRC IN 2017

Quality of access and scope of action

Overall, the ICRC has been able to expand its activities for people affected by conflict or other violence, despite the difficult circumstances. Its delegations in Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Ukraine and Yemen have made gains in terms of their direct access to people in need. In many contexts, the ICRC is one of the few humanitarian agencies able to work on the ground. The ICRC will strive to maintain or gain access to vulnerable communities or individuals, especially in places where other organizations are unable to operate. When security concerns limit access, it will adapt its working and monitoring methods and develop innovative ways to maintain a degree of proximity to its beneficiaries while ensuring the safety of its staff.

People affected by the wars in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Yemen or elsewhere are in dire need of protection. Growing disrespect for IHL and the inability of an international system to bring about significant change in the plight of people, let alone peace, lead to the destruction of lives, infrastructure and hope. Therefore, the ICRC will continue to invest major efforts in boosting its capacity to protect civilians caught up in conflicts and other forms of violence, and improve their situation.

In 2017, the ICRC will have its largest field budget to date, amounting to CHF 1.612 billion. This increase is in line with the ICRC’s strategy of pursuing measured growth in response to the enormous scale of humanitarian needs. The ten largest operations are: Syria (CHF 178.1 million), South Sudan (CHF 126 million), Iraq (CHF 125 million), Afghanistan (CHF 93.4 million), Nigeria (CHF 81.7 million), Somalia (CHF 72.5 million), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (CHF 68.6 million), Ukraine (CHF 60.2 million), Israel and the occupied territories (CHF 49.7 million) and Yemen (CHF 48.5 million). Lebanon, the Central African Republic, Mali, Myanmar and Jordan (listed in order of budget size) will also host major operations.

The ICRC will strategically reduce its operations in a number of contexts, so that it can bolster its humanitarian action where it is more urgently needed. For example, its activities in Haiti will focus on supporting local ownership and sustainability of the response to humanitarian needs, with a view to closing the delegation in the country by the end of June. Meanwhile, other delegations will engage in synergy and share resources in order to work more efficiently. This will be the case for the regional delegations in Harare (Zimbabwe) and Pretoria (South Africa), for example, while the regional delegation in Abidjan (Côte d’Ivoire) will cover operations in Liberia as from July. The delegation in Ukraine plans to shift its priorities from emergency aid to activities

aiming for longer-term outcomes, and its budget will therefore be reduced. Activities will also be scaled down in Pakistan, where the ICRC plans to focus on partnership with local institutions, given the limited humanitarian space in which it can operate. All of these adjustments will allow the ICRC to allocate more resources for its efforts to mitigate the humanitarian consequences of armed conflicts in the Middle East and the Lake Chad region, situations of violence in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and certain contexts in Central America, and the presence of vulnerable migrants in Greece and other parts of Europe.

Contextualized multidisciplinary response

In 2017, the ICRC will continue to improve its ability to address the needs of people, particularly those with specific vulnerabilities (for example, in relation to gender, age or disability), by encouraging a multidisciplinary approach. It will once again pay particular attention to sexual violence in armed conflicts and other situations of violence: it will further analyse the occurrence of such abuse and develop ways to address it, seeking to overcome difficulties such as the phenomenon's invisibility, or the stigmatization of its victims.

The ICRC will further incorporate humanitarian diplomacy into its operations and reinforce measures to ensure it is accountable to its beneficiaries. As its work will continue to be predicated on direct contact with the people affected by armed conflict and other violence, the ICRC will strive to open more channels of communication with them. It will design its activities on the basis of the beneficiaries' views and needs, and seek to engage their participation in the different phases of project implementation.

Although IDPs will remain a priority, the ICRC will expand its activities for migrants, not only those in or headed for Europe, but also those in Africa, Central America and South and South-East Asia. Specifically, it will help migrants restore family links; lend its forensic expertise for efforts to identify the remains of migrants who died en route; and visit detained migrants to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Such activities will seek to complement, and be closely coordinated with, the work of the National Societies concerned and the International Federation.

The implementation of its Health Strategy 2014–2018 will continue to be an area of crucial importance for the ICRC. In 2017, the ICRC will deploy medical teams in 22 hospitals around the world, in order to provide essential services for wounded or sick people in areas affected by violence. Although the Health Care in Danger project will conclude in 2017, the ICRC will continue to work towards its objectives, so that the issue remains high on the agenda of the international community and of Movement partners, and that measures to safeguard the delivery of health care during emergencies continue to be promoted among States and other stakeholders.

Partnerships and coordination

With other Movement components, the ICRC will work to enhance coordination mechanisms within the Movement, in order to facilitate the implementation of larger-scale and more efficient humanitarian responses. This ambition is reflected in the effort invested by the ICRC, together with the International Federation, in the process of strengthening Movement coordination and cooperation.

The ICRC aims to serve as a key reference for protection issues within the Movement, and engage other Movement components in the development of a new strategy for restoring family links. Interaction with National Societies and the International Federation will seek to enhance, among other things, the Movement's management of security risks.

Partnerships with other organizations, from local NGOs to UN bodies, will be sought whenever joint efforts are likely to result in better services for people affected by an armed conflict or other form of violence, and whenever such partnerships do not jeopardize the ICRC's neutral, independent and impartial humanitarian action.

Dialogue with influential stakeholders

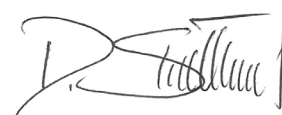
In order to gain greater access to people affected by armed conflict and other violence, and to advocate for their enhanced protection, the ICRC will maintain its dialogue with all pertinent parties, from soldiers to heads of State. It will pay close attention to how it is perceived by these parties, and endeavour to deepen their understanding of the value of its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. It will further develop its ability to collect and analyse protection data at delegation and regional levels, so that it can maintain a solid factual basis for its dialogue with all parties concerned.

The ICRC will keep pursuing initiatives to bolster the exchange of information and best practices between delegations and across regions. Such efforts are particularly relevant in the light of increasingly transnational phenomena such as migration, or confrontations between States and armed groups.

CONCLUSION

The ICRC's ambition to effectively and efficiently address growing humanitarian needs in 2017 will entail more financial resources than ever before. More importantly, it requires the organization's proximity to those contending with the consequences of fighting. Whenever I go to the field, I am struck by the fact that our teams are close to our beneficiaries. They are making a difference on a daily basis while working in extremely challenging environments.

In 2017, new crises may stretch our operational capacities. Security issues will hamper our ability to reach those affected. And bigger efforts and a more strategic focus will be invested in strengthening our capacity to protect, in order to make a real difference for people caught in the middle of hostilities. While the ICRC is well placed to overcome these challenges and to manage its expanded activities and internal changes, we need continued support from our donors: governments, National Societies, and the private sector. This support is crucial if we are to carry out meaningful and comprehensive humanitarian action in behalf of millions of people suffering from armed conflicts and other situations of violence.

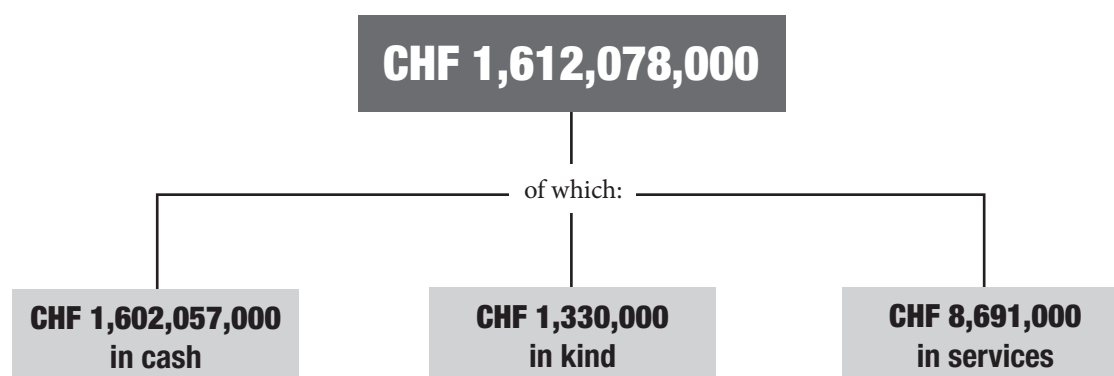


Dominik Stillhart
Director of Operations

APPEALS 2017: OPERATIONS

The International Committee of the Red Cross appeals for contributions to cover the costs of its operations in the field.

The ICRC *Appeals 2017: Operations* amount to:



ICRC operations are financed entirely through voluntary contributions from the States party to the Geneva Conventions, the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, private and public sources and supranational organizations.

ICRC BUDGET AND APPEAL STRUCTURE

- ▶ The 2017 budget is based on the objectives set for the year and aims to cover activities from 1 January to 31 December 2017. All ICRC budgets are established on a yearly basis.
- ▶ The ICRC budget and appeal structure is divided into that for operational (field) and headquarters activities. The ICRC seeks funding to cover the costs of its field activities worldwide through its *Appeals: Operations*; it uses the *Appeals: Headquarters* to seek funding for all activities carried out at its headquarters, including operational, legal, communication and administrative support for field activities, and other functions, such as resource mobilization human resource management, financial management, general services, risk allocations and investments.
- ▶ During the year, adjustments to the initial appeals are made in the form of budget extensions (Budget Extension Appeals) in response to unforeseen needs requiring increased humanitarian action. Special appeals on cross-cutting issues may also be launched.

STANDARD REPORTING SYSTEM

- ▶ In the course of the year, the ICRC issues Midterm, Annual and Special Reports to inform donors about the status of ICRC activities around the world. These reports feature qualitative and quantitative information from the field. Donors are also informed of evolving crises and other situations in different contexts through updates and other ad hoc documents.
- ▶ The ICRC issues Monthly and Quarterly Financial Updates, which inform donors of developments in the ICRC's budget, expenditure rate and contribution levels. Appendices to the Annual Report contain the financial statements, contributions made by each donor, the financial situation at the end of the year, and the costs associated with National Societies' seconding of staff to the ICRC.
- ▶ Financial and statistical data on the activities of the previous year are normally available as of mid-March, making it possible for the external auditor, Ernst & Young, to examine the ICRC's accounting records and financial statements and draft a report on these. The result of the audit of the field and headquarters activities is reported to the ICRC Assembly.

THE ICRC AROUND THE WORLD

APPEALS SUMMARY

GEOGRAPHICAL ZONE	TOTAL
AFRICA	CHF 648.9 MILLION
AMERICAS	CHF 83.7 MILLION
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	CHF 246.0 MILLION
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	CHF 134.7 MILLION
NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST	CHF 498.9 MILLION

	TOTAL
OPERATIONS	CHF 1,612.1 MILLION
HEADQUARTERS	CHF 206.7 MILLION

Delegations and missions in more than 80 countries

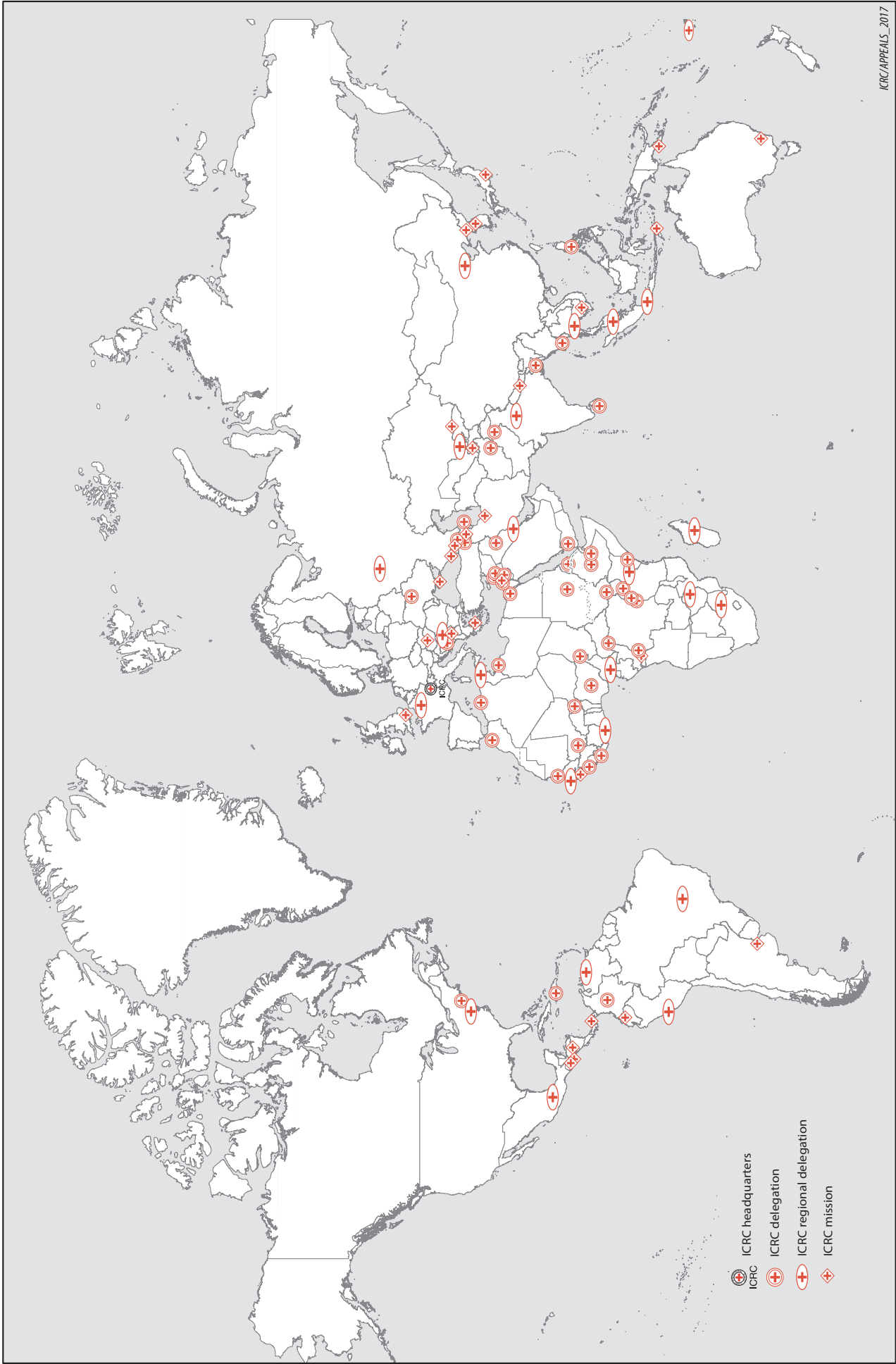
MOBILE STAFF: 2,186
RESIDENT STAFF (DAILY WORKERS NOT INCLUDED): 13,442

N.B. Figures in these tables are rounded off, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may lead to differences in rounded-off addition results.

SUMMARY OF THE BUDGET

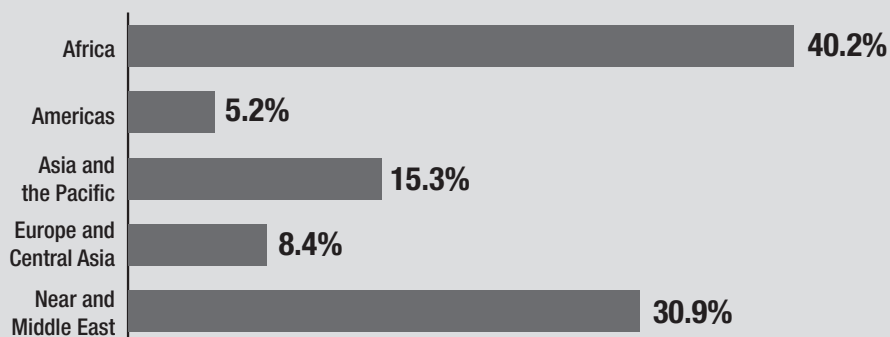
Figures in KCHF	PROGRAMME						PROGRAMME TOTALS			
	Protection	Assistance	Prevention	Cooperation with National Societies	General	TOTAL 2017 BUDGET	of which:	Total cash	Total kind	Total services
Africa	95,044	451,028	59,784	38,765	4,249	648,870		644,293	1,330	3,247
Americas	25,319	28,306	20,350	8,242	1,453	83,670		83,397	-	274
Asia and the Pacific	44,654	144,210	37,706	15,434	3,949	245,952		244,666	-	1,286
Europe and Central Asia	31,854	73,672	19,534	8,791	868	134,719		133,506	-	1,214
Near and Middle East	55,134	388,041	33,136	20,067	2,489	498,866		496,196	-	2,671
GRAND TOTAL	252,004	1,085,258	170,510	91,298	13,008	1,612,078		1,602,057	1,330	8,691
<i>of which overheads</i>	<i>15,380</i>	<i>66,155</i>	<i>10,406</i>	<i>5,572</i>	<i>794</i>	<i>98,307</i>				

N.B. Figures in these tables are rounded off, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may lead to differences in rounded-off addition results.

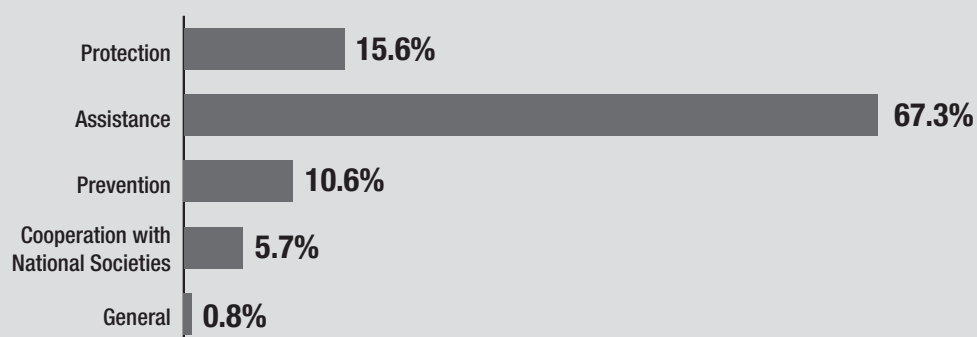


2017 BUDGET BY GEOGRAPHICAL ZONE

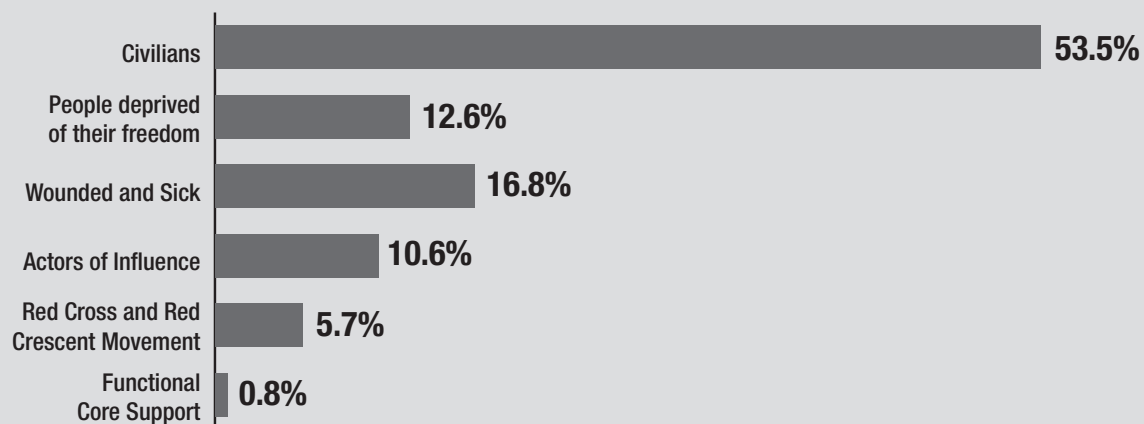
(as a percentage)

**2017 BUDGET BY PROGRAMME**

(as a percentage)

**2017 BUDGET BY TARGET POPULATION**

(as a percentage)



AFRICA BUDGET

Figures in KCHF

DELEGATION	PROGRAMME						
	Protection	Assistance	Prevention	Cooperation with National Societies	General	TOTAL 2017 BUDGET	of which overheads
Algeria	1,466	308	860	491	38	3,162	193
Burundi	3,419	5,171	1,141	760	97	10,589	646
Central African Republic	4,768	35,638	2,801	1,931	304	45,442	2,771
Chad	2,503	5,751	1,529	702	80	10,565	645
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	15,684	45,623	4,527	2,336	394	68,564	4,106
Eritrea	862	3,377	420	428	36	5,123	313
Ethiopia	4,431	10,419	3,446	1,350	191	19,837	1,211
Guinea	1,736	1,235	920	1,004	71	4,967	303
Liberia	603	354	915	1,328	55	3,254	199
Libya	2,478	13,689	2,822	3,269	51	22,309	1,362
Mali	4,931	33,644	3,198	1,377	275	43,425	2,650
Mauritania	1,278	1,757	663	483	49	4,229	258
Morocco	598	519	589	285	19	2,010	123
Niger	2,789	26,175	1,767	1,137	220	32,088	1,958
Nigeria	9,078	64,772	4,233	3,191	379	81,653	4,983
Rwanda	2,662	1,412	967	593	58	5,693	347
Somalia	4,728	60,955	3,983	2,610	256	72,533	4,427
South Sudan	8,822	104,530	7,382	4,787	475	125,996	7,690
Sudan	2,176	3,244	2,500	1,783	97	9,801	598
Uganda	2,904	-	720	713	62	4,399	268
Abidjan (regional)	2,574	4,215	2,180	1,771	134	10,876	664
Antananarivo (regional)	926	1,736	385	390	42	3,480	212
Dakar (regional)	1,882	3,420	1,921	1,075	146	8,443	515
Harare (regional)	2,017	2,871	1,489	968	74	7,420	453
Nairobi (regional)	3,064	3,469	3,271	1,008	391	11,203	684
Pretoria (regional)	939	104	1,291	631	42	3,006	183
Tunis (regional)	2,113	2,893	793	430	66	6,296	384
Yaoundé (regional)	3,612	13,746	3,071	1,928	148	22,505	1,374
TOTAL (in KCHF)	95,044	451,028	59,784	38,765	4,249	648,870	39,521

N.B. Figures in these tables are rounded off, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may lead to differences in rounded-off addition results.

AMERICAS BUDGET

DELEGATION	PROGRAMME						
	Protection	Assistance	Prevention	Cooperation with National Societies	General	TOTAL 2017 BUDGET	<i>of which overheads</i>
Colombia	9,212	13,158	3,315	2,044	636	28,364	1,731
Haiti	507	304	310	467	19	1,607	98
Brasilia (regional)	2,177	1,717	2,728	1,405	135	8,162	498
Caracas (regional)	2,427	757	1,599	1,351	96	6,229	380
Lima (regional)	2,021	801	1,822	899	125	5,668	346
Mexico City (regional)	6,636	11,433	3,090	1,344	407	22,910	1,398
Washington (regional)	2,339	137	4,431	733	36	7,675	468
New York	-	-	3,056	-	-	3,056	187
TOTAL (in KCHF)	25,319	28,306	20,350	8,242	1,453	83,670	5,107

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ASIA AND THE PACIFIC BUDGET

Figures in KCHF

DELEGATION	PROGRAMME						
	Protection	Assistance	Prevention	Cooperation with National Societies	General	TOTAL 2017 BUDGET	of which overheads
Afghanistan	15,204	69,905	5,162	2,172	990	93,433	5,702
Bangladesh	2,156	4,939	1,473	692	159	9,419	575
Myanmar	6,203	22,060	2,952	2,182	460	33,857	2,066
Pakistan	1,499	9,606	3,634	2,128	217	17,084	1,043
Philippines	4,148	9,006	2,760	1,072	325	17,311	1,056
Sri Lanka	3,766	4,478	852	385	118	9,599	586
Bangkok (regional)	3,934	5,039	3,298	1,181	494	13,945	851
Beijing (regional)	210	9,161	5,187	1,497	99	16,154	986
Jakarta (regional)	537	400	2,596	777	49	4,360	266
Kuala Lumpur (regional)	1,554	947	3,321	700	166	6,687	408
New Delhi (regional)	2,970	6,265	3,600	1,110	753	14,697	897
Suva (regional)	2,473	2,404	2,871	1,539	119	9,407	574
TOTAL (in KCHF)	44,654	144,210	37,706	15,434	3,949	245,952	15,011

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EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA BUDGET

Figures in KCHF

DELEGATION	PROGRAMME						
	Protection	Assistance	Prevention	Cooperation with National Societies	General	TOTAL 2017 BUDGET	of which overheads
Armenia	723	1,303	539	750	62	3,376	206
Azerbaijan	3,003	5,933	978	652	80	10,647	650
Georgia	2,075	4,869	870	301	86	8,200	500
Ukraine	7,608	47,035	3,417	1,921	259	60,241	3,677
Moscow (regional)	2,361	7,356	3,402	1,674	88	14,882	908
Paris (regional)	6,347	1,128	2,657	745	35	10,912	666
Tashkent (regional)	3,367	5,777	2,410	1,307	132	12,993	793
Western Balkans (regional)	3,856	271	684	753	81	5,646	345
Brussels	146	-	3,113	261	14	3,535	216
London	2,368	-	1,464	425	30	4,287	262
TOTAL (in KCHF)	31,854	73,672	19,534	8,791	868	134,719	8,222

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NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST BUDGET

Figures in KCHF

DELEGATION	PROGRAMME						
	Protection	Assistance	Prevention	Cooperation with National Societies	General	TOTAL 2017 BUDGET	of which overheads
Egypt	562	1,439	1,085	543	106	3,734	228
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1,239	1,652	2,170	418	62	5,541	338
Iraq	17,165	98,319	7,657	1,451	404	124,997	7,629
Israel and the Occupied Territories	16,415	23,542	6,531	2,933	260	49,682	3,032
Jordan	3,355	25,102	3,274	1,418	607	33,756	2,060
Lebanon	5,055	37,372	2,149	3,331	299	48,206	2,942
Syrian Arab Republic	4,280	164,648	3,025	5,825	326	178,104	10,870
Yemen	4,927	35,482	4,653	3,216	212	48,490	2,959
Kuwait (regional)	2,135	486	2,591	931	213	6,356	388
TOTAL (in KCHF)	55,134	388,041	33,136	20,067	2,489	498,866	30,447

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ICRC MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND DESCRIPTIONS OF PROGRAMMES



Juba, South Sudan. People collect clean drinking water at a distribution point. To curb the spread of Cholera, the ICRC set up water-distribution points and a water treatment facility. | Alyona Synenko/ICRC

ICRC corporate management framework

Institutional strategy
Key success factors/areas of risk
Comprehensive analysis and multidisciplinary
and complementary approaches
Modes of action
Levels of intervention
Result-based management
Coordination
Services at headquarters
Target populations in field operations

Programme descriptions

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ICRC field structure

Regional breakdown
Operations worldwide

Planning and Budgets

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Levels of earmarking
Contributions in kind/cash for kind
Contributions in services

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Overview
Cost type accounting

Internal control system

Internal audit

External audit

Annexes

The ICRC's operational approach to result-based management: improving humanitarian action
The ICRC's operational approach to children
The ICRC's operational approach to internal displacement

ICRC CORPORATE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGY

The ICRC's overall humanitarian mission, as an "impartial, neutral and independent organization" rooted in IHL, 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 is part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

The organization's four-year strategy is publicly available on its website and in its yearly *Appeal: Headquarters*. The strategy assesses opportunities and challenges facing the organization, 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. It clearly states the values and principles guiding the ICRC's action and approach.

KEY SUCCESS FACTORS/AREAS OF RISK

The ICRC's six key success factors/areas of risk, which are laid out in the institutional risk management framework, are 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 resource capacity and mobility
- ▶ three factors related mainly to the "external environment" (external key success factors/areas of risk): the ICRC's access (to victims); its reputation/acceptance among conflict parties and other key stakeholders; and its positioning in terms of the space it occupies within the humanitarian landscape, its perceived added value, and its capacity to influence international policy

The ICRC encounters risks and opportunities related to each factor; by influencing these, the ICRC can reduce its vulnerability to the risks and capitalize on the opportunities, thus improving its response to the needs of people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence.

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. These aim to ensure the organization's efficient management according to available resources and priorities, enable it to continue to demonstrate its added value, and thus preserve its reputation. Annual reviews are submitted to the ICRC Assembly.

COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES

The ICRC endeavours to respond to the humanitarian needs arising from armed conflicts and other violence in the most timely, humane and professional way possible. Each situation requires thorough analysis – a sensitive, but objective assessment of the scope of people's needs and vulnerabilities and their strengths – for the design and implementation of tailored and efficient humanitarian responses.

Before the ICRC takes action, it carries out an in-depth analysis – considering local, regional and global dynamics – to reach a comprehensive depiction of the situation, the points of view of the people affected (e.g. residents, migrants, IDPs, people deprived of their freedom, and other specifically vulnerable people/groups – be they women, girls, men or boys), the actors present, and other relevant factors. This enables the ICRC to identify the problems, their causes and consequences, as well as the people adversely affected and their specific needs, vulnerabilities and strengths. Thus, the ICRC seeks the direct involvement of those affected to ensure that these factors are all accounted for in the definition of its activities. The ICRC also strives to ensure the coherence of its efforts in the medium and long term.

The ICRC works to defend individual rights by fostering respect by the authorities and other actors of their obligations, and by responding to needs, through neutral, impartial and independent action. The organization combines five modes of action in its overall strategy 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 violence. The ICRC's work is grouped into four programmes (protection, assistance, prevention and cooperation) and seeks to prevent the causes of human suffering and to alleviate it where it already exists, as well as to strengthen the Movement, as a network. Through these programmes, the ICRC promotes the adoption of and respect for legal norms, makes confidential representations in the event that obligations are not fulfilled or laws are violated, provides people with emergency assistance, builds/supports mechanisms for the delivery of essential goods/services, such as water, health and medical care, and activities to help people regain their economic security, and launches communication campaigns. Effective monitoring and critical evaluation, drawing on lessons learnt, are also crucial to these processes, as is coordination with the numerous actors present in the complex humanitarian scenes in which the ICRC operates.

To carry out comprehensive analyses, set objectives and define and implement plans of action, the ICRC works with multidisciplinary teams composed of specialists and general staff.

MODES OF ACTION

The ICRC uses the following modes of action:

- ▶ persuasion: confidential representations to the authorities that aim at convincing them to enhance respect for IHL and/or other fundamental rules protecting persons in situations of violence and to take measures to improve the circumstances of such people
- ▶ mobilization: activities aimed at prevailing on third parties to influence the behaviour or actions of the authorities, to support them, or to directly provide services to people in need
- ▶ support: activities aimed at providing assistance to the authorities so that they are better able to fulfil their functions and responsibilities, including with regard to the maintenance of existing systems
- ▶ substitution: activities to directly provide services to people in need, often in place of authorities who are not able or not willing to do so
- ▶ denunciation (resorted to by the ICRC only in exceptional circumstances and under strict conditions): public

declarations regarding repeated 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.

The ICRC employs these different modes of action depending on the situation, the problems encountered and the objectives to be achieved. The ICRC aims to make the relevant actors aware of their responsibilities, and to foster compliance with these. It does not limit itself to one of mode of action; rather, 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 populations affected: at the level of the individual or the community, of the local authorities, and of institutions/regulatory frameworks.

RESULT-BASED MANAGEMENT

On the basis of its analysis of the given situation, and often within a longer-term strategy, the ICRC defines objectives with plans of action and indicators for the coming year for each context where it operates. The plans of action and indicators describe how the ICRC aims to work towards its objectives. Objectives, plans of action and indicators are organized according to target populations and list activities according to programme; the accounting system is structured accordingly. Of course, changes in the situation during the year may necessitate changes in the plans and targeted results.

ICRC Appeals provide donors with information on these objectives, 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's planning and project implementation processes take place according to the ICRC's result-based approach to management, where the organization is focused on the expected results for beneficiaries at each stage of the management cycle, as opposed to project implementation and budget control at piecemeal levels (see *Annex 1: The ICRC's approach to result-based management – improving humanitarian action* for more information).

COORDINATION

Besides its close coordination and cooperation with its Movement partners, notably with National Societies and the International Federation, the ICRC coordinates its humanitarian response with other relevant actors – be they State or non-State authorities, UN agencies, international, regional, national or faith-based organizations – and acknowledges that such work is complex because of the diversity of humanitarian actors.

Through its participation in coordination meetings at regional and field level, as well as bilateral discussions, the

ICRC seeks to contribute to: providing the best possible protection and assistance for people affected by armed conflict and other violence; avoiding gaps and duplication; and ensuring that any humanitarian response supports the people's own recovery and resilience-building efforts. It emphasizes that the needs of violence victims should be met by the organizations best placed to do so in operational terms, including in terms of existing skills, available capabilities, access and funding in the context concerned.

The ICRC shares with other humanitarian actors – to the extent compatible with its neutral, impartial and independent stance and its commitment to confidentiality – its analysis of the context or security situation, results of needs assessments, and technical expertise. To preserve its strictly humanitarian approach, the ICRC favours interaction with humanitarian actors operational on the ground and refrains from being associated with any approach that involves objectives that are anything other than humanitarian. This has been useful in situations in which the UN plays a strong political role or is engaged in peace operations alongside humanitarian work. While the ICRC participates as a "standing invitee" in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and as an observer in Humanitarian Country Teams' clusters and other fora, it remains outside the set-up of UN agencies and the cluster system.

The organization also maintains relations – ranging from coordination to partnerships – with many other international actors, including the humanitarian branches of regional inter-governmental organizations and international NGOs and their consortia, such as the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies; it engages with them on humanitarian issues, coordination and policy-making.

SERVICES AT HEADQUARTERS

In setting its headquarters objectives and plans of action, the ICRC has defined a standardized list of six services, divided into three broad categories.

- Guidance
 - Environment scanning/analysis
 - Policy and guidelines/Research and development: services that formulate policies and strategic positions and ensure that they are implemented in a coherent manner (monitoring and follow-up), or that develop specific expertise for transfer to units and divisions at headquarters and in the field
- Internal support
 - Corporate support: services aimed at all units and divisions at headquarters and in the field and which provide back-office support to ensure that the organization runs smoothly
 - Support for action: services that support units and divisions at headquarters, as well as field delegations, in fulfilling their specific mission in a given context
- External interaction
 - External relations/Humanitarian diplomacy/Mobilization: services that manage relations with the various actors in the ICRC's environment; undertake diplomatic *démarches* and representations; raise awareness of key humanitarian issues and promote the organization's position

- Services and products: services and products aimed at National Societies, international organizations and NGOs, governments and States, and at beneficiaries/individuals

TARGET POPULATIONS IN FIELD OPERATIONS

In setting its field objectives and plans of action, the ICRC has defined a standardized list of five target groups, divided into two broad categories.

- ▶ Affected populations/persons are individuals or segments of the population suffering the direct and/or indirect effects of a confirmed or emerging armed conflict or of other violence. They do not or no longer take a direct part in the hostilities or violence. The aim of ICRC action for such people is to ensure that they are respected and protected and to alleviate the suffering caused by the situation, in accordance with the provisions of IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in situations of armed conflict or other violence. 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 otherwise affected during an armed conflict or other violence
 - **people deprived of their freedom:**
all individuals deprived of their freedom, with a special focus on those held in connection with an armed conflict or other violence and/or with other particular sources of vulnerability
 - **the wounded and sick:**
people – civilians or weapon bearers – injured or suffering from disease or otherwise in need of medical assistance or care in armed conflict or other violence
- ▶ The second category comprises actors of influence and the Movement. The ICRC works with influential individuals or institutions to promote full respect for IHL or other fundamental rules protecting people in situations of violence, and to ensure that the people in need receive protection and assistance.
 - **actors of influence:**
Certain individuals or institutions have a capacity to stop or prevent the violation of IHL or other fundamental rules protecting people in situations of violence, and to protect or aid those affected when humanitarian problems arise. These actors are also in a position to facilitate (or hinder) the ICRC's access to people and/or foster acceptance of the ICRC's work. This category includes political authorities, armed, police and security forces, and non-State armed groups, the media, associations of various kinds, NGOs, community leaders, religious authorities and other opinion-shapers, economic entities, academic institutions, the youth and other representatives of civil society.
 - **the Movement:**
Besides the ICRC, the Movement comprises the National Societies and their International Federation. There are around 190 National Societies in the world, carrying out humanitarian services for the benefit of the community. The ICRC considers the

National Society its primary local partner in each country, sharing the same Fundamental Principles and working in partnership with it while at the same time contributing to further enhancing its emergency preparedness and response capacities. Partnership with National Societies is a valuable asset towards obtaining the best possible access to beneficiaries and delivering a relevant humanitarian response, and is one of the key features of the ICRC's cooperation within the Movement.

Particular concerns

In helping protect the life and dignity of people affected by armed conflicts and other violence, the ICRC implements an “all victims” approach, aiming to reach as many of those in need as possible, regardless of their status. Nonetheless, the ICRC recognizes that people experience violence differently, depending on certain factors, such as gender, age, disability and diversity. These factors may independently or jointly exacerbate people's vulnerabilities; their capacities to cope with the threats in their environment – for example, through protection and assistance mechanisms put in place by the State or other actors – may also be compromised.

The ICRC has continuously worked to strengthen its response to the specific needs of women, girls and boys affected by conflict; it has also progressively expanded its work for people with disabilities, moving from focusing on physical rehabilitation for people with mobility impairments (mainly mine victims) towards covering a wider range of people with physical disabilities. In 2015, the organization set out to develop a comprehensive approach that takes account of gender, age, disability and diversity and how they compound people's vulnerabilities. This approach does not consider any specific group inherently vulnerable; rather, it uses the aforementioned factors as starting points for understanding who is vulnerable to which particular risk at a particular time. The ICRC seeks to further its understanding of the social, economic and cultural roles and responsibilities attributed to men, women, boys and girls, people of different ages, those with disabilities, and minorities in a given context. Its primary goal is to address these people's specific needs during the violence, and not to promote equal rights and change social/cultural norms, which fall outside the organization's mandate and mission.

While the ICRC already considers the points above in the design and implementation of its activities, the extent to which this is done depends largely on the competencies and interest of managers and staff members. Hence, with the development of this approach, the ICRC is endeavouring to ensure that, moving forward, its activities are sensitive to gender, age, disability and diversity. Presently, it is working to enhance internal understanding of these issues and to develop performance indicators to measure the organization's progress; in operationalizing the approach, the ICRC will focus on four areas: dignity, access, participation and the “do no harm” principle.

As the ICRC aims to provide a comprehensive humanitarian response for all populations affected by armed conflict or other violence, neither its programmes, nor their corresponding budgets are designed to cater solely to one of the specific groups described above (see *Contributions* below).

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTIONS

ICRC programmes aim to respond to the diverse humanitarian needs arising from armed conflicts and other violence, in line with the organization's mission. The means by which a programme is implemented are called activities; ICRC programmes involve a wide range of activities that fall within the ICRC's specific areas of expertise and often require particular professional skills. ICRC operations are structured into four main programmes: protection, assistance, prevention and cooperation.

PROTECTION

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

The beneficiaries include, *inter alia*, resident and displaced civilians, vulnerable migrants, people deprived of their freedom (in particular POWs, security detainees, internees and other people at risk of being subject to ill-treatment or substandard living conditions), people separated from their relatives because of conflict, violence or other circumstances, such as natural disasters or migration, and missing persons and their families. Fighters and other persons participating in the hostilities also indirectly benefit from the ICRC's work in this domain, particularly in relation to the organization's advocacy on prohibiting certain weapons and tactics of warfare.

As a neutral, impartial 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 armed conflict or other situations of violence. In response to violations of these rules, the ICRC endeavours, 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, support the authorities in implementing them and conduct follow-up activities.

Protection of the civilian population

Protection activities for the civilian population involve:

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

Restoring family links

Family-links services encompass a broad range of activities aiming to: prevent family members from becoming separated; enable relatives to contact each other; reunite families; and clarify the fates of missing people and to prevent more incidents of people becoming unaccounted for. The Movement's worldwide family-links network – composed of the services of the National Societies and the ICRC – helps people reconnect with relatives who had become separated from them as a result of circumstances that require a humanitarian response; the network's efforts include:

- ▶ organizing the exchange of family news (through various means, such as RCMs, telephones, satellite phones, radio broadcasts and the internet)
- ▶ tracing people separated from their families, including vulnerable adults and minors (unaccompanied and separated children, children associated with weapon bearers, etc.)
- ▶ registering and keeping track of individuals to prevent their disappearance and enable their families to be informed about their whereabouts
- ▶ reuniting and repatriating people
- ▶ facilitating family visits to persons deprived of their freedom
- ▶ collecting, managing and forwarding information on deaths
- ▶ issuing ICRC travel documents for people who, owing to conflict, violence, migration or other circumstances, are unable to obtain or renew documents that would permit them to travel, in order for them to return to their country of origin, be reunited with their family or be resettled in a third country

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 armed conflict, other violence or migration, and thereby help alleviate the suffering caused to their relatives by the uncertainty surrounding their fate. The ICRC pursues a strictly humanitarian approach to the issue, which involves:

- ▶ supporting the development of normative frameworks, including for engaging in activities aimed at preventing disappearances, and encouraging governments to enact or implement legislation to prevent people from becoming unaccounted for, to ascertain the fate and whereabouts of missing persons through appropriate mechanisms and measures, and to protect and support the families of missing persons
- ▶ working with families of missing persons and with the relevant authorities and organizations to accelerate the tracing process, including by: providing technical advice to national authorities; chairing coordination mechanisms between former conflict parties; collecting tracing requests; providing support for the collection and management of ante-mortem data and the recovery and identification of human remains; promoting best practices in forensics as they relate to the search for the missing; and publishing and updating lists of persons reported missing or pictures of people looking for their relatives
- ▶ in close cooperation with the Assistance Division, assessing the multifaceted needs (e.g. psychosocial, economic, legal, administrative) of families of missing persons and the local resources available to meet those needs, and helping address them in close coordination

with the authorities, National Societies, NGOs, family associations and other service providers

Protection of people deprived of their freedom

The objective of the ICRC's activities for people deprived of their freedom is to ensure that their physical and mental integrity is fully respected and that their living conditions and treatment are in line with IHL and other fundamental rules and internationally recognized standards. The ICRC strives to prevent forced disappearances or extrajudicial executions, ill-treatment and other failures to respect fundamental judicial guarantees. It also aims to support the authorities in preventing and addressing situations of overcrowding, and, whenever necessary, takes action to improve living conditions and treatment. These involve:

- ▶ 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 detainees and having discussions in private with them, assessing their living conditions and treatment and identifying any shortcomings and humanitarian needs
- ▶ monitoring individual detainees (for specific protection, medical or other purposes)
- ▶ re-establishing and maintaining family contact (such as by facilitating family visits or forwarding RCMs)
- ▶ fostering a confidential and meaningful dialogue with the authorities at all levels regarding any problems of a humanitarian nature that may arise and the action and resources required to improve the situation
- ▶ under specific conditions, providing material assistance to detainees, implementing technical interventions, or engaging in cooperation with the authorities on specific issues and supporting them in undertaking reform processes

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 its field of interest and to all premises and facilities used by and for them
- ▶ 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 field of interest must be notified individually to the ICRC, or the ICRC must be able to draw up lists of their names to enable the individual follow-up of such people

Forensic services

Forensic services are designed to ensure the proper and dignified management of human remains and help clarify the fate of the missing. They also aim to develop and promote best practices in the field of forensic science and ensure compliance with them. Such services include:

- ▶ the management, analysis and documentation of human remains, including the management of gravesites, by both experts and first-responders following conflicts, other violence, migration or natural disasters
- ▶ facilitating the proper search for and recovery and identification of human remains to help resolve cases of missing persons

- ▶ the collection, management and use of ante-mortem data and biological reference (DNA) samples for purposes such as identifying human remains
- ▶ training and other support for building forensic capacities
- ▶ technical advice to national authorities and other stakeholders

The forensic services will be transformed into a unit within the Protection Division as of January 2017, and its budget and objectives will be fully integrated into that of the Division as of 2018. For 2017, however, such services will still be reported on as assistance objectives and plans of action.

ASSISTANCE

The ICRC's assistance activities address the consequences of violations of IHL or other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and other violence, and aim at helping people maintain adequate standards of living, in line with their social/cultural contexts; these activities may also tackle the causes and circumstances of such violations by reducing people's risk exposure.

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. They receive this help until they are able to address their needs independently or the authorities are able to do so.

Economic security

These activities are designed to help violence-affected individuals, households or communities cover their essential needs and expenditures in a sustainable manner, given the physiological, environmental and cultural requirements. The activities are planned and implemented according to the beneficiaries' needs and capacities and come in three broad forms:

- ▶ Relief activities cover people's most urgent needs in the immediate aftermath of a shock; the objective is to protect lives and livelihoods by providing people with the goods and/or services essential for their survival when they can no longer obtain these through their own means
- ▶ Livelihood-support activities aim to re-establish or enhance livelihoods of violence-affected groups by helping restore, protect or enhance their means of production
- ▶ Structural-support activities aim to contribute to restoring or building the capacities of service providers in violence-affected areas, and consequently, to help them support the affected population's ability to maintain their livelihoods (such as agricultural or livestock services)

Water and habitat

These activities are designed to ensure access to water and to a safe living environment.

During an acute crisis, essential infrastructure may be 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 implementing projects when necessary, in both urban and rural contexts, the ICRC helps ensure access to water and safe living 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 essential services through initiatives taken in conjunction with the authorities and/or through specific programmes. The ICRC aims to implement sustainable strategies to meet the needs of the affected population, even during emergency situations.

Health

In line with the organization's public health approach, the ICRC's health-care activities are designed to meet the needs of people affected by armed conflict or other violence; the main priorities of the unit – as outlined in the ICRC's Health Strategy 2014-2018 – are as follows:

- ▶ First aid and surgical care for the weapon-wounded, health care for people deprived of their freedom and physical rehabilitation for people with impaired mobility remain areas of expertise in which the ICRC leads innovative practice and sets standards.
- ▶ The ICRC responds to new and emerging health needs of people affected by armed conflicts and other violence; the ICRC response is adapted and prioritized according to needs and to the context and includes providing mental health and psychosocial support, care for victims of sexual violence and management of non-communicable diseases.
- ▶ The ICRC ensures a continuum of care and an integrated approach that covers first aid, primary health care, hospital care, health care in detention and physical rehabilitation in armed conflicts and other violence.
- ▶ The ICRC ensures the highest possible quality of health care in line with appropriate standards that are adapted to the specific contexts, the health impact of these activities is monitored and evaluated.
- ▶ The health needs of people affected by armed conflicts and other violence are addressed with the enhanced integration of health services into other ICRC activities.

The ICRC remains committed to the Health Care in Danger project, and undertakes a range of efforts to contribute to preventing and responding to the violence affecting health-care personnel, infrastructure and transport services.

Weapon contamination

The ICRC's responses to weapon contamination are designed primarily to reduce the dangers for communities living in areas affected by landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war or by chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) weapons or agents; the organization also seeks to ensure that its work in contaminated environments is carried out safely.

The ICRC works with National Societies and the domestic authorities responsible for activities in this field, and may provide training, mentoring and other support to help them develop their long-term capabilities. Responses are adapted to each situation and can comprise a range of activities across ICRC programmes. This involves:

- ▶ collecting, managing and analysing data on incidents, victims and contaminated areas
- ▶ raising awareness of risks, liaising with communities and clearance/decontamination operators and promoting IHL provisions relating to weapon use
- ▶ contributing to risk reduction: weapon contamination and the risk/presence of CBRN agents are included as potential sources of vulnerability in assessments and

planning for protection and assistance programmes; the aim is to help ensure that communities exposed to contaminated areas are able to carry on with their daily activities and are not forced to take risks in order to survive

- ▶ survey and clearance: as a priority, the ICRC seeks to mobilize actors capable of clearing mines, explosive remnants of war or CBRN agents from contaminated environments, in line with international mine-action standards; in exceptional cases and particularly in areas of urgent humanitarian concern or where it has sole access, the ICRC, in line with strict criteria, may deploy specialist teams to conduct short-term contamination surveys and clearance tasks
- ▶ supporting States Parties to weapons treaties in fulfilling their obligations: the ICRC provides technical support to authorities willing to destroy their obsolete ammunitions stockpiles according to their conventional obligations

PREVENTION

Prevention activities aim to foster an environment conducive to respect for the lives and dignity of those who may be affected by armed conflict or other violence, and 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, helping advance the implementation of IHL and other relevant bodies of law, and promoting acceptance of the ICRC's work.

Promotion and implementation of IHL

These activities aim to promote universal participation in IHL treaties and the adoption by States of legislative, administrative and practical measures and mechanisms to give effect to these instruments at national level. They also aim to ensure that proposals to develop domestic laws do not undermine existing IHL. Implementation activities aim to foster compliance with IHL during armed conflicts and to ensure that national authorities, international organizations, the armed forces and other weapon bearers, including non-State armed groups, understand the law applicable in such situations and abide by it. These involve:

- ▶ promoting IHL treaties by making representations to the relevant authorities, providing training in IHL, contributing to capacity-building efforts, and drafting technical documents and guidelines to help further national implementation
- ▶ providing legal advice and technical support for the national implementation of IHL, and undertaking studies and supporting technical assessments of the compatibility of national legislation with this body of law
- ▶ facilitating the exchange of information on national IHL implementation measures, including through a publicly available database on national legislation and case law; translating existing IHL texts and materials into different languages
- ▶ promoting the creation of national IHL committees and supporting existing ones

- ▶ encouraging and helping authorities to integrate IHL into the doctrine, education and training of national armed forces (international rules and standards for policing and international human rights law, in the case of police and security forces), and into the training and academic programmes for future leaders and opinion-makers
- ▶ developing and implementing approaches for influencing the attitudes and actions of political authorities and weapon bearers
- ▶ reinforcing links with academic circles to consolidate a network of IHL experts and developing partnerships with institutes and research centres specializing in IHL

Development and clarification of IHL

These activities aim to promote the adoption of new treaties and instruments or the clarification of IHL-related concepts in order to make the law more effective and to respond to needs arising from technological progress and the changing nature of armed conflict. The ICRC also analyses the development of customary IHL by assessing State practice. These involve:

- ▶ taking part in meetings of experts and diplomatic conferences held to develop new treaties or other legal instruments
- ▶ monitoring developments, conducting studies, producing articles and guidance documents, organizing expert meetings and drafting proposals
- ▶ promoting acceptance by governments and other key stakeholders of the ICRC's positions on emerging IHL-related issues

Communication

The following complementary communication approaches are key to preventive action and facilitate ICRC access to its intended beneficiaries:

- ▶ public communication that 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 and of the Movement
- ▶ direct engagement with the affected/beneficiary communities, to provide them with information in a timely, transparent and accountable manner
- ▶ processes to scan the humanitarian environment at global, regional and local level, with a view to identifying, understanding and addressing perceptions and issues with an impact on the ICRC's ability to operate
- ▶ development of 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 for victims of armed conflict
- ▶ enhancement of communication capacities of National Societies and strengthened public positioning of the Movement as a whole
- ▶ production – and translation into different languages – of digital, print and audio-visual communication materials to support and raise awareness of the ICRC's activities; increased digital engagement with the general public and specific groups

Weapon-related issues

The ICRC promotes measures to prohibit the use of weapons – including CBRN weapons or agents – that have indiscriminate

effects or cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering. This includes promoting the application of existing IHL on the use of weapons and the development of additional norms in response to the field realities witnessed by the ICRC or the emergence of new technologies. These involve:

- ▶ making representations to governments and weapon bearers
- ▶ providing an IHL-based perspective on weapon-related issues in national and international fora
- ▶ holding meetings of military, legal, technical, medical 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 implementation of treaties such as the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and providing an IHL-based perspective in meetings on relevant arms treaties
- ▶ offering 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

COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Cooperation activities aim to: support National Societies – primarily of countries affected or likely to be affected by armed conflict or other violence – in building their operational capacities; promote operational partnerships between the ICRC and with National Societies in their own countries and with those working internationally; and encourage regular dialogue and coordination within the Movement on common concerns. These involve drawing up and implementing the policies of the Movement that are adopted during its statutory meetings, such as the International Conferences, and encouraging National Societies to adhere at all times to the Fundamental Principles. These activities are geared towards optimizing the Movement's humanitarian work by capitalizing on complementary mandates and skills.

Written agreements formalize the partnerships – in whatever form they take – and ensure that the objectives and the parameters of the working relationship are clear to each partner. Financial, administrative and reporting procedures form an integral part of such agreements. This ensures that the resources made available to the Movement are coordinated and managed in ways that ensure maximum benefit is derived for the beneficiaries.

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

Helping build the response capacity of National Societies in their own countries

The ICRC's support for National Societies covers several areas; in particular:

- ▶ promotion of IHL and of the Fundamental Principles, ideals and activities among both internal and external target groups
- ▶ preparations for and delivery of health care and relief services in armed conflict and other violence

- identification of and responses to the challenges National Societies face in ensuring operational access and acceptance in all contexts (Safer Access Framework)
- restoring family links through the worldwide family-links network, according to the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement and its corresponding implementation plan
- activities to address risks linked to weapon contamination
- 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, and for its own development. The ICRC provides various forms of support – mobilization, technical, logistical and material assistance.

The ICRC's support is offered in the spirit of a mutually beneficial partnership. The ICRC also provides this support in close coordination with the International Federation, as activities are carried out as part of each National Society's long-term development.

Operational partnerships with National Societies in their own countries

The ICRC and National Societies select activities for joint implementation that best fit in each of their own plans and strategies, preserve their abilities to function as independent institutions and contribute to strengthening operational capacities. The National Society's autonomy in managing such activities may vary, and is contingent on the situation on the ground.

Operational partnerships with National Societies working internationally

Many National Societies have the resources and willingness to work internationally with the ICRC, and contribute in cash or in kind or by providing personnel, and other forms of support for operational management. The ICRC has two forms of partnership and management procedures with National Societies working internationally. Integrated Partnerships are designed for situations where a project carried out by a National Society working internationally is an integral part of the ICRC's own objectives, and the National Society is integrated into the ICRC's operational management framework. Coordinated Activities, on the other hand, are 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 and its Supplementary Measures.

In recent years, the ICRC has been investing in developing further partnerships with National Societies working internationally. It has put in place innovative and flexible partnerships in several contexts.

Coordination within the Movement

All the types of cooperation outlined above may occur simultaneously. 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 violence

and their direct consequences. It assumes the role of "lead agency" for the Movement's operations in accordance with the Movement's Statutes and the Seville Agreement and its Supplementary Measures, and in consultation with the National Society of the country concerned. In such situations, coordination mechanisms covering all the Red Cross and Red Crescent institutions active on the ground are established.

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 strives to improve its efforts in this vein by working with the National Society of the country as its natural primary partner or as a co-lead of the Movement response. Country-level memoranda of understanding defining the roles and responsibilities of each Movement component in all situations – during periods of emergencies, conflict, transition and peace – have been developed in several contexts and have proven effective in bringing about 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. With the International Federation, the ICRC leads a process of strengthening Movement coordination and cooperation, with the active participation of National Societies.

GENERAL

This section covers all activities related to the functioning of ICRC delegations, but which should not be allocated to another programme; such activities include management, internal control and certain strategic negotiations.

ICRC FIELD STRUCTURE

The ICRC has developed a broad network of delegations around the world. This network enables the ICRC to respond in a timely, efficient and adequate manner to the humanitarian needs resulting from armed conflict and other violence, in line with its mandate.

ICRC delegations adapt to the specific needs of the contexts in which they are active, and develop the most appropriate 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 other violence, the delegations focus on operational activities such as protection, assistance, cooperation and preventive action at the responsive and remedial levels, to the direct benefit of victims.

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 increasingly providing regional services for their respective regions, such as the Bangkok regional delegation as a training provider, the Egypt delegation in terms of communication, and the Jordan delegation as a logistical hub.

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.

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN

Delegations are grouped and managed in five geographical regions: Africa; the Americas; Asia and the Pacific; Europe and Central Asia; and the Near and Middle East.

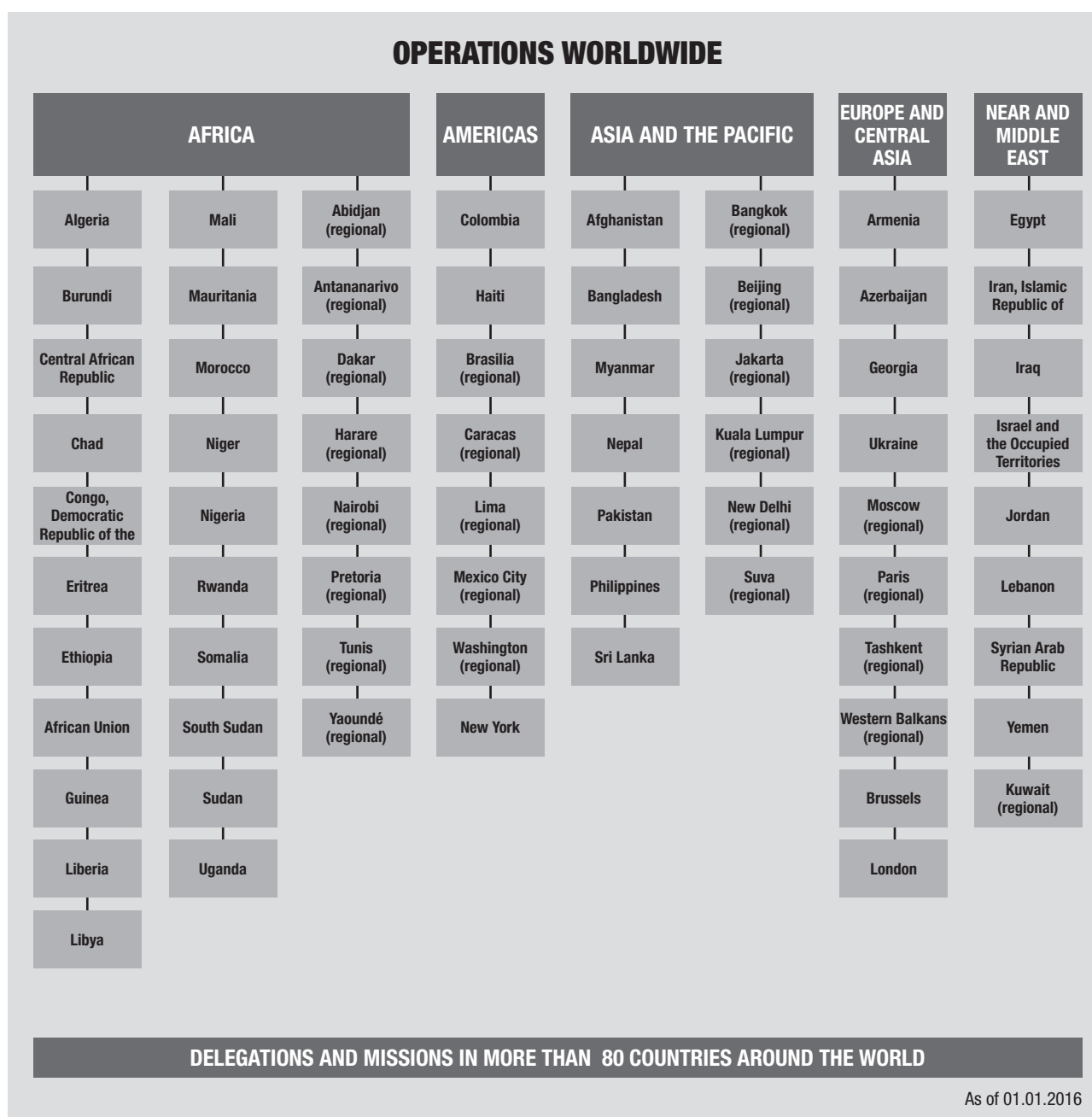
At headquarters, a regional director is in charge of the management of and support for field operations in each region. The regional director answers to the Director of Operations and is also in charge of a multidisciplinary regional team representing headquarters services such as Protection, Assistance, 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 coordinate and

focus the support provided by these various services, as well as to ensure overall coherence in the ICRC's response.

PLANNING AND BUDGETS

Each delegation sets its budget on the basis of an internal planning process, which includes a contextual analysis of the operational environment, an appraisal of the results achieved based on the objectives defined for the current period, and the definition of new objectives, plans of action and the corresponding budget for the period ahead.

All budgets are subject to yearly validation by the Directorate and the Assembly. Descriptive, quantitative and financial information, including yearly expenditure and implementation rates, is provided by ICRC standard reporting documents every year (see also *Annex 1: The ICRC's operational approach to result-based management – improving humanitarian action*).



CONTRIBUTIONS

LEVELS OF EARMARKING

“Earmarking” is the practice whereby donors require that their funds be allocated to ICRC activities in general, to those laid out in the *Appeals: Operations* or *Appeals: Headquarters*; to a particular region, country or programme; or towards the purchase of specific goods.

The table below shows the overall framework for the earmarking level of cash contributions:

Level of earmarking	Range/restrictions	Example
None	overall ICRC	any ICRC activity
	ICRC field or headquarters budget	ICRC operations worldwide or headquarters activities
Region	one of the five geographical 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 five geographical zones	ICRC protection activities in Asia and the Pacific
Operation	one of the operational delegations	ICRC activities in Colombia

The ICRC’s experience has been that its operational flexibility decreases in direct proportion to the degree of earmarking demanded by donors, to the detriment of the organization’s targeted beneficiaries. Moreover, managing specific earmarking and reporting requirements generates additional administrative work, both in the field and at headquarters. Existing standard reporting procedures have to be duplicated to meet individual requests and specific reporting, audit and evaluation requirements.

The ICRC has defined guidelines to bring some uniformity and coherence to the management of earmarked funds. The guidelines include rules on contributions which cannot be accepted on principle. These include:

- contributions which are in contradiction to the Fundamental Principles, for example those that seek to support only a specific category of beneficiaries (e.g. an ethnic or religious group)
- 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
- contributions that lead to double or over-financing (e.g. two different donors wishing to fund the same programme in the same country), as this would run contrary to recognized audit standards.

The ICRC can make exceptions in accepting earmarking at programme or sub-programme level for a specific operation when there are agreed-on standard reporting requirements.

These 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.

Earmarking is one of the issues often raised with the members of the Donor Support Group (DSG), a discussion forum made up of governments contributing at least CHF 10 million in cash to the ICRC annually, and at other high-level meetings of those involved in the humanitarian field. The DSG assists the ICRC in its efforts to dissuade donors from earmarking their contributions and to improve its standard reporting system. In addition, the majority of DSG members accepts the ICRC’s standard reporting as fulfilment of the reporting requirements related to their donations. The ICRC continues 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 Planning for Results – or PfR – process). This commitment to improve reporting to donors is reinforced through, for instance, external audits and enhanced internal planning, monitoring and evaluation procedures.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND/CASH FOR KIND

Contributions in kind refer to assistance provided in the form of food, non-food items or specific goods 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 ICRC accepts the offer, 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 logistical assistance 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 type of contribution.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACCOUNTING MODEL

OVERVIEW

The ICRC’s financial system functions to preserve the ICRC’s operational capacity and independence while providing internal and external stakeholders with reliable and transparent financial information.

The accounting model draws a clear distinction between financial accounting and cost accounting. Financial accounting illustrates how human, material and financial resources are used. The aim of the financial accounting system is to record expenses and to report on financial transactions in accordance with legal requirements. Cost accounting focuses on the use of resources for the implementation of operational objectives by country, programme and target population, as defined in the PfR methodology. Cost accounting promotes understanding of processes and transactions (i.e. to determine the reasons for, and the objectives of, the costs incurred), used to respond to internal 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 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 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. It explains the type and origin of costs (salary, purchase, communications, etc.) and links 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.

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, and information technology, as described in the *Appeals: Headquarters* for the same year. The contribution covers approximately 40% of the actual cost of support provided by headquarters to field operations.

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 programme) 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) in the ICRC generates costs as it consumes goods and services. The cost centre accounting system allows for the identification of the driver of these costs and the specification of its responsibility for the type, quality and dimension of the transactions concerned. The cost centre reflects the structure of the unit to which the costs incurred within a given period

are initially charged. The person 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 insight into the financial resources consumed and the reason for the costs. Cost units accounting and reporting are based on the operational objectives defined using the PfR methodology.

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 of one another. Set together, they are the parameters of the PfR system. The total costs found in cost units accounting are equal to the total costs found in cost centre accounting. In the three 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 implemented in a specific geographical area, this dimension reflects the geographical structure of field operations. It determines the costs and income of a delegation, region or geographical zone and compares those costs and that income with the pre-defined objectives and results to be achieved. At headquarters, this dimension corresponds to directorates, departments and units.

b) Field programme dimension

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

c) Target populations dimension

In line with the PfR methodology, target populations are identified as relevant cost units and included in the project dimension (for the definition of target populations, see *Target populations in field operations* above).

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

Over the years, the ICRC has progressively adopted an internal control and compliance approach for financial reporting based on three pillars: the Internal Control and Compliance Unit, the visits of internal controllers to the field, and the Compliance and Quality Assurance Centre.

The Internal Control and Compliance Unit is responsible for ensuring that the ICRC's internal control system complies with the requirements of Swiss legislation, regarding its obligations for financial statements, and with the ICRC's internal rules. The unit is mandated by the Directorate to update, on a yearly basis, the “entity-wide” control document, which sets the tone for the entire organization with regard to the control environment the ICRC aims to create. It has also set up an Internal Control System dashboard, based on the principles of risk assessment; the dashboard – which is provided each year to the Directorate and to the Audit Commission – gives an overall view of the ICRC's financial risks, including those related to financial statements; evaluates inherent risks and their related control mechanisms; and monitors the ICRC's progress in handling these issues.

The above-mentioned unit defines the internal controllers' field and headquarters missions, enabling them to check on the implementation of financial, administrative, human resource and logistics procedures; it is also the focal point for the external auditor for any matter related to the internal control system over financial reporting and is working towards fulfilling the same role in the institution with regard to fraud-related issues.

In addition, the Compliance and Quality Assurance Centre ensures comprehensive and consistent quality control of all accounting and logistics documents from delegations 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.

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

These systems aim to ensure the ICRC is fully accountable to its donors and other stakeholders.

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.

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 Audit 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 Audit Commission of the Assembly.

EXTERNAL AUDIT

The ICRC's principal revenue sources are 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

Managing ICRC operations: the cycle and the results

Introduction

The ICRC management cycle

Results and indicators

Pragmatic approach to result-based management

Result-based management in ICRC programmes

Introduction

Protection

Assistance

Prevention

Cooperation with National Societies

Result-based management and standard reporting to donors

Cyclical standard reporting documents

Other standard reporting documents

- **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-term outcome:** the likely, or achieved, short-term effects of the output that are expected to lead to the achievement of medium-term outcomes
 - **medium-term outcome:** the likely, or achieved, medium-term (one to five years) 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, and in an intended or unintended manner. The ICRC, as any other actor, is likely only to contribute to an impact.

MANAGING ICRC OPERATIONS: THE CYCLE AND THE RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

People benefiting from humanitarian action depend on the quality of the services they get from organizations through a process over which they have limited influence. These organizations have an ethical responsibility to consider the beneficiaries' wishes and vulnerabilities and the local capacities and culture, to manage resources efficiently, and to produce results that have a beneficial effect for the population. They also have a responsibility to their donors to ensure that the funds they receive are used optimally. The ICRC, thus, takes pains to continuously improve the effectiveness and efficiency of its work and to increase its accountability, first to its beneficiaries, and second to external stakeholders, particularly donors.

To do these, the ICRC employs a structured approach – known as result-based management – to planning, implementing and evaluating its activities; the approach calls on the organization to focus on the expected results for the beneficiaries throughout the management cycle, and not simply on project implementation or budget control. Result-based management links activities from one stage to the next; requires the collection of information at each stage, which is used for management and reporting purposes; and ensures that resources are used to best effect.

The ICRC uses the following definitions, adopted on the basis of how these terms are commonly understood or presented 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)

THE ICRC MANAGEMENT CYCLE

The ICRC's management cycle aims to maximize the benefits of programmes for the beneficiaries, ensuring that efforts are: **relevant, feasible**, and, whenever appropriate, **sustainable**. The 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 phases of the cycle are progressive: each needs to be completed for the next to be tackled successfully, 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 pieces of required information and quality assessment criteria. On the basis of its monitoring, the ICRC recalibrates activities to ensure it remains focused on the expected result and to verify that the expected result is still pertinent. Renewed planning draws on the results of the monitoring, review and, in some cases, evaluation of previous action, programmes and activities; these steps also come as part of the institutional learning process.

The ICRC's result-based approach to management shapes its yearly internal **Planning for Results (PfR)** process. The process is defined 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 process is carried out within the ICRC's three-dimensional framework of *context, target populations* and *programmes*. Context refers to a single country, group of countries, or other sets of territories, locations and/or organizations in or with which the ICRC works; target populations are the groups of people for whom or with whom the ICRC works; and the ICRC's activities are organized into four main programmes.

The PfR documents (one set per context) follow the management cycle described below: they provide an **assessment** and **analysis** of the situation, including a summary of the progress so far in terms of **implementation** of action plans and **results** achieved against the objectives defined for the previous cycle, and the new **plan** for the coming cycle.

THE STAGES OF THE MANAGEMENT CYCLE

Assessment and analysis

Through **assessments**, the ICRC aims to understand a situation in order to identify the problem(s) facing a target population and the causes of these problems. This involves collecting information (including data disaggregated by gender and age), on the country or context, armed conflict and/or other situation of violence, humanitarian environment and the ICRC, and the security environment; this information is collected/compiled by ICRC delegates through various means, for example, during contact with the target population itself, the authorities at all levels, and any other stakeholders. Assessments do not aim to work out whether and how to address the problems.

The ICRC conducts a thorough **analysis** of the information to determine the current situation. This is the **baseline**: the data that defines the initial situation that must be improved and against which any future improvement will be measured.

Formulation and planning

The ICRC determines an expected future situation for the target population; this future situation is the objective and is to be achieved in the medium or long term. Based on this, the ICRC formulates a plan of action, outlining the steps to move from the baseline to the expected future situation and the human and budgetary resources needed for these; the PfR documents reflect these incremental steps (specific objectives). The ICRC also decides on the tools, including any relevant indicators, for monitoring, reviewing and evaluating the process at this stage.

The levels of intended results defined in the PfR documents correspond to the various levels of results:

Planning for Results	Corresponding intended result level
Expected humanitarian impact (the expected future situation)	Impact
General objective (usually covering a five-year period)	Contribution to impact and/or medium-term outcome
Specific objectives (usually within the year) Specific operational strategies (strategies for achieving the specific objectives, accompanied by operational action plans)	Output and short-term outcome

The ICRC makes these decisions with several factors in mind: the most pressing needs; actual and possible constraints to its work; its own mandate and capacities; IHL and other internationally recognized standards; resolutions of the Movement's statutory bodies; a thorough knowledge of the context; and the mandate, objectives and activities of other organizations, in particular its partners within the Movement (the National Societies and the International Federation).

Implementation and monitoring

This phase begins when the PfR document is approved by the ICRC Assembly, following deliberations by field and headquarters teams on the document's content. 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 (including data disaggregated by gender and age) on all the activities in progress and the results achieved. 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.

If, during the monitoring process, a significant change in the situation is noted during the year, the ICRC may need to undertake a major revision of its PfR document for that context; if the needs are much greater and the action is expanded, this may necessitate an extension of the initial budget. The reverse may also be true: where there is a decrease in needs, the corresponding operation and the initial budget are scaled down accordingly.

Review, evaluation and learning

The ICRC has several internal tools/processes to check on the implementation of ICRC activities and on the progress in advancing specific objectives. Qualitative, quantitative and/or participative approaches – or a combination of all three in most cases – are required for: constant data collection and observation in the field; ad hoc context-based or thematic operational reports and reviews; monthly reports providing standard assistance and protection indicators; quarterly programme-specific reports; and internal and external audits. These are all shaped by the PfR process, in particular its structure (target populations and programmes) and its content (objectives and budget). They also provide input for ICRC reporting to donors.

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, 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. They 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 (even 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. This allows the ICRC to identify problems and take corrective action. Either it will modify the way it seeks to achieve its objective, or it will modify the objective itself if it finds that the baseline has changed. As such, the stages of the management cycle are replicated at various 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, come to conclusions and make recommendations so 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 with external stakeholders are joint evaluations.

The ICRC's Office of the Director-General supports internal and joint evaluations led by the different departments and their units. This includes guiding the departments in: writing the terms of reference; recruiting the independent evaluators and organizing visits and interviews; reading and commenting on draft reports; organizing round-tables with the evaluators and the main internal stakeholders to present and discuss the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation; and preparing the final report. A steering committee comprising all those involved is generally established for internal evaluations. The main stakeholders prepare a paper on the approach of the evaluation; help establish the terms of reference and select the evaluators; provide relevant information in written and oral forms to the evaluators; help organize field missions; 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. Given the magnitude of the undertaking, only a few evaluations are carried out each year.

The insights gained from these processes are crucial to the learning process of the delegations concerned and to the ICRC as a whole.

Input for the next cycle

Whether or not major changes are required during the year, the PfR document summarizes the findings of the monitoring activities and reviews undertaken during the previous cycle. This ensures that the experience of the previous period 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 an **annual appraisal** of the results achieved or not achieved as compared with the previous period's orientations, priorities and strategies.

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 document named **current state of implementation** recaps the progress made towards achieving the objective. This keeps plans for the period ahead focused on building further results. To ensure adequate follow-up, the annual appraisal and current state of implementation sections are updated at least once a year.

RESULTS AND INDICATORS

The ICRC decides on ways of measuring progress in activity implementation and the extents to which these activities lead to the intended results. It uses generic indicators to express real and verifiable changes, particularly the progress towards achieving the objectives. Different kinds of indicators may be required for different activities, or for the same kind of activity/programme in different contexts. The baselines and the expected future situation of the target population must also be adapted to the context.

The generic indicators express **a general state characterized by a number of specific elements, which may be the focus of**

specific indicators. For example, the availability of water (the generic indicator) is determined by 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 broken down into many specific indicators according to the situation, the objectives and the intended results in a given context (see *Result-based management in ICRC programmes* below).

Internal progress reports – which are prepared as part of the follow-up to the PfR documents – use the generic indicators and qualitative specific indicators to reflect whether the change expected in the specific objective has been achieved.

The ICRC has a set of standardized quantitative 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 outputs and short-term outcomes and include, whenever possible, data disaggregated by gender and age, and are included in the ICRC's reporting documents, whenever possible and relevant (see also *Result-based management and standard reporting to donors* below). Depending on the situation, collecting, interpreting and managing data is not always possible, however; factors such as cultural and/or State-imposed restrictions; inaccessibility due to conflict, violence or other crises; adverse environmental conditions; and the ICRC's own constraints may be barriers to such efforts.

PRAGMATIC APPROACH TO RESULT-BASED MANAGEMENT

While the ICRC is steadfast in its commitment to following the result-based management approach and the management cycle as rigorously as possible, there are potential barriers to doing so, many of them specific to the volatile situations in which the ICRC works.

- ▶ Assessment capacities may be affected by restrictions on access owing to armed conflict or other situations of violence; the ICRC's ability to monitor and review an operation once implementation has begun may also become limited, or even no longer useful, owing to a radical change in the situation.
- ▶ Unfavourable weather conditions (e.g. monsoon rains or heavy snow) or damaged infrastructure (e.g. destruction of roads or bridges) may also obstruct the management cycle.
- ▶ Specific circumstances may require urgent action. Where time is of crucial importance, assessments will be kept to a minimum to ensure that the operation can take place and benefit the target population as soon as possible. Similar constraints can also limit monitoring and review processes.
- ▶ Data collection is frequently hampered by factors such as the non-availability or limited quality of data, the complexity and/or opacity of existing power structures, or internal ICRC constraints.

Indicators, particularly numerical ones, need to be interpreted carefully. Some figures are too sensitive to external variables and should not be compared from one context to another or from one year to the next. In many cases, the ICRC works with indicators that are important, but cannot be shared without compromising its mandate as a neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian organization.

Given that result-based management aims to streamline the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of action for conflict-affected people and enable the best use of resources, the ICRC seeks to collect the required information through existing systems and data sources (in certain cases with support from other actors) and through pragmatic sampling, rather than by establishing new ones. The ICRC has made it a policy not to set up measurement systems that are not directly required for monitoring the expected results of action for the beneficiaries. It strives to avoid an overly bureaucratic system, preferring to find simpler solutions to identified problems, even if this limits the amount of information that can be gathered and 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.

RESULT-BASED MANAGEMENT IN ICRC PROGRAMMES

INTRODUCTION

The ICRC endeavours to respond to humanitarian needs arising from armed conflicts and other situations of violence in the most timely, humane and professional way possible. The ICRC carries out its mission using various modes of action at different levels of intervention. The ICRC has four approaches to, directly or indirectly, in the short, medium or long term, help ensure respect for the lives, dignity and physical and mental well-being of victims of armed conflict and other violence. The ICRC's action under its four programmes (protection, assistance, prevention and cooperation) seeks to prevent and eradicate the cause of human suffering and to alleviate it where it already exists, as well as to strengthen the Movement as a network.

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. The sections below provide information on the management of each ICRC approach, related programmes and the generic indicators with examples of related topics (listed in brackets), which may be used as springboards for the definition of specific indicators or objectives for a given context.

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 the activities that comprise the programme. This guidance document describes the tools and approaches available, and the general action and the 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*. Additionally, forensic services will be transformed into a unit within the Protection Division by January 2017, and its budget and objectives will be fully integrated into that of the division by

2018. For 2017, however, such services will still be reported on as assistance objectives and plans of action.

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

Generic indicators are listed below with examples of related topics:

Protection of the civilian population

- ▶ compliance by the conflict parties with IHL (e.g. quality of dialogue, frequency of feedback, concrete measures taken)
- ▶ risk-reduction capacities of vulnerable people (e.g. number of incidents; number of communities trained; feedback from communities)

Restoring family links

- ▶ prevention of disappearances (e.g. measures taken by State/non-State actors in line with national/international law; legal framework; notification system for families regarding the arrest or capture of their relatives)
- ▶ exchange of family news (e.g. means of family contact; number of beneficiaries; processing time)
- ▶ family reunification (e.g. number of reunifications; quality and frequency of contacts with actors involved in the process; processing time)
- ▶ clarification of the fate of missing persons and support to their families (e.g. human remains management; mechanisms to handle cases of missing persons; legal protection of the missing and their families; availability and quality of social services)

Protection of people deprived of their freedom

- ▶ protection against physical and psychological abuses
- ▶ material and psychological living conditions (e.g. right to due process in line with national and/or international law)
- ▶ access to detainees (e.g. respect for ICRC standard working procedures; quality of dialogue with the detaining authorities)

ASSISTANCE

The assistance programme can be sub-divided into: *economic security*, *health*, *water and habitat*, and *activities to address weapon contamination*.

The ICRC takes into account the longer-term impact of its activities (in line with 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 the sustainability of some activities – those urgent and life-saving, in nature – conducted during emergencies cannot be guaranteed. Sustainability is a generic indicator for activities in the area of physical rehabilitation, but it also applies to economic security/income-generating activities and the renovation/construction of water infrastructure or health facilities.

Standard quantitative indicators are available worldwide for the economic security, health, water and habitat and weapon contamination sub-programmes. The generic indicators for each sub-programme and examples of related topics are listed below:

ECONOMIC SECURITY

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

Relief – to save lives and protect livelihoods

- ▶ access to food (e.g. adequacy and stability of access; availability of food; economic activities; local markets; 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; hygiene; water storage; cooking capacity)

Livelihood support – to restore or improve 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; harvest; animal health; livestock management; training; local markets; consumption of own products)
- ▶ income generation capacity (e.g. job market; production; trade and revenue; remuneration; expenses; assets)

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

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

HEALTH

The health sub-programme covers six areas: first aid and pre-hospital care, primary health care, hospital services (including war surgery), mental health and psycho-social support, health care in detention and physical rehabilitation.

- ▶ availability of service (e.g. type of service; infrastructure and technology; drugs and consumables; presence of staff and professional knowledge)
- ▶ access to service (e.g. proximity/security; opening hours; patient attendance; catchment population)
- ▶ quality of service (e.g. existence of and respect for protocols and guidelines; staff on duty; quality of supply of drugs and consumables; mortality rates)

For **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: safe drinking water supply, sanitation and environmental health, temporary human settlements, energy supply and building renovation 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 during day- and night-time; 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; management of stagnant water and refuse)

Temporary human settlements

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

Energy supply

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

Building renovation 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)

WEAPON CONTAMINATION

The sub-programme addressing weapon contamination covers four areas: safety and security of ICRC staff and operational partners; continuity of humanitarian operations; risk awareness and mitigation; and management of hazards specific to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons or agents.

- ▶ training and capacity-building on safe behaviour and mitigation measures; hazard identification and risk assessment
- ▶ survey and clearance; data collection and management; access to secure areas
- ▶ availability of and degree of authorities' compliance with national and international standards

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. These activities aim to foster an environment conducive to respect for the life and dignity of people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence and respect for the ICRC's work at the 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 its access to violence-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, making it necessary for the ICRC to be particularly conservative in determining the objectives it can realistically achieve for each target group.

The ICRC prevention approach includes three sets of activities: *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.

Because only prevention-dissemination and prevention-implementation sub-programmes are carried out in field operations, only activities under these sub-programmes are 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: actors of direct influence, such as political authorities, key decision-makers, armed forces, police forces and other weapon bearers; and actors of indirect influence, including civil society representatives, young people, academic circles and the media.

Generic indicators are listed below with examples of related topics:

Prevention-dissemination

- ▶ knowledge of the context (e.g. stakeholder mapping; access to conflict-affected areas and people; needs)
- ▶ 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)
- ▶ sustainability (e.g. designation of liaison officers by stakeholders; existence of a process for notification of movement; ICRC access to conflict-affected areas/people)

Prevention-implementation

- ▶ knowledge of the context (e.g. stakeholder mapping; access to conflict-affected areas and people; 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; 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 promoting respect of the law, such as updated national implementation laws, codes, rules and operating procedures, including sanctions; education and training policies; development of training curricula)

Delegations also manage their work with armed forces and other weapon bearers in many contexts, using a locally-adapted score card template. Similar tools are being

developed for work with universities and schools and are progressively being used in the field. Delegates in charge of prevention programmes are also being trained to monitor and review their activities more systematically.

COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES

The Seville Agreement and its Supplementary Measures provide a framework for effective cooperation and partnership among the Movement's members, enhancing field-level coordination among them. The ICRC strategy 2015-2018 sets out its ambition to contribute to a more significant Movement response to large-scale emergencies. Close cooperation with National Societies, whether they are working in their own countries or abroad, and with the International Federation will be key to achieving this goal. The ICRC also aims to support National Societies' efforts to strengthen their institutional capacities and improve their service delivery, enhancing the effectiveness of the Movement as a whole.

Generic indicators are listed below with examples of related topics:

- ▶ National Society capacity to operate safely (e.g. legal and statutory base; respect for the Fundamental Principles and proper use of emblems; structure; organization and services)
- ▶ partnership with National Societies (e.g. relationship; training and competencies; resources)
- ▶ Movement coordination and cooperation (e.g. strategic/development plans; Movement coordination mechanisms; Movement response planning processes)

When geared towards assist people affected by conflict or other 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 partnership is meant to directly benefit violence-affected people affected and to help the National Society strengthen its own operational capacities.

RESULT-BASED MANAGEMENT AND STANDARD REPORTING TO DONORS

The ICRC's standard reporting for donors reflects the application of the organization's result-based management approach during all stages of assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

CYCLICAL STANDARD REPORTING DOCUMENTS

The ICRC produces a set of standard reporting documents, consistent with its management cycle and internal planning process, each year:

- ▶ **ICRC Appeals:** reflect the objectives, plans of action and indicators on the basis of the content of the Pfr documents for the year concerned; the material is generally developed during the *assessment/analysis* and *formulation/planning* stages of the ICRC management cycle; a similar set of documents is prepared concurrently on the objectives and plans of action of the different headquarters services
- ▶ **ICRC Midterm** (covering the first five months of each year) and **Annual Reports:** cover the *implementation/monitoring* and *evaluation/learning* stages of the ICRC management cycle and are compiled using the information

generated by the various tools/processes employed during the internal project cycle and the summary of progress presented in the PfR documents; a similar set of documents on the work of the ICRC headquarters services is also prepared.

The *Midterm* and *Annual Reports* detail the ICRC's progress – or lack thereof – in achieving the objectives and plans of action set out in the *Appeals*; the reports also contain the standardized quantitative indicators and, for a number of them, compare the figures achieved against the targeted figures defined during the PfR process. The length of each document for one context usually does not five pages.

The yearly consolidated financial statements certified by external auditors are included in the ICRC's Annual Reports. 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.

Major assistance, protection, financial and human resources figures extracted from the *Annual Report* are available for donors and the wider public on **interactive maps** accessible through the ICRC Extranet for Donors and the ICRC website. Finally, a **Supplement to the Annual Report** provides major donors with comparative analyses of ICRC operations and finances over several years. It includes discussions of the trends and breakdowns of headquarters and field budgets, income and expenses, and beneficiary numbers and other result indicators pertaining to field operations.

On an ad hoc basis, the ICRC may deem it necessary to revise or set completely new objectives and plans of action in a given context, if there is a significant change in the situation. It may communicate these revisions to donors through an *Update*, a *Budget Extension Appeal* or, more rarely, a *Budget Reduction* document.

OTHER STANDARD REPORTING DOCUMENTS

In addition to the cyclical standard reporting documents outlined above, the ICRC provides various supplementary documents to all its donors or to selected groups thereof, 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 fund the *Appeals*.

These documents include updates on a given context or activity since the last set of cyclical reporting documents; they may also go into a level of detail that cannot be accommodated in the cyclical reporting documents, either because of space constraints or because the information is too sensitive to be released for general distribution. Other documents illustrate the ICRC's approach and/or the results of certain programmes or sub-programmes using examples from various ICRC operations worldwide.

Regular financial updates and the external financial audit reports for all ICRC field operations are also made available to donors.

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

ANNEX 2: THE ICRC'S OPERATIONAL APPROACH TO CHILDREN

Children in armed conflict and other situations of violence

Protection under international law

The ICRC's multidisciplinary approach

Children in ICRC programmes (by target population)

Civilians

People deprived of their freedom

Wounded and sick

Actors of influence

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

CHILDREN IN ARMED CONFLICT AND OTHER SITUATIONS OF VIOLENCE

Conflict exacerbates people's existing vulnerabilities, especially those of children. Most children experience armed conflict as civilians, and often witness atrocities committed against their relatives – such acts include death or injury from indiscriminate attacks, mine explosions and direct assaults. They are sometimes forced to commit atrocities against their relatives or other members of their own communities. Many children are killed, wounded or imprisoned, torn from their families, compelled to flee or left without an identity. For dependents, the loss of a father, mother or the family's main breadwinner may have more than 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 and also adult family members. Destitution and the loss of close relatives may force young girls into early marriage or prostitution. A young breadwinner may join an armed group just to survive. Other children are forcibly recruited. Often unarmed, they are used by armed forces or armed groups in different ways, for example, as cooks, porters, messengers, spies, human mine detectors or for sexual purposes. 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. Armed conflict and other situations of violence impact heavily on children's access to education. The insecurity may force children to go without schooling for long periods of time. Schools may come under attack, often resulting in their destruction; teachers and students are sometimes directly targeted, wounded and killed. Likewise, the disruption or collapse of public services restricts children's access to health care and other basic services, during the fighting and long after it has ceased.

PROTECTION UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

During international and non-international armed conflicts, children benefit from the general protection provided by IHL to all conflict-affected persons. First, if they fall into the hands of enemy forces, they must be protected against murder and all forms of abuse: torture, sexual violence and other forms of ill-treatment, arbitrary detention, hostage-taking or forced displacement. Second, they must in no circumstances be the targets 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 all 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 – as well as customary IHL – enumerate rules that provide them with special protection. In particular, children must not be recruited into armed forces or armed groups and must not be allowed to take part in hostilities. Children also benefit from special protection in the context of family reunification, protection in detention, humanitarian assistance and education. Children who have taken a direct part in hostilities are not exempt from these special protections. Children are covered by 25 such articles in the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their 1977 Additional Protocols.

International human rights law plays a complementary role in the protection of children affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. This includes the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child and its 2000 Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The Protocol sets limits on children's recruitment into armed forces or armed groups and participation in hostilities – limits that are, to some extent, 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 rights 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 2007 Paris Commitments to Protect Children Unlawfully Recruited or Used by Armed Forces or Armed Groups and the Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups set out detailed guidelines on: preventing the unlawful recruitment and use of children by armed forces or armed groups; facilitating the release and reintegration into society of those children; and ensuring an environment that offers the greatest possible protection for all children. They complement the legal and political mechanisms already in place.

THE ICRC'S MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

The ICRC implements an "all victims" approach to protecting the life and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other

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 violence) but are also particularly vulnerable. They are thus a major group of beneficiaries of the ICRC's prevention, protection and assistance programmes worldwide.

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 are tailored to be in his/her best interests. The ICRC also acknowledges that boys and girls experience conflict in different ways and have different vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms in responding to hardship, as well as different roles and responsibilities, which vary across contexts. Hence, it designs its activities to identify and address the different needs of boys and girls.

The ICRC is a key actor in working with unaccompanied minors/separated children and continually strives to enhance the quality of its work on the ground. It has a set of field guidelines for its staff working with children affected by armed conflict, with a particular focus on unaccompanied minors, separated children, and children associated with armed forces or armed groups. The guidelines draw together lessons learnt by the ICRC and aim to facilitate consistency among the organization's activities in various contexts. They also complement and build upon existing guidelines agreed on 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, the International Rescue Committee, Save the Children UK, UNHCR, UNICEF and World Vision International). The ICRC also contributes to the drafting process of guidelines on inter-agency work to protect children; these guidelines address the issues of unaccompanied and separated children and of the recruitment of children into fighting forces and their release and reintegration.

These organizations and the ICRC coordinate regularly and proactively on policy issues and on common concerns in the field to maximize impact, identify unmet needs and avoid duplication.

The ICRC has also integrated child protection considerations into a range of internal training and learning opportunities for staff working with violence-affected children.

CHILDREN IN ICRC PROGRAMMES (BY TARGET POPULATION)

In view of the ICRC's "all victims" approach, its activities target the most vulnerable people; thus, children benefit from these activities, as do adult males and females. The points below detail only the specific activity or group of activities that are of particular significance to children or, where, for one reason or another, they comprise the majority of beneficiaries.

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

Protection of the civilian population

- The ICRC monitors the situation of individuals and groups not or no longer taking part in hostilities, many of whom are children. Where documented, incidents of abuse and other harms affecting boys and girls, such as unlawful recruitment and use of children by armed forces or armed groups, sexual violence, and attacks against schools or the use of these structures for military purposes, and the measures to be taken to stop them are raised with all parties in the ICRC's discussions on alleged violations of IHL and international human rights law.
- In addition to formal and informal oral and written representations to the authorities concerned about alleged incidents, preventive dissemination activities are conducted with all kinds of weapon bearers to raise their awareness of their responsibilities under IHL to protect and respect the general civilian population at all times; this may be particularly meaningful for children who, owing to their age, may face heightened risks during conflict (see *Actors of influence* below).
- The ICRC advocates that children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups be provided with adequate care, in particular during disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes. 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.

Definitions used by the ICRC

A **child**, in accordance with the Convention on 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.

Restoring family links – unaccompanied and separated minors, children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups, displaced or migrant children

- ▶ Unaccompanied and vulnerable separated minors, including those formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups, 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 minors, who are on their own or under the care of persons unrelated to them, often as a result of spontaneous fostering. In most cases, the ICRC focuses on looking for the parents of unaccompanied minors and of vulnerable separated children. When the whereabouts are known, the children are able to contact their families through phone calls or RCMs, thus contributing to their psychological well-being.
- ▶ As the tracing process usually takes time, it is crucial to ensure that children separated from their families are protected and provided for while they are waiting for their relatives to be found. The ICRC rarely arranges interim care for unaccompanied/vulnerable separated children, as it generally refers them to other qualified actors, including National Societies, for this purpose. However, even when the ICRC refers such children to other actors, it:
 - keeps the children informed of plans being made for them and gives their opinions due consideration,
 - tries to ensure 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 needs,
 - ensures that if institutional care is the only solution, it is viewed as temporary and does not divert focus from potential family reunification or community placement, and
 - may support interim care centres by, for example, donating food or other items.
- ▶ ICRC-organized/supported family reunifications aim to reunite vulnerable people with their families, including children with their parents, thus preserving the family unit. Similarly, when organizing repatriations, the ICRC pays special attention to enabling families to stay together and to keeping children with their parents.
- ▶ 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 to the family (see *Assistance – Economic security – emergency aid* below).
- ▶ Special attention is paid to preparing for the reunification of boys and girls with their families, including to the psychosocial aspects of the reunification process, 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 armed forces or armed groups or are girls with children of their own. When possible, the psychological consequences of separation and violence

on children and their families are acknowledged and addressed through referral to the appropriate services.

- ▶ The ICRC also aims to prevent children, including displaced or migrant 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 should the family be forced to flee. Governments, staff of national and international agencies, religious groups and local communities are also made aware of how to prevent separation, including secondary separation caused by medical or humanitarian evacuations or other such services. Voluntary separation may in some instances be prevented, for example, by ensuring that all households have access to basic relief supplies. 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.

Restoring family links – missing persons

- ▶ ICRC action in relation to missing persons benefits, among others, children and their mothers, as they are overwhelmingly the ones left behind when a father/husband disappears during an armed conflict or other violence.
- ▶ The ICRC works closely with the families of missing persons, including children, and with the relevant authorities and organizations to accelerate the tracing process, including by collecting tracing requests and providing support for ante-mortem data collection and the forensic process – while respecting basic standards for data protection and informed consent for collection – and the management and transmission of information. On its website, the ICRC publishes and updates lists of persons reported missing.
- ▶ The ICRC supports the development of normative frameworks, for example, engaging in activities aimed at preventing disappearances (which can start before or during the conflict/crisis). It encourages governments to enact or implement legislation to prevent people from becoming unaccounted for, 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.
- ▶ The ICRC supports the development of institutional frameworks/mechanisms aiming to clarify the fate and whereabouts of missing persons, including children, by providing technical advice to national authorities in this regard and/or by chairing coordination mechanisms between former parties to a conflict.
- ▶ The ICRC assesses the multifaceted needs of the families of missing persons, including the specific needs of children, as well as the resources available to address them. The ICRC supports families through activities aiming to address their concerns, using different modes of action, in coordination with the authorities, National Societies, NGOs, family associations, and other service providers.
- ▶ Directly or through associations or institutions, the ICRC provides families of missing persons, including women and children, with administrative help in dealing with

matters of inheritance, pensions, legal status, custody of children and property rights.

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 (usually adult males). Women and children are, therefore, often the main beneficiaries of the relief provided to IDPs, returnees and residents. Furthermore, children may find themselves heading their household. In such cases, special efforts are made to ensure that the child breadwinners are included in registration and census exercises to ensure that they receive assistance for themselves and for other children in their care.
- ▶ If the need exists, the ICRC provides food rations, often including food suitable for young children, 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. Hygiene kits usually include specific products for infants, such as washable or disposable diapers. Other items, such as clothes or fabric to make clothing, are also distributed.
- ▶ 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 reduce immediate costs for the family. When necessary, the ICRC may consider providing additional assistance to the family.

Water and habitat

- ▶ ICRC water, sanitation and habitat activities give displaced and resident women and children safe access to a source of water for multiple purposes (e.g. household consumption, agriculture or other essential needs), ensure better sanitation practices, improve public health by reducing the incidence of communicable diseases caused by inadequate hygiene, and prevent long journeys to water points, during which women and children may be at risk of attack. The maintenance, rehabilitation or construction of public infrastructure, such as water treatment plants, hospitals, health centres and schools, make essential services available to women and children, provide them with shelter and help to protect them from adverse weather conditions and contribute to mitigating their risk of sexual violence.
- ▶ In some cases, the provision of fuel-saving stoves reduces the need for women and children, particularly girls, to go out in search of firewood, reducing their risk of being attacked and leaving them more time for other tasks.
- ▶ Children and their mothers are among the main targets of hygiene promotion sessions aimed at equipping them with the knowledge and skills necessary for helping prevent and contain the spread of communicable diseases. Sessions commonly cover the prevention of major risks identified in their environment, such as hand-to-mouth contamination, through good hygiene; the proper use and maintenance of facilities and equipment for water, sanitation and waste management; and the prevention and treatment of diarrhoea.

Health - Primary health care

- ▶ The ICRC works to reinforce reproductive health, including ante/post-natal care and care for newborns.

The birth attendants/midwives also play decisive roles in health education, for example, on basic care and breastfeeding. Within the ICRC's approach to addressing the needs of the civilian population, involvement in vaccination campaigns, particularly in difficult-to-access areas, is prioritized. ICRC support for immunization programmes (cold chain, transport, supervision) benefits mostly children under five, and girls and women of child-bearing age. In certain contexts the ICRC supports therapeutic feeding activities for malnourished children and mothers, including during emergencies.

Health - Mental health and psychosocial support

- ▶ The ICRC aims to provide victims of violence, particularly those who have experienced sexual violence, with the necessary mental health and psychosocial support. This includes identifying the children who witnessed, or experienced, violence, so that the organization can respond to their particular concerns and/or refer them to appropriate services. Members of the local community, including volunteers, offering support for victims of sexual violence are trained in counselling techniques, helping them improve the assistance they offer the victims, including with regard to finding coping mechanisms and possible solutions. They are also taught psychosocial approaches and mediation skills, enabling them to facilitate the reintegration of the victims, who are often rejected by their families and communities, and acceptance of children born of rape who are at a particularly high risk of being rejected, stigmatized or abused and denied access to education, inheritance rights or even a name.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

PROTECTION

- ▶ Children detained in their own right may be registered by the ICRC, and individually monitored with the aim of ensuring that they are afforded particular care and protection, including from torture and other forms of ill-treatment. Infants and other children accompanying detained parents (most commonly, mothers) may also be registered to ensure that their needs are not forgotten and to deter any attempt to use the child to exert pressure on the parent.
- ▶ During its visits to people deprived of their freedom, the ICRC pays special attention to the treatment and living conditions of detained children. Particular consideration is given to suspected victims of ill-treatment, including sexual violence. The ICRC checks children's accommodations, which should separate boys from girls and children from adults (unless their protection and well-being are better ensured by being with their families or other adults responsible for them). Attention is also paid to children's ability to maintain regular contact with their families and to engage in appropriate recreational and educational activities. The ICRC provides confidential reports and recommendations to the authorities concerned accordingly.
- ▶ The ICRC considers children's access to judicial guarantees. When children are detained beyond the time limits allowed by law, when they are eligible for non-custodial measures but have not had the opportunity to access them, or when they are below the age of criminal responsibility, the ICRC makes representations to the detaining authorities with

the aim of securing their release. The ICRC also advocates against the administrative detention of migrant children.

- Children recruited or used by armed forces or armed groups are often victims of unlawful recruitment and should be treated primarily as victims, instead of as perpetrators. The ICRC advocates non-custodial measures for children who would otherwise be detained for the sole reason of being associated with an armed group.
- ICRC support for the penitentiary administration and training for penitentiary staff (medical personnel included) encompasses, whenever relevant, action regarding or in consideration of the particular needs of children, for example, in terms of food, health care, education and recreation.

Restoring family links

- ICRC family-links services allow child detainees to communicate with their families and detained adults to communicate with their children outside prison, contributing to the psychological well-being of all concerned. In particular, the ICRC enables child detainees to receive family visits and children to visit their detained relatives by organizing the visits itself and/or by covering the cost of transport. Aside from bringing psychological benefits, these visits are often a vital channel through which detained children obtain food, other essential items, and even access to legal support.

ASSISTANCE

- ICRC assistance programmes for detainees are adapted to the specific needs of children whenever necessary. For example, clothing, educational and recreational materials are tailored to the age of the child, and girls may receive specific hygiene items, medical supplies and support in accessing appropriate health care, particularly if they require ante/post-natal care.
- As infants may be born in detention, and they and young children often stay with their detained mothers, their needs are also addressed, for example, in terms of food, health care (including vaccinations), clothing and play.
- Where a detainee's spouse and children risk destitution through loss of the family's main breadwinner, the ICRC may include them in livelihood-support programmes that aim to improve income-generation and self-sufficiency.

Water and habitat

- The ICRC's maintenance, rehabilitation or construction projects in places of detention always take into consideration the needs of children, such as separate accommodation from adults, dedicated sanitation facilities, space for activities, and adequate facilities for women with infants and/or young children.
- 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 hygienic practices; 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

- The ICRC works to ensure that children have access to adequate hospital care, including specific drugs and consumables, equipment and clinical expertise.

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 caregivers are given special accommodation in line with local customs and internationally recognized standards.

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

PREVENTION

- Prevention activities targeting actors of influence (e.g. political authorities, armed forces and other bearers of weapons, civil society representatives, the media, academics, young people, NGOs) always emphasize the need to take measures to respect the life and dignity of people affected by armed conflict or other violence and that children – who often represent a large segment of the affected population – are also particularly vulnerable and their specific needs must be recognized and addressed.
- Depending on the audience, prevention activities may highlight 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 on becoming party to such instruments and enacting national legislation to implement their provisions, to enhance the protection afforded to children and to meet their specific needs. Particular emphasis is placed on the issue of child recruitment. The ICRC promotes the principle that persons under 18 years of age should not participate in hostilities or be recruited into armed forces or armed groups. All actors are systematically made aware of their responsibilities and capabilities in this respect through a combination of bilateral meetings, legal advice, dissemination sessions, training courses, documentation and publications, academic competitions, and communication campaigns.
- The ICRC is often invited to speak about the effects of armed conflict and other violence at conferences hosted by donors and regional and international organizations. The organization contributes to the common efforts of the international community to improve child protection standards in humanitarian work in armed conflict and other violence. It also provides input for new international resolutions, policies and other documents – for example, the guidelines on enhancing the protection of schools and universities against attacks – and promotes their enforcement.

- The ICRC addresses the consequences of urban violence affecting young people in Latin America through school-based projects, conducted in partnership with the local education authorities and often with the relevant National Society, aimed at fostering a humanitarian space in and around schools.

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

COOPERATION

- National Societies are the ICRC's primary partners. They have valuable knowledge of the local context, owing to their proximity to victims and their networks of volunteers and local partners. The ICRC works in partnership with National Societies to address the needs of children affected by armed conflict and other violence.
- In addition to working in partnership with the National Society of the country concerned, to help it strengthen

its operational capacities, 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 affected by armed conflict or other violence. Many National Societies also receive support for specific activities aimed at: alleviating the suffering of children caught in an armed conflict; helping children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups reintegrate into society; or preventing vulnerable children from joining armed groups and gangs.

- 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 violence, including children, are coordinated with other Movement components present in the context to ensure the best response.

ANNEX 3: THE ICRC'S OPERATIONAL APPROACH TO DISPLACEMENT

Displacement and the displaced

The “all victims” approach

The multidisciplinary approach

Relations with the Movement and humanitarian coordination

The ICRC response to displacement (by target population)

Civilians

Wounded and sick

Actors of influence

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

DISPLACEMENT AND THE DISPLACED

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

There are two broad causes of displacement in armed conflict: as a direct consequence of the hostilities, owing 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.

The term “displacement” describes a process and a set of circumstances, and not a particular “status”; IDPs do not have a formally recognized status. As the ICRC does not have its own definition of an IDP, it generally works with the definition most commonly used within the international community – one provided 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 forced displacement of civilians should not occur in the first place, but if it does, these civilians are entitled to protection. 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 military imperative 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.

Phases of displacement

The ICRC understands displacement to be a dynamic phenomenon consisting of a series of relatively distinct phases, as opposed to regarding it as a status or an identity. In its analysis, the ICRC considers: the pre-displacement period; the event that causes displacement and the flight; the displacement itself (further divided into the acute, highly unpredictable phase, during which immediate protection and assistance efforts are required; and a relatively stable, often protracted, phase, where IDPs are able to meet their essential needs, but need support for progressively normalizing their circumstances); and the long-term horizon i.e. return, local integration or relocation.

This conceptual framework provides the basis for understanding the causes, characteristics, threats and vulnerabilities associated with each phase. It enables rapid analysis of the immediate circumstances of those affected, as well as the anticipated evolution of their displacement, which contributes to a flexible multidisciplinary response.

While using an “all phases” approach in its analysis of situations of internal displacement, the ICRC does not aim to respond to every phase of displacement to the same extent; it may also use different modes of action for each phase, as called for by the situation. In particular, the organization focuses on preventing forced displacement and on responding to acute displacement, areas where the organization has a comparative advantage in terms of expertise and experience. In other phases, the ICRC intervenes when it can bring a specific added value to the response.

THE “ALL VICTIMS” APPROACH

The ICRC implements an “all victims” approach aimed at protecting the life and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other violence, and providing them with assistance. This approach is rooted in the ICRC's Fundamental Principles, particularly impartiality, and its commitment to implementing needs-based responses; thus, the ICRC aims to alleviate the circumstances not only of IDPs, but of all those affected by displacement (such as those unable to flee and communities hosting IDPs). This involves working with all stakeholders, from the displaced and the host communities right up to the highest authorities to: ensure conditions that prevent the need for displacement to occur in the first place; alleviate the effects of displacement, if it does occur, both on the displaced themselves and on other civilians; and 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 usually contend with particular needs and vulnerabilities. Often, people

flee at very short notice and in chaotic circumstances, experiencing, *inter alia*: loss of shelter, resources and essential documentation; disruption of livelihoods; separation or disruption/complete breakdown of family and community support networks, including contact with relatives; increased risks of exploitation and abuse; reduced access to essential services; potential marginalization from decision-making structures; and psychological and physical trauma. These exacerbate the general difficulties inherent to a conflict environment. Moreover, IDPs are often displaced several times over, increasing the likelihood of further impoverishment and trauma.

However, people who are displaced are not all exceptionally vulnerable. For example, those who have adequate resources may cope independently with the consequences. Likewise, people who do not move are not necessarily safe from hardship – those who are unable to flee or are left behind (e.g. the elderly, the sick, the wounded, the physically disabled, unaccompanied minors, those for whom fleeing is too risky, or members of a persecuted group unable to flee because of tensions with their neighbours) may be equally or more vulnerable than those who leave to seek safer circumstances.

Neighbouring communities (whether sympathetic or not) or extended family members are often the first to receive the IDPs and can be significantly affected by their arrival, especially when IDPs are directly taken 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.¹ In cases where camps are inevitable, the ICRC may also carry out operations in camp settings, often in partnership with National Societies.

In many cases, the host communities already face dire circumstances even before the IDPs arrive 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. Host communities frequently resist the arrival of IDPs owing to the strain on general resources (land, water and other natural resources, jobs, essential services such as health care and education, etc.). Tensions over insufficient resources can easily emerge and rapidly escalate. On occasion, those who were originally hosts may also be forced to move as they exhaust their independent means.

The violence may also severely affect the general economy, reducing the accessibility of goods, supplies, land and services – which could further undermine the independent means and capacities of the entire population. As such, displacement and the circumstances causing it typically have grave protection and resource implications for IDPs and host families/communities.

1. A policy of encampment is generally not favoured or accepted (Principle 12 of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement). 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. If, however, there is no other option, the ICRC takes these factors into account before providing services to camps and will take specific measures to mitigate their potential negative effects, for example, by providing support to the surrounding communities or promoting the IDPs' return when the conditions are met.

The needs of IDPs cannot, therefore, be considered in isolation and to the exclusion of the rest of the population. In addition to meeting the specific needs of IDPs, the ICRC also places an emphasis on addressing the concerns of people at risk of displacement, unable to flee, or otherwise affected by the prevailing situation. This underscores the fact that displacement is not solely about IDPs. Understanding it 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 seeks to address the diverse needs of the people affected by displacement through a combination of different activities; its efforts aim at ensuring the law is upheld and at addressing the consequences of the violence. The organization is committed to initiating a flexible response to displacement, which may be adapted to the changing circumstances of those affected. At every stage, these activities are designed to empower beneficiaries, promote their self-reliance and reinforce positive coping mechanisms.

Preventing forced displacement

The ICRC aims to persuade authorities, armed forces and armed groups, through confidential dialogue, to fulfil their obligations to prevent the forced displacement of civilians (unless the temporary evacuation of civilians during military operations is required for their own security); it also urges them to prevent other violations of IHL and other relevant bodies of law, which often result in displacement. If displacement nevertheless occurs, the ICRC makes confidential representations to the alleged perpetrators, with a view to having them stop the violations and prevent further displacement.

ICRC assistance activities (such as ensuring access to a safe water supply and health care, and providing livelihood support) in the pre-displacement phase can also help reinforce the resilience of the affected people and remove some of the causes of displacement, provided that such a solution is in the best interests of the affected population. In parallel, the ICRC seeks to improve its understanding of the events that cause displacement, so as to help prevent their recurrence.

Alleviating the effects of displacement

If displacement 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.

The ICRC conducts a wide range of assistance activities which are designed to help those affected meet their most immediate needs for survival (in terms of shelter, water and sanitation, nutrition, access to health care, etc.) and to serve as protection measures by enhancing people's capacities to avoid threats in their environment. The ICRC enables those displaced to restore links with their families, which contributes to their well-being. It also supports the relevant national and local authorities and structures in addressing the plight of IDPs, when these actors and structures are ill-equipped to do so.

The organization carries out these activities throughout the entire period of displacement.

Easing return, local integration and relocation

Whenever appropriate, the ICRC aims to facilitate the return, local integration or relocation of those who have been displaced, by reminding the authorities of their obligations to promote voluntary return whenever it is safe, or to ease the process of local integration and/or relocation. The ICRC continually reminds these authorities of their responsibilities in this regard, particularly focusing on the need for them to restore the basic conditions required to resolve the crisis before they urge IDPs to return to their places of origin.

The ICRC often conducts protection and assistance activities for people seeking lasting solutions to their plight, including those returning to their home communities, looking to permanently settle where they currently are, or relocating elsewhere. These activities include addressing the concerns of the residents already in the area, with a view to minimizing tensions between IDPs and residents.

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. 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 conflict and other violence, including all the work done by the Movement 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 into 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 and was the subject of a report to the Council of Delegates in 2011. The ICRC promotes and contributes to the implementation of this policy.

The ICRC is also committed to facilitating coordination with other actors while preserving its neutrality, impartiality and independence. It has welcomed the various UN initiatives for humanitarian reform – including the cluster approach, although, as a neutral and independent organization, it is unable to be a formal part of the cluster approach.

Ultimately, any coordination must aim at meeting all the needs of those affected by conflict by promoting complementary roles among the various humanitarian organizations (avoiding duplication or gaps) and maximizing the impact of the overall humanitarian response.

THE ICRC RESPONSE TO DISPLACEMENT (BY TARGET POPULATION)

The ICRC's activities aim to help the most vulnerable people, regardless of their status; thus, those affected by the problem of displacement benefit from many activities, as do those not directly affected by this particular problem. The points below detail only the specific activity or group of activities that are particularly significant for IDPs or host communities or where, for one reason or another, they comprise the majority of beneficiaries; the significance of the activity during the different phases of displacement is also explained.

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

Protection of the civilian population

- ▶ The ICRC monitors the situation of individuals and groups not or no longer taking part in hostilities, and documents allegations of abuse against them. These allegations figure into the ICRC's discussions with all parties on reported IHL violations and the measures to be taken to stop them, and on the need to strengthen the overall protection of the civilian population, with a view to removing some of the causes of displacement. The discussions may cover patterns of harm, such as 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 making formal and informal oral and written representations to the authorities concerned about alleged incidents, the ICRC conducts dissemination activities 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 *Actors of influence* below).
- ▶ By reinforcing civilians' self-protection 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 while contributing to increasing the resilience of the population.
- ▶ When displacement does occur, the ICRC plays an important role in engaging with the authorities, who, while bearing the primary duty to care for the displaced and to manage the displacement crisis, may lack the capacity or the will to do so. The ICRC highlights critical humanitarian needs and makes recommendations to the authorities on how they can better fulfil their obligations, including those in relation to protecting civilians from abuses and further displacement; it takes care to emphasize that IDPs are not a homogeneous group and each subgroup is likely to have particular concerns, in relation to their gender, age and physical or mental abilities.
- ▶ 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 ensuring that the

conditions are in place for the resolution of the problem. The ICRC advocates the establishment of such conditions, so that the displaced are able to return to their places of origin, integrate in the place of displacement or relocate to new areas: these conditions include security guarantees, assurance of access to 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. The ICRC can also advocate other durable solutions that are put forward by displaced populations as their preferred option.

- ▶ The ICRC pays particular attention to the relationship between IDPs – living in dedicated places or hosted by residents – and 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.
- ▶ Encouraging respect for people's dignity includes ensuring that they have access to accurate information and can actively influence decisions made on their behalf, so 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 IDPs 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 prompt the authorities to improve their communication and information-sharing systems.
- ▶ During their flight, IDPs may leave behind or lose critical documents (personal identification cards, passports, birth certificates, marriage certificates, etc.) or have them stolen, making it difficult 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 front lines, between family members or between the authorities and civilians.

Restoring family links

- ▶ IDPs often lose contact with loved ones in the chaos, either 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 protection and psychological well-being of everyone concerned.
- ▶ ICRC-organized/supported family reunifications aim 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 or other violence. 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 psychosocial, economic, legal or administrative 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 are likely to be limited in the belongings they can carry with them. When distributing aid, the ICRC gives priority to the most vulnerable people. Many of them are displaced, although the ICRC also assists residents who are directly affected by the conflict but are unable or unwilling to leave the affected area, or host communities/households who are affected by the strain IDPs place on existing resources. IDPs finally returning to their places of origin or relocation are also counted among the beneficiaries. As necessary, 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 or returnees to build new ones. Other items, such as clothes or fabric to make clothing, are also distributed according to need.

Economic security – livelihood support

- ▶ Livelihood support programmes help people protect or regain 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), for example, 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 violence. In this way, boosting economic security can prevent impoverishment, mitigating one of the possible drivers of displacement. On the other hand, displaced households, whether they are able to return home after a relatively short period of time or are caught up in prolonged displacement, are cut off from their livelihoods/sources of income and struggle with the depletion of any resources they may have. The ICRC's support helps displaced people, returnees, and host communities, especially households hosting IDPs, recover or maintain their sources of income. Often, this support contributes to alleviating the tensions between returnees or relocated IDPs in their new areas of residence.
- ▶ In many cases, occupational training 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 and habitat and Health

- ▶ By ensuring access to safe drinking water and to permanent or mobile health-care services, either directly or by supporting other providers, the ICRC can remove one of the possible causes of displacement and/or help bring about conditions conducive to the return or relocation of IDPs. Where displacement has already occurred, the ability of IDPs, residents and returnees to safely access health care and/or water for multiple purposes (e.g. household or agricultural consumption and other essential needs) ensures better sanitation practices; improves public health by reducing the incidence of illnesses/diseases, including communicable ones caused by inadequate hygiene; and prevents long journeys to water points, thus decreasing people's risk of

being attacked. Health and hygiene promotion sessions aim to teach people basic practices that can help minimize or prevent the spread of disease. Such activities also help reduce tensions caused by competition for resources.

- ▶ When large numbers of IDPs converge on camps, State-run reception centres or other evacuation sites, the facilities may be unable to cater to all of them; health-care facilities, many of them already run-down or overstretched, in the areas receiving IDPs may also be overwhelmed by the increased needs. Thus, the ICRC may rehabilitate infrastructure; construct or repair water, sanitation and health facilities; provide equipment; or train staff, volunteers or IDPs in the rehabilitation or maintenance of such facilities. The ICRC also highlights the needs to the authorities, urging them to expand the services they provide.
- ▶ IDPs may benefit from psychological support to help them deal with the trauma of displacement or of the violations of IHL that prompted the displacement.
- ▶ Depending on their circumstances, IDPs face the risk of malnutrition. The ICRC may support therapeutic feeding programmes during emergency situations, for instance.

Weapon contamination

- ▶ The ICRC engages the relevant authorities in dialogue on the issue of mines and explosive remnants of war, with a view to stopping the use of such weapons and, in effect, decreasing some of the dangers that may force people to flee their homes. Representations are often based on data collected first hand by the ICRC or the National Society.
- ▶ To help prevent injuries caused by weapon contamination and to foster conditions conducive to the return or relocation of IDPs, the ICRC marks contaminated areas, conducts mine-risk education, mobilizes and supports authorities/other actors to conduct clearance operations, and, in exceptional cases and in line with strict criteria, deploys specialist teams to conduct such operations for a limited time. In the event of an accident, it also provides victims with surgical/medical care, physical rehabilitation and economic assistance.

WOUNDED AND SICK

PROTECTION

- ▶ In its dialogue with the authorities and weapon bearers, the ICRC reiterates their obligations under IHL to respect medical personnel, equipment and facilities and to allow displaced people access to medical care. In addition, health personnel are instructed in their work-related rights and obligations under IHL and the protective measures they can employ, such as marking health structures with a protective emblem.
- ▶ The ICRC reminds the authorities, including the health authorities, of their obligation to prevent secondary separations and the measures that need to be taken (e.g. proper registration of patients in health structures, registration of medical evacuations).

ASSISTANCE

Medical care and Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ IDPs and residents alike may be wounded in the fighting or may fall sick and need to be treated at first-aid posts or 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. IDPs are also among those

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

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Many of the ICRC's protection and prevention activities, especially those classified under the actors of influence target population, aim at the same objectives – raising awareness of IHL and other applicable norms and urging actors with influence over the humanitarian situation to enforce respect for these norms, as well as providing them with the necessary support to do so. For that reason, the two sets of activities are discussed jointly in this section.

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

- ▶ Activities targeting actors of influence (e.g. political authorities, armed forces and other bearers of weapons, civil society representatives, the media, academics, young people, NGOs) always emphasize the need to take measures to respect the life and dignity of all people affected by armed conflict or other violence, including IDPs. All actors are made aware of their responsibilities and capabilities in this respect through a combination of bilateral meetings, dissemination sessions, training courses, documentation and publications, academic competitions and communication campaigns.
- ▶ The authorities, both civil and military, bear the primary duty to protect and assist people in their territory. Humanitarian action cannot comprehensively make up for the shortcomings in the formal system. The ICRC therefore discusses with the authorities – at all levels, on the ground and in high-ranking positions right up to the cabinet – their obligations to respect, protect and support those affected by displacement, and to ensure that IDPs enjoy the same rights and freedoms under the applicable legal frameworks (IHL and national law), without discrimination, as other citizens.
- ▶ Where the existing legislation is inadequate, the ICRC provides technical support and expertise to the authorities to help them develop new laws and adopt the necessary measures to implement these laws.
- ▶ During its contact with a range of influential actors – for instance, during training courses and workshops – the ICRC covers the basic rules of IHL, the respect of which would prevent a good portion of the cases of conflict-related displacement; these points 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, and

- the stipulation that the parties to a conflict must allow and facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief, which is impartial in nature and conducted without adverse distinction, subject to their right of control, for the benefit of civilians in need.
- The ICRC also discusses with the authorities their obligation to provide protection and assistance and to seek solutions when displacement occurs. This includes ensuring that displaced and resident civilians alike:
 - 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 identification, passport, birth certificate, marriage certificate, etc.), and
 - have access to accurate information in order to make informed choices and participate in and influence decisions being made on their behalf.
- Finally, the ICRC raises awareness of the authorities' 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 (e.g. police and 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, and
 - are able to exercise the right to participate fully and equally in public affairs.

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

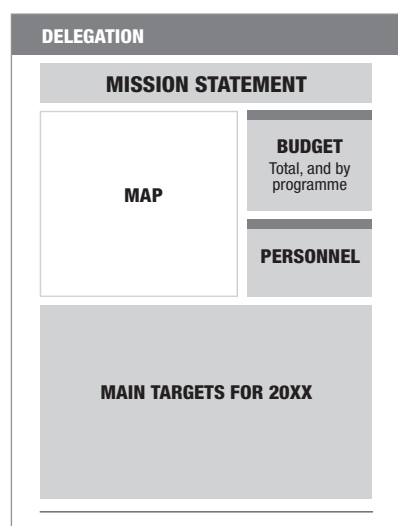
COOPERATION

- 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 Movement 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 in implementing 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 enable it to boost its capacities to fulfil its mandate, for example in terms of restoring family links, first aid and emergency preparedness and response (see *Civilians* above).
- 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 possible. The ICRC supports such coordination mechanisms when they are led by other Movement components.

USER GUIDE

LAYOUT OF DELEGATION SECTIONS

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



1. Delegation

The State(s), geographical areas, and/or political entities covered by the ICRC's presence.

2. Mission statement

The ICRC's reasons for being in the country or region and its main activities there.

3. Budget

The budget for the given year – total, and by programme.

4. Personnel

The number of mobile and resident staff budgeted for over the course of the year. This figure does not necessarily reflect the actual number of persons employed.

5. Map

The country or region, showing the ICRC's presence for the coming year. The maps in this publication are for illustrative purposes only and do not imply official endorsement, nor express an opinion on the part of the ICRC.

6. Main targets for 20XX

This section presents the delegation's main targets, in qualitative and quantitative terms, for the given year. It comprises up to six bullet points listing the main priorities and action points, and below them a table of target figures of the assistance programme for the target populations *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*.

7. Context

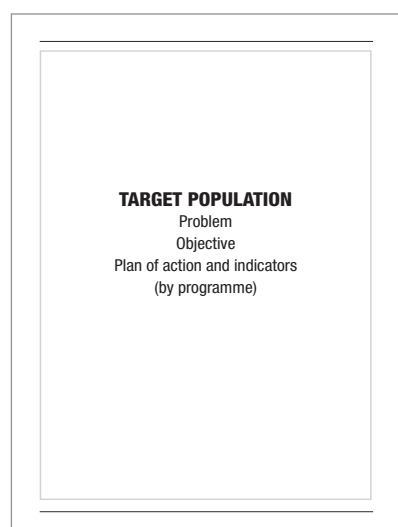
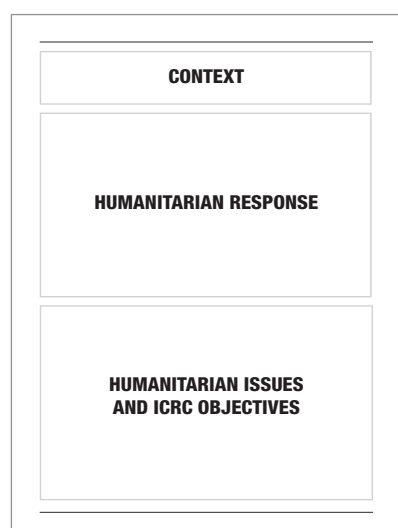
The main developments in a given context and how they might affect people of concern to the ICRC. This section highlights the elements that the ICRC takes into consideration when analysing the situation from a humanitarian perspective.

8. Humanitarian response

The general environment in which humanitarian activities are carried out; the ICRC's position, constraints and approach in a particular context; the work of the Movement's other components – the host National Society, the International Federation, and National Societies working internationally; and the division of tasks between international or national organizations active in the country or region.

9. Humanitarian issues and ICRC objectives

A list of the problems, opportunities and/or priorities that the ICRC has identified and on which it has decided to concentrate its resources. The section is organized according to five target populations identified by the ICRC. The description of each humanitarian issue is followed by a medium-term ICRC objective. Each objective is followed by a section with a plan of action and indicators for the coming year that describes how the ICRC aims to work towards the objective in question. It lists the actions and result indicators by programme (protection, assistance, prevention and cooperation).



STANDARD TABLE

ASSISTANCE	Targets (up to)
CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)	
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)	
Food commodities	Beneficiaries
Essential household items	Beneficiaries
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries
Cash	Beneficiaries
Vouchers	Beneficiaries
Services and training	Beneficiaries
Water and habitat in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)	
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries
Health	
Health centres supported	Structures
WOUNDED AND SICK	
Hospitals	
Hospitals supported	Structures
Water and habitat	
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds
Physical rehabilitation	
Projects supported	Projects
Patients receiving services	Patients

INTRODUCTION

The table presents the targets set for the operation concerned in terms of beneficiary numbers or other result indicators of the assistance programmes for the target populations *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*.

Targets are defined primarily on the basis of the population's needs, as identified during assessments, and then of the capacity of the ICRC (and its partners) to address these needs, taking into account other humanitarian organizations' planned responses.

The table only includes what can be defined in advance. During the planning process, delegations use standard averages for the number of individuals per households; these figures may be found to be lower than the actual household sizes once the activities are implemented. Delegations also cannot specifically predetermine the number of health and medical facilities that will receive medical materials on an ad hoc basis, in response to emergencies; hence, targets only include regularly supported health centres and hospitals. Similarly, delegations face limitations in precisely classifying beneficiaries or the exact type of assistance they will receive. For example, they may establish targets for emergency relief, such as *food* or *essential household items*, and record beneficiaries accordingly during their planning. However, the circumstances during the delivery of the assistance could make it more appropriate to provide the relief through *cash* or *vouchers*, with which these commodities may be procured. Moreover, while delegations may count beneficiaries under *productive inputs* during their planning, beneficiaries may instead receive livelihood support by way of *cash* or *services and training* during project implementation, according to what best fits their needs and capacities, and the situation. Even then, some eventual beneficiaries of *cash* or *services and training* are not always included in the targets defined for those categories. This may be because cash allowances and training are often provided as complements to *productive*

inputs (e.g. beneficiaries of farming equipment will also receive training on how to operate them; donations of livestock may come with financial support for accessing veterinary services).

Despite efforts to harmonize definitions and data entry, operational constraints or differences in interpretation may also affect the presentation of the results.

This table is followed up in *ICRC Midterm Reports* and *Annual Reports* with a table juxtaposing the achieved beneficiary numbers or other result indicators of the assistance programmes against the targets initially set in the *Appeals*. These reports highlight the achievements of, and the difficulties faced by, the delegations. As the dynamics of instability, security and access, as well as operational capacities, shift very rapidly within the year itself, these changes may prompt delegations to adapt their approaches – initiating, rescaling or cancelling certain activities, as appropriate – to the prevailing conditions.

DEFINITIONS

TARGET POPULATIONS

Civilians (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)

This population group includes residents, IDPs, returnees and, in some cases, refugees.

Note: IDPs are people who have had to leave their normal place of residence but have remained in their own country, living in spontaneous settlements or camps, or hosted by relatives, friends or other residents.

Wounded and sick

This population group includes wounded, sick or disabled people – both civilians, including IDPs, and weapon bearers.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

The number of beneficiaries of each type of commodity or service cannot be cumulated as some people may have benefited from more than one type of commodity or service during the reporting period. This is typically the case with beneficiaries of microeconomic initiatives, who usually receive a combination of different commodities.

Beneficiaries of food commodities

Per population group, the number of individuals who have received one or more food items at least once during the reporting period. This includes people who have benefited from food as compensation for work they carried out, for example, on community projects. Food items distributed typically include rice, wheat flour, maize, beans, oil, sugar, salt and, sometimes, canned food and ready-to-use therapeutic or supplementary food.

Beneficiaries of essential household items

Per population group, the number of individuals who have received one or more essential household items at least once during the reporting period. Items distributed typically

include tarpaulins, blankets, basic clothing, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, soap, jerrycans and mosquito nets.

Beneficiaries of productive inputs

Per population group, the number of individuals who have, at least once during the reporting period, benefited from at least one form of livelihood input (e.g. fertilizer, animal vaccines, seed, tools, fishing boats, equipment) or other type of material assistance for microeconomic initiatives (e.g. for carpentry, welding, food processing, trade).

Beneficiaries of cash

Per population group, the number of individuals who have benefited from cash assistance at least once during the reporting period. This includes those who have received grants, either as a form of relief assistance or for launching microeconomic initiatives, and those who have received cash in exchange for work they carried out, for example, on community projects.

Beneficiaries of vouchers

Per population group, the number of individuals who have benefited from assistance provided in the form of vouchers to be exchanged for specified commodities, services or training, at least once during the reporting period.

Beneficiaries of services and training

Per population group, the number of individuals who have benefited at least once during the reporting period from services (e.g. agricultural services, such as tractor ploughing, or veterinary support, such as animal vaccinations) or training that helped them pursue their livelihoods.

WATER AND HABITAT

Civilians

The number of people – residents, IDPs, returnees and, in some cases, refugees – who have benefited from a water and habitat project at least once during the reporting

period. Projects include the repair or construction of wells, boreholes, springs, dams, water-treatment plants, latrines, septic tanks or sewage plants; shelter provision or repair; hygiene promotion; and vector-control activities.

One beneficiary is one person who has benefited from a water and habitat project at least once over the course of the reporting period. A person who has benefited from a project several times is counted only once.

For recurrent projects like water trucking or the regular provision of materials (chlorine, spare parts, etc.), beneficiaries are counted only once.

Wounded and sick

The number of beds in the structures supported. Projects include the construction or rehabilitation of hospitals and physical rehabilitation centres.

HEALTH

Health centres supported

The total number of regularly supported health facilities.

Hospitals supported

The total number of regularly supported hospitals.

PHYSICAL REHABILITATION

Projects supported

The number of projects, including centres, component factories and training institutions, receiving ICRC support or managed by the ICRC.

Patients receiving services at the centres

The number of patients (amputees and non-amputees) who received services at the centres during the reporting period – including both new and former patients who came for new devices, repairs (to prostheses, orthoses, wheelchairs, walking aids) or physiotherapy.

AFRICA

DELEGATIONS		REGIONAL DELEGATIONS
Algeria	Libya	Abidjan
Burundi	Mali	Antananarivo
Central African Republic	Mauritania	Dakar
Chad	Morocco	Harare
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Niger	Nairobi
Eritrea	Nigeria	Pretoria
Ethiopia	Rwanda	Tunis
African Union	Somalia	Yaoundé
Guinea	South Sudan	
Liberia	Sudan	
	Uganda	

BUDGET IN KCHF	
Protection	95,044
Assistance	451,028
Prevention	59,784
Cooperation with National Societies	38,765
General	4,249
TOTAL	648,870
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>39,521</i>

PERSONNEL	
Mobile staff	954
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	5,352





Bangui, Central African Republic. The ICRC collaborates with volunteers from the Central African Red Cross Society to eradicate scabies in prisons. | R. Kradjevo/ICRC

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Parties involved in armed conflicts and other situations of violence facilitate vulnerable people's access to humanitarian aid, and take steps to prevent abuses, including sexual violence and attacks against health-care personnel and facilities.
- ▶ People affected by conflict/other violence meet their needs with the help of food and essential items (or, where possible, cash) distributed by the ICRC and the National Societies concerned, including in areas few other actors can reach.
- ▶ Host communities, IDPs, refugees and returnees, build their resilience against the effects of conflict and other violence, thanks to the ICRC's support for livelihoods, particularly agriculture, and for building/repairing essential infrastructure.
- ▶ People have access to medical care provided by ICRC-backed fixed/mobile clinics, hospitals and physical rehabilitation centres, and ICRC surgical teams. Victims of sexual violence receive psychosocial support from ICRC-trained personnel.
- ▶ Detainees, including people held in relation to conflicts, benefit from authorities' efforts to improve their treatment and living conditions based on the ICRC's confidential feedback, and with its support for treating the sick and malnourished.
- ▶ Families dispersed by violence, migration, detention and other circumstances reconnect and/or reunite with each other, or ascertain the fate of missing relatives, through the Movement's family-links services.

ASSISTANCE		Targets (up to)
CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)		
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	1,094,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	816,200
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	2,102,570
Cash	Beneficiaries	212,570
Vouchers	Beneficiaries	66,500
Services and training	Beneficiaries	1,273,190
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	4,888,174
Health		
Health centres supported	Structures	106
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Hospitals		
Hospitals supported	Structures	23
Water and habitat		
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	2,474
Physical rehabilitation		
Projects supported	Projects	40
Patients receiving services	Patients	15,900

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSES

In 2017, the ICRC will continue responding to the humanitarian needs of people affected by armed conflicts and other situations of violence in Africa, working from 29 delegations across the continent (except Egypt, see *Near and Middle East*) to do so.

With conflicts and other situations of violence having dire consequences on civilians in the Central African Republic (hereafter CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (hereafter DRC), Mali, Somalia and South Sudan, the ICRC's operations in these countries will remain among its largest worldwide. Activities for conflict-affected people in the Lake Chad region (Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria) and in Libya will continue to be expanded, building on budget extension appeals and improvements in access in 2015 and 2016. With the help of the National Societies concerned, aid will reach areas that few other organizations have access to, notably in the CAR, Nigeria and South Sudan. In Burundi and other countries experiencing political or communal tensions, the ICRC will provide additional aid, should these tensions escalate into further violence. Elsewhere, it will help mitigate the effects of past conflicts, as in Eritrea. Vulnerable migrants in transit or host countries where the ICRC is present will receive particular attention.

The ICRC's dialogue with parties involved in conflicts or other violence, on their responsibilities under IHL or other applicable law, will remain essential to fostering the protection of vulnerable populations and securing the ICRC's access to them. Based on allegations it has documented, the ICRC will make confidential representations to the authorities and weapon bearers concerned on reported abuses, such as sexual violence, and attacks on civilians, including health-care workers and infrastructure; it will also urge them to respect/protect people not or no longer involved in the fighting, and to facilitate the provision of aid and essential services, including medical care. These representations will be supplemented by briefings for weapon bearers on IHL and other norms related to the conduct of hostilities and law enforcement.

Where humanitarian work is limited by the security situation or other restrictions, the ICRC will engage the parties concerned in discussions on its neutral, impartial and independent approach, to build support for its mandate and activities. It will also maintain working methods adapted to operational constraints, so that it can respond to needs while ensuring its staff's safety. For instance, the ICRC will operate in Libya with the help of a support office in Tunisia; in South Sudan, the ICRC will use aircraft to transport staff and supplies, while trying to increase delivery of aid by land, to reduce costs.

The National Societies will, whenever possible, continue to be the ICRC's primary partners. They will receive financial, logistical, material and technical support for strengthening their operational capacities – including training in the Safer Access Framework – and their organizational development. The ICRC will also coordinate its activities with Movement components, UN agencies and other humanitarian actors to maximize its impact.

Violence-affected communities will meet their urgent needs through National Society/ICRC distributions of relief goods; for example, in South Sudan food rations will be distributed to over 330,000 people, and essential items, to 138,000. In areas of Burundi, the CAR, the DRC, Kenya, Nigeria and

Somalia, where markets are functioning, aid will take the form of cash or vouchers, to help stimulate the local economy and give beneficiaries more flexibility and dignity.

In line with its multidisciplinary approach, the ICRC will supplement emergency-relief operations with initiatives to help IDPs, refugees, returnees and host communities build their resilience to the effects of conflict/other violence. For example, in the Lake Chad region and in the CAR, the DRC, Eritrea, Mali, Senegal, Somalia and South Sudan, the National Societies concerned and the ICRC will help people resume or sustain agricultural activities, bolstering their food security and income. Such support will include seeds and tools for farming, and material and technical assistance for veterinary services. Vulnerable people – including female breadwinners in Burundi, victims of sexual violence in the DRC, and both, in Nigeria and Somalia – will establish small businesses with ICRC-provided cash grants and training. Through cash-for-work programmes, others will earn an income while building infrastructure for their livelihoods, such as ponds for livestock in Eritrea, and irrigation systems in Somalia.

Across Africa, the ICRC will help people have access to water for personal consumption or agriculture by working with local water boards and communities to build or repair key structures, and training them to maintain these; for instance, over 1.4 million people in Nigeria will benefit from such activities, which will include upgrades to Maiduguri's water system. Projects to promote hygiene and construct sanitation facilities will also help people reduce their risk of contracting diseases. Returnees in the CAR, the DRC, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Senegal will rebuild their homes with ICRC-provided materials.

In some cases, resilience-building initiatives will mitigate the need for people to go to unsafe areas for basic services or livelihood activities, as in parts of Nigeria, Senegal and South Sudan; they will also be implemented using innovative technologies, where appropriate. For example, some projects in Eritrea and Senegal will use environmentally friendly solar-powered pumps, and some shelters for Nigerian returnees will be made of durable compressed-earth blocks; both technologies may also reduce beneficiaries' expenses.

Basic health services in several countries have been weakened by conflict/other violence. In cooperation with the health ministries and/or National Societies concerned, the ICRC will provide primary-health-care facilities – including fixed and mobile clinics in Nigeria and Somalia – with support for their operations: equipment and supplies, training for their staff, and infrastructure improvements; in Niger, the ICRC will deploy a team of nurses and a midwife. This support will help conflict/violence-affected people have access to health services, including ante- and post-natal care, immunizations and paediatric care. Malnourished children in the CAR and Nigeria will also be treated with the ICRC's assistance. In the CAR, the DRC, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and South Sudan, victims of sexual violence or other abuses will receive specialized care, including psychosocial support from ICRC-trained health workers and community members. The ICRC will also hold information sessions to raise awareness of sexual violence's effects, and the assistance available to victims. Other patients in need of specialized services will be referred to hospitals for further care.

The ICRC will provide first-aid training and supplies to community members, National Society personnel and

weapon bearers, to improve casualties' chances of receiving treatment. It will support hospitals treating weapon-wounded people, and maintain surgical teams in the CAR, the DRC, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and South Sudan, to help local staff operate on patients. Doctors in Kenya, Libya and Tunisia will receive training in weapon-wound surgery and emergency-room trauma care.

People who have been disabled as a result of clashes or mines/explosive remnants of war will have access to physical rehabilitation services at ICRC-supported centres in Burundi, Chad, the DRC, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan and South Sudan, where the ICRC will also help construct a physical rehabilitation centre. Refugees from Western Sahara will be able to access such services at an ICRC-supported centre in Rabouni, south-west Algeria. These centres will receive financial, material and technical support for bolstering the quality of their services and their self-sufficiency. To facilitate social inclusion for people with disabilities, the ICRC will organize sporting events, vocational training and other activities – for instance, in the DRC, Ethiopia and Guinea-Bissau. It will also help disabled Sahrawi refugees form an association to organize such activities.

Throughout the continent, families separated by violence, detention or other circumstances will be able to restore contact with each other through the Movement's family-links network; among them will be IDPs, migrants and refugees, who will be able to avail themselves of phone calls, RCMs and tracing services in Algeria, Djibouti, Kenya, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia and the United Republic of Tanzania. Unaccompanied children will, when appropriate, be reunited with their relatives. The ICRC will also help minors formerly associated with weapon bearers reintegrate into society by facilitating access to counselling, recreational activities and other programmes run by local organizations, and work with these parties to find alternative solutions for those unable to rejoin their families.

The ICRC will encourage local efforts to help families ascertain the fate of relatives who are missing in relation to ongoing or past conflicts, as well as migration. For example, it will continue discussions with the parties involved in clarifying the fate of people missing in relation to the Western Sahara conflict. Forensic professionals in Algeria, Burundi, the CAR, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, South Africa and Tunisia will also draw on the ICRC's technical expertise in identifying human remains. In the CAR, Nigeria and Uganda, the ICRC will encourage officials to develop national mechanisms for managing data on the missing. Meanwhile, it will undertake other efforts to help the families of the missing obtain administrative/legal, psychosocial and other assistance. For instance, it will help establish a support network for the families of missing migrants in Senegal, and savings and loan associations for the families of people missing in connection with past

conflict in Uganda; in Nigeria, it will launch peer-support sessions for the families of people missing in connection with the Lake Chad conflict.

Across the region, the ICRC will continue to visit detainees in accordance with its standard procedures, to help ensure that their treatment and living conditions meet internationally recognized standards. It will individually follow up people held in relation to conflicts, political tensions, or "terrorism", and other particularly vulnerable people, such as migrants, minors and women. It will also endeavour to obtain access to detainees in Eritrea, Gambia, Kenya and Sudan, and to increase its access to security detainees.

On the basis of these visits, the ICRC will share confidential feedback and recommendations with the authorities concerned, including on respect for judicial guarantees. For instance, officials in Algeria, Guinea, Madagascar, Senegal, Tunisia and Uganda will be advised on implementing alternatives to detention and/or on processing cases more efficiently, to mitigate overcrowding in prisons. Moreover, the ICRC will support authorities' efforts to improve prison infrastructure and detainees' access to health care and nutrition. For example, it will help maintain briquette, soap and chlorine production units in Rwanda, and prison farms in Burundi and Zimbabwe. In several countries, it will train prison health workers in treating sick and malnourished detainees, and give them medicines and therapeutic food. However, in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Madagascar, the ICRC will gradually decrease such direct assistance as it shifts towards a more advisory role, while urging officials to assume more responsibility for such matters; nevertheless, it will still provide them with some technical and other support.

At the national and regional level, the ICRC will work with the National Societies concerned to gain support for IHL and other norms and for the Movement and its work, with a view to fostering an environment conducive to neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. To this end, it will organize events on these matters for government officials, academics, diplomats, journalists, religious scholars, and members of international/multilateral organizations, including the African Union (AU) and regional economic communities; institutional concerns, particularly those related to the Health Care in Danger project, migration and sexual violence, will be highlighted.

States will draw on the ICRC's technical expertise to ratify/accede to or implement the provisions of IHL treaties, such as the Arms Trade Treaty, and other humanitarian conventions, such as the AU Convention on IDPs. In some countries, the ICRC will collect relevant legislative practices to update its study on customary IHL. Meanwhile, military/security forces will receive support for incorporating provisions of IHL and other relevant legal frameworks in their training, doctrine and operations; notably, the AU, together with the ICRC and other partners, will launch a standardized pre-deployment training curriculum for peace-support troops.

ALGERIA

The ICRC has been working in Algeria, with some interruptions, since the 1954–1962 Algerian war of independence. Aside from visiting people held in places of detention run by the Ministry of Justice and people remanded in police stations and gendarmeries, it supports the authorities in strengthening national legislation with regard to people deprived of their freedom and promotes IHL. The ICRC supports the Algerian Red Crescent in its reforms process and partners it in restoring links between separated family members.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	1,466
Assistance	308
Prevention	860
Cooperation with National Societies	491
General	38
TOTAL	3,162
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>193</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	8
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	19

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Penitentiary and health authorities improve and coordinate their services with ICRC technical support, with a view to ensuring that detainees have timely, safe and equal access to health care, including psychiatric care.
- ▶ Families dispersed by migration, detention, armed conflict abroad or other circumstances reconnect through family-links services provided by the Algerian Red Crescent in coordination with the ICRC and other Movement partners.
- ▶ The authorities and the ICRC sustain dialogue on humanitarian issues of common interest. In multilateral forums, the authorities support ICRC positions on humanitarian issues and ICRC activities in Algeria and elsewhere.
- ▶ The authorities learn more, at ICRC events, about the difficulties encountered by migrants during their journey. They establish dialogue with the ICRC on the protection needs of vulnerable people, particularly these migrants.

CONTEXT

Algeria remains relatively stable amid political and economic uncertainties and regional insecurity. Its borders – excluding that with Tunisia – continue to be closed. Thousands of troops deployed along these borders conduct operations against groups suspected of endangering State security, or groups associated with unregulated trade in various commodities; these operations reportedly result in arrests and casualties.

Migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, continue to arrive in Algeria; thousands of them decide to break their journey and stay in the country. During their journey or while they are in places of settlement, migrants are at risk, particularly, of involvement in tensions with residents, abuse, and separation from their families. State services or the Algerian Red Crescent help some of the people fleeing violence in Mali or the Syrian Arab Republic to meet their immediate needs.

Algeria continues to play a key role in multilateral forums, notably as a member of the African Union Peace and Security Council and the UN Human Rights Council.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will continue to support the efforts of penitentiary authorities to improve the treatment and living conditions of detainees. It will visit detainees in accordance with its standard procedures, and pay particular attention to vulnerable inmates, such as those detained for security reasons and/or held in solitary confinement. Findings from these visits will be communicated confidentially to the authorities. The ICRC will continue to seek access to people held in facilities it has not yet been able to visit. It will organize, for judiciary and penitentiary authorities, workshops and seminars on such issues as judicial guarantees and alternatives to detention. With ICRC technical support, detention and health authorities will strengthen and coordinate their services, enabling detainees to benefit from improved health care, including psychiatric treatment, in line with medical ethics.

Members of families dispersed by detention, migration, armed conflict abroad or other circumstances will be able to contact relatives or exchange news with them through the Movement's family-links services. To improve the provision of such services for vulnerable foreigners, the ICRC will facilitate coordination between the Algerian Red Crescent and other National Societies in the region and elsewhere. The ICRC will help the authorities and the staff of local forensic institutions and the Algerian Red Crescent to build their capacity to manage human remains – by sponsoring their participating in local/international seminars. With ICRC financial/technical support, the Algerian Red Crescent will strengthen its first-aid capacities and its ability to broaden awareness of the Fundamental Principles and IHL among its volunteers and the wider public.

To bolster respect for IHL, and support for its activities in Algeria and elsewhere, the ICRC will continue to explore matters of common concern with the authorities, including the humanitarian issues arising from conflicts affecting the region. The ICRC will establish dialogue with national authorities and armed/security forces on the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people, particularly migrants; it will also share with them documented allegations of abuse committed against these people. Through ICRC training and workshops,

military/security forces personnel will learn more about IHL, human rights law and the ICRC's work for detainees and migrants. The ICRC will provide technical advice to the national IHL committee, in support of the ratification/implementation of IHL treaties, the adoption of a law strengthening respect for the emblems protected under IHL, and the drafting of other pertinent legislation – to address issues such as overcrowding in prisons.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Families in Algeria require assistance in locating and exchanging news with relatives who have been detained/interned/resettled abroad, have migrated, or are in countries disrupted by armed conflict or other situations of violence.

During their journey through or stay in the country, vulnerable foreigners – including single female heads of households and unaccompanied minors – are at risk, particularly, of involvement in tensions with residents, abuse, and separation from their families.

Many families still have no information about the fate of relatives who have been missing since the 1990s.

Objective

Vulnerable people, particularly migrants, are respected and protected under applicable law. People in Algeria, including those whose relatives are detained/interned/resettled abroad, and vulnerable foreigners are able to restore and maintain contact with members of their families. The authorities inform families of the fate of relatives missing in relation to past internal violence in Algeria.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ establish dialogue with national authorities and armed/security forces on the protection needs of vulnerable people, particularly migrants (see also *Actors of influence*); where applicable, share documented allegations of violations with the authorities concerned
- ▶ through regular contact with the authorities and other stakeholders, deepen their understanding of the needs of the families of people unaccounted for since the 1990s; make ICRC expertise readily available to them for responding to these needs; in cooperation with the NGOs concerned, open or update tracing cases and facilitate research in institutional archives

Restoring family links

With the National Society:

- ▶ through the Movement's family-links network and in cooperation with other humanitarian actors, assist members of families dispersed by migration, detention, armed conflict abroad or other violence, or by other circumstances to restore or maintain contact and, where appropriate, reunite; in particular:
 - enable families in Algeria to make video calls and send RCMs and parcels to relatives detained/interned abroad

- help families to travel abroad to visit relatives in detention or repatriated/resettled in third countries following a period of detention/internment abroad
- serve as a neutral intermediary for repatriating the remains of Algerian nationals

ASSISTANCE

Forensics

- help the authorities and staff of local forensic institutions and the Algerian Red Crescent to build their capacity to manage human remains, for instance, by sponsoring their participation in local/international seminars on the subject

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees – particularly those held in places of detention far from city centres, and foreigners – often do not have contact with their families; the latter are also unfamiliar with legal procedures and their rights under the detention system.

Overcrowding continues to have adverse effects on enforcement of discipline and access to health care, particularly in places of temporary detention. The authorities are taking steps to address this issue through legislation, policy changes and the construction of additional prisons.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions, including respect for their judicial guarantees, that meet internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- visit detainees in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions; pay close attention to vulnerable inmates such as security detainees, people in solitary confinement and foreigners; pursue dialogue with relevant authorities on seeking regular access to people held in facilities the ICRC has not yet been able to visit
- communicate findings from these visits confidentially to the detaining authorities, including the police, the *gendarmerie* and the intelligence services
- support the authorities' efforts to improve detainees' treatment and living conditions; in particular:
 - partly to help the authorities tackle overcrowding, conduct workshops and train-the-trainer sessions on judicial guarantees for judges enforcing sentences, prosecutors and police/*gendarmerie* officers (see *Actors of influence*); organize a round-table on such topics as alternatives to detention and migrants in detention
 - organize workshops to help penitentiary authorities devise measures to address the needs of inmates with specific vulnerabilities, such as women, minors and people who are sick; train prison staff in supervising and working with juveniles
- through the Movement's family-links services, enable detainees, especially foreign inmates, to establish/maintain contact with their families or consular representatives – shortly after their arrest, in the case of new detainees; in this regard, discuss with the authorities/embassies the difficulties of detained foreigners or Algerians from

remote areas, with a view to advocating amendments to regulations on family visits

ASSISTANCE

- help the authorities make/sustain improvements to health care for inmates in up to 32 places of detention; more specifically:
 - continue to assess and monitor detainees' timely, safe and equal access to quality health services, including psychiatric care, inside or outside their places of detention
 - through training, enable penitentiary and/or health authorities to improve and coordinate their services – for instance, facilitating referrals of sick detainees and documenting treatment, in line with medical ethics

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Thousands of troops secure Algeria's borders and, along with the police/*gendarmerie*, arrest/detain people in connection with regional insecurity and local unrest. Magistrates monitor the condition of detainees as part of their duties.

With the support of its national IHL committee, Algeria has ratified major IHL instruments – such as the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention – but has yet to incorporate all their provisions in domestic legislation. The foreign affairs ministry plays a role in facilitating humanitarian action in Algeria; it also represents the country in multilateral forums, where it discusses humanitarian issues, among other subjects.

Religious leaders and the media can help influence public opinion.

Objective

Political decision-makers, particularly magistrates, and all weapon bearers understand and respect IHL and the ICRC's mandate and activities. The armed/security forces incorporate IHL and international human rights law in their doctrine, training and operations. The media, religious/community leaders and scholars/academics support the work of the ICRC and assist it in increasing awareness of humanitarian issues, thus securing greater respect for human dignity.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

With the National Society:

- increase awareness and understanding of humanitarian concerns and the ICRC's mandate, to facilitate the Movement's activities in Algeria and elsewhere; to this end:
 - solicit the authorities' support for ICRC activities worldwide – for example, in Libya and Mali and in the Middle East; in particular, maintain dialogue with the foreign affairs ministry to secure their support, in multilateral forums, for the ICRC's positions on humanitarian issues
 - through meetings and workshops, promote humanitarian messages among the authorities – including the armed/security forces – international organizations and diplomatic representatives on the challenges faced by migrants and on other concerns, such as those covered by the Health Care in Danger project

- through workshops and seminars for journalists, facilitate accurate reporting on humanitarian issues, particularly those affecting the Maghreb and Sahel regions
 - encourage research and public discussion on the links between the Movement's activities and historic events in Algeria, particularly the Algerian war of independence
 - stimulate discussion among religious leaders of the common ground between IHL and Islam; arrange panel discussions for diplomats/diplomats-in-training, moot court competitions for students, and IHL conferences for selected universities; sponsor the participation of an instructor in an IHL course abroad
- in cooperation with national training institutions, increase knowledge of and respect for IHL, human rights law, and the ICRC's work for detainees among military/security forces and penitentiary personnel; more specifically:
- organize information sessions and panel discussions for penitentiary administrators; sponsor the participation of senior officers of the armed/security forces and penitentiary services in IHL courses/seminars in Algeria or abroad, on such issues as protection for victims of sexual violence during armed conflict
 - conduct training for police/*gendarmerie* officers and magistrates – with a focus on internationally recognized policing standards, particularly for the use of force during arrests – and train-the-trainer workshops for police instructors
- with the national IHL committee, help the authorities reduce overcrowding in prisons, advance ratification/implementation of IHL treaties and adopt a law that strengthens respect for the emblems protected under IHL; in particular:
- advise the defence ministry on incorporating IHL in decision-making processes, and support its efforts – in line with Algeria's implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention – to demine contaminated areas
 - expand knowledge of IHL and/or international human rights law among local IHL experts, judicial/military magistrates and judges through information sessions, workshops held locally and courses abroad

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Algerian Red Crescent strives to meet the needs of people affected by intercommunal violence, and of migrants and other vulnerable foreigners in Algeria. It also delivers humanitarian aid on behalf of the Algerian government to people affected by armed conflict abroad.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action and is able to carry out its core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- provide financial/technical support to the National Society to help it:
- strengthen volunteers' first-aid and family-links capacities, emergency preparedness and response capabilities, and application of the Safer Access Framework – particularly at National Society branches in central Algeria and along the country's borders with Libya, Mali and Niger
 - conduct its activities in line with the Movement's Fundamental Principles, and in coordination with the ICRC and other Movement components
 - lobby for the adoption of a law regulating the use of the emblems protected under IHL and promote the Fundamental Principles and IHL among its volunteers and the wider public

BURUNDI

The ICRC has been present in Burundi since 1962, opening its delegation there in 1992 to help people overcome the humanitarian consequences of armed conflict. It focuses on working with prison authorities to ensure that detainees' treatment and living conditions accord with internationally recognized standards, and on assisting violence-affected civilians. It reinforces local efforts to improve the quality and sustainability of physical rehabilitation services. It helps the Burundi Red Cross bolster its work, notably in terms of emergency preparedness and restoring links between separated family members, including refugees. It supports the armed forces in training their members in IHL.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	3,419
Assistance	5,171
Prevention	1,141
Cooperation with National Societies	760
General	97
TOTAL	10,589
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>646</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	24
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	89

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- The detaining authorities take steps to improve detainees' treatment, notably during the initial stages of detention. Detainees, including people in places of temporary detention, have better access to food, water and health care.
- Families separated by detention and armed conflict/other violence reconnect via National Society/ICRC family-links services. Burundians contact relatives displaced abroad, and refugees in Burundi contact their families back home.
- The military/security forces learn more about international policing and detention standards through ICRC briefings and training. They engage in dialogue with the ICRC on the conduct of their operations.
- Violence-affected people meet their needs with ICRC support. IDPs, returnees and vulnerable residents obtain clean water from ICRC-upgraded facilities; breadwinners, including women, supplement their income.
- During outbreaks of violence, wounded people receive timely care from ambulance services, hospitals and the Burundi Red Cross. Victims of sexual violence have access to specialized care at health centres in Bujumbura.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Cash	Beneficiaries	10,750
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Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	89,000
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Health

Health centres supported	Structures	5
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	1
Patients receiving services	Patients	100

CONTEXT

Burundians continued to feel the effects of the election-related violence and political tensions of 2015. In 2016, the relative calm was punctured by outbreaks of violence in Bujumbura and in certain provinces; robust police operations were undertaken to restore order. The situation is expected to remain tense over the course of 2017.

Partly for the reasons mentioned above, tens of thousands of people remain displaced within the country and around 300,000 Burundians have fled to neighboring countries. This situation has damaged the economy, and caused international aid to Burundi to be cut off. The government's ability to deliver basic services, including penitentiary services, and to assist displaced people, has been seriously impaired.

Tens of thousands of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda are living in four UNHCR camps.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC's Burundi delegation will continue to step up its operations in the country, because the tense security situation in Bujumbura and in some provinces persists and may worsen. The ICRC will intensify activities to protect and assist vulnerable people and detainees, and to help local actors, notably the Burundi Red Cross, prepare for and respond to emergencies promptly.

The ICRC will endeavour to reinforce respect for pertinent international norms among weapon bearers. Military and police forces will be briefed on international policing and detention standards and international human rights law; their instructors will develop their teaching skills in these subjects and IHL through train-the-trainer courses and other means. Humanitarian concerns, including access for the wounded to medical care, will be conveyed to the authorities and weapon bearers, with a view to helping/urging them to address these matters. To facilitate its activities and those of the National Society, the ICRC will seek – through meetings, briefings and other means – to broaden understanding among influential actors of the Movement's work and priority humanitarian issues.

People affected by past outbreaks of violence will be assisted directly by the ICRC. Cash-for-work projects and cash grants will help heads of households, including female breadwinners, supplement their income. IDPs, returnees and vulnerable residents will have access to clean water from ICRC-upgraded water points; during emergencies, the ICRC will also install water/sanitation infrastructure. The ICRC will back health/medical services in caring for victims of violence. It will provide supplies and staff training to health centres in Bujumbura, in order to reinforce their capacity to care for people who have experienced sexual violence and/or emotional trauma. The ICRC will also support the casualty care chain's preparations for emergencies, by providing: first-aid training for first responders; logistical support for National Society volunteers and ambulance services; and courses and simulation exercises on trauma management for hospital staff. ICRC aid to the Saint Kizito Institute will cover the costs of physical rehabilitation for 100 disabled people; the ICRC will continue to help the institute move towards self-sufficiency.

Families separated by detention, conflict/other violence or other circumstances will reconnect or stay in contact via National Society/ICRC family-links services. So that families

receive news of missing relatives, the ICRC will help develop local expertise in recovering and identifying human remains, and encourage the creation of legal frameworks applicable to these families. Former detainees and migrants will be issued travel papers and other official documents to facilitate their resettlement abroad or application for State benefits.

The ICRC will visit detainees in accordance with its standard procedures, and provide the detaining authorities with confidential feedback to help them improve detainees' treatment and living conditions. The organization will seek access to more places of temporary detention than in the past, with a view to visiting people held in connection with outbreaks of violence shortly after their arrest and/or during the initial phases of their detention. Support will be given for making improvements to the penitentiary system: the ICRC will provide training and material/technical assistance for justice ministry/penitentiary officials, to help reinforce respect for judicial guarantees and internationally recognized detention standards, enhance health services, and ensure maintenance of infrastructure. Some clinics and health centres serving places of temporary detention will receive medical supplies from the ICRC; prison farms will be given help to increase their harvest. The ICRC will renovate infrastructure in several places of detention; information sessions and donations of hygiene items will help detainees maintain good hygiene.

Movement components in Burundi will have ICRC help in coordinating their activities. The Burundi Red Cross will strengthen its operational and institutional capacities with the ICRC's backing.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

In Bujumbura and elsewhere in Burundi, tens of thousands of IDPs, staying in camps and among host communities, have poor access to basic services. Some households, especially those that have lost their male breadwinners, struggle to resume/begin livelihood activities; this increases their vulnerability to abuses, including sexual violence. In addition, the services concerned may not have sufficient capacities and resources to treat mass casualties, provide specialized care or properly manage the remains of the dead after violence or a natural disaster.

Some people in Burundi, particularly minors, require help to restore and maintain contact with relatives abroad. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission has made little progress in processing the cases of persons missing in relation to past conflict.

Objective

Civilians are protected in accordance with applicable international norms, including those governing law enforcement. IDPs and vulnerable residents can access essential services and meet their basic needs. Members of dispersed families stay in touch and, where appropriate, reunite. Actors involved in the transitional justice process address the needs of the families of missing persons.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ monitor the humanitarian situation and raise pertinent issues with the authorities and weapon bearers – for example, unhindered access for wounded people to health/medical services – with a view to helping/urging them to address these matters; remind these actors of applicable international norms (see *Actors of influence*)

Restoring family links

With the National Society:

- ▶ help members of families separated by armed conflict/other violence, detention or other circumstances – vulnerable minors and refugees in particular – to restore/maintain contact and, where appropriate, reunite; in addition:
 - in coordination with State/international agencies concerned, deliver travel papers and other official documents to former detainees and migrants so that they can resettle abroad or apply for State benefits
 - publicize family-links services among potential beneficiaries
- ▶ contribute to the proper management of human remains after emergencies, particularly through information sessions for police officers and Burundi Red Cross volunteers
- ▶ stand ready to provide the authorities, including members of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, technical advice for developing pertinent legal frameworks

ASSISTANCE

With the National Society:

Health

- ▶ support the casualty care chain to help victims of violence receive timely and suitable care; in particular:
 - brief health/medical personnel on their rights and duties
 - organize training in first aid for weapon bearers, National Society volunteers and other potential first responders, and in trauma management for doctors and surgeons
 - with a view to facilitating the referral/transfer of wounded people to hospital, provide fuel/logistical support for National Society first-aiders and ambulance services, and organize simulation exercises with two hospitals in Bujumbura
 - in the event of an emergency, provide health facilities with medical supplies for treating up to 300 people
- ▶ so that victims of sexual violence and people suffering emotional trauma receive specialized care, deliver supplies, including post-rape kits, to five health facilities in Bujumbura and train their staff to provide psychosocial support

Economic Security

- ▶ assist vulnerable households in supplementing their income, through:
 - cash grants for 950 female heads of households to start small businesses or agricultural activities
 - cash-for-work programmes – rehabilitating community infrastructure (see below) – for up to 1,200 people

Water and habitat

- ▶ help ensure adequate access to water/sanitation for up to:
 - in an emergency, 30,000 people, including IDPs, by constructing temporary water/sanitation facilities
 - 53,000 people in violence-affected areas of Bujumbura, by replacing pipes and restoring water services
 - 6,000 IDPs and returnees, by upgrading water points in their host/home communities

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Police forces, intelligence services and the military arrest people in relation to past outbreaks of violence and in connection with the prevailing security situation. The increase in the number of detainees, together with delays in processing pending cases, worsens overcrowding in detention facilities, including places of temporary detention. The resulting deterioration in living conditions, and reduced access to health care, particularly affect vulnerable inmates, such as women, minors and ailing/injured/wounded detainees. The authorities are taking steps to address the situation, but face resource constraints in doing so.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions, including respect for judicial guarantees, that meet internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ visit people in detention facilities, including places of temporary detention, in accordance with standard ICRC procedures; communicate findings confidentially to the detaining authorities, to help them improve detainees' living conditions and treatment; in particular:
 - seek access to people held in relation to outbreaks of violence; visit them shortly after their arrest and/or during the initial phases of their detention
 - pay special attention to vulnerable inmates, including injured/wounded/sick detainees, women, minors and foreigners
- ▶ address issues relating to overcrowding and respect for judicial guarantees; more specifically:
 - organize workshops and provide technical and logistical support for justice ministry officials to process/review cases of detainees, particularly those held in places of temporary detention
 - brief police officers and intelligence services personnel on international norms applicable to their duties (see *Actors of influence*)
 - continue to contribute to the updating of the draft national penitentiary policy and to the creation of a formal complaints/monitoring mechanism
 - organize prison-management courses for penitentiary officials and help them find ways to ensure that detainees have sufficient access to essential services
- ▶ through family-links services, enable detainees to contact or exchange news with their families, particularly during the initial stages of their detention; provide financial and other support for particularly vulnerable detainees to travel home after their release

ASSISTANCE

- encourage the authorities' efforts to improve penitentiary services; more specifically, provide technical support and encouragement for:
 - the health and justice ministries to strengthen coordination between them and optimize the national health information system
 - the health ministry to create a unit for overseeing health care in places of detention, and to organize further training for prison health staff
 - health staff to participate in workshops on caring for detainees afflicted with HIV/AIDS or acute malnutrition
 - the penitentiary authorities to assess prison infrastructure and maintain/upgrade it in line with internationally recognized standards, while providing ad hoc funding for some maintenance work

Health

- help ensure that inmates have access to health care in line with national standards; to that end:
 - provide supplies and technical support for dispensaries in up to 11 prisons, housing some 11,000 detainees, and for health centres that receive patients from seven places of temporary detention; stand ready to deliver additional supplies in case of shortage
 - on a case-by-case basis, cover specialized treatment and related costs for up to 200 detainees

Economic security

- to help ensure that up to 1,500 malnourished detainees have more fresh produce to supplement their meals, provide material and technical support for detainees working on prison farms to increase their harvest; during emergencies, provide food rations for up to 10,000 people

Water and habitat

- improve living conditions for detainees, by:
 - renovating/constructing water and sanitation systems, living areas, clinics and other infrastructure at up to six detention facilities, including places of temporary detention
 - helping detainees, in up to 11 prisons and two detention centres for minors, protect themselves from hygiene-related and contagious diseases, through donations of clean bedding/basic hygiene items and hygiene-promotion campaigns

WOUNDED AND SICK

There are few certified physiotherapy/orthopaedic professionals in Burundi; the Saint Kizito Institute in Bujumbura is one of only seven centres that offer physical rehabilitation. However, it can serve only a limited number of disabled people, owing to resource constraints. It is working towards improving and expanding its services and achieving financial independence.

The health ministry does not have the resources to cover the costs of physical rehabilitation for all patients; it does so only for minors under the age of five. With encouragement from national authorities and international organizations, it is working to incorporate physical rehabilitation in national health services.

Objective

People with disabilities have access to good-quality physical rehabilitation services.

Plan of action and indicators**ASSISTANCE****Physical rehabilitation**

- cover the costs of physical rehabilitation at the Saint Kizito Institute, and of travel and accommodation, for up to 100 disabled people, including detainees and victims of violence, to help them regain some mobility
- to help the Saint Kizito Institute build its long-term sustainability:
 - organize on-the-job training with an ICRC physiotherapist for staff, including those returning from studies abroad
 - sponsor training abroad for two orthopaedic technicians, and attendance at regional conferences for other staff members
 - advise management in developing a fundraising strategy and in strengthening financial management
- support national physical rehabilitation services by organizing a study trip abroad for professionals in this field, to enable them to exchange best practices with their peers

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Military forces operate alongside the national police to maintain public order, notably in Bujumbura. These units and others are also present at Burundi's borders with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (hereafter DRC), Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania (hereafter Tanzania). Burundi's armed/police forces are working to fully incorporate IHL and international human rights law in their training programmes. Burundi also contributes contingents to the African Union Mission in Somalia and the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic.

Civil society groups, some composed of young people and weapon bearers, sometimes hold demonstrations and other activities in support of various political agendas. Access to the media is limited in Burundi; radio remains the most accessible means of communication, particularly in remote areas. The use of social media is becoming widespread.

Domestic implementation of IHL treaties is taking time. Burundi is in the process of acceding to the Arms Trade Treaty. Academics have some influence over the authorities.

Objective

The national authorities and the armed forces understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the Movement's work.

Plan of action and indicators**PREVENTION**

- work with military and security forces, particularly in Bujumbura and areas bordering the DRC, Rwanda and Tanzania, to reinforce respect for applicable international norms; to that end:

- engage military and security commands, the authorities and others concerned in dialogue on: the conduct of their operations during situations of violence; the treatment of people placed under arrest; and the respect due to health/medical services, including the National Society's, and wounded people
- conduct briefings, advanced courses and other events: on IHL, for military troops, cadets and security personnel bound for peacekeeping missions; and on international policing standards and international human rights law, for police personnel
- help training institutions strengthen their teaching of IHL and international human rights law; to that end, organize train-the-trainer courses for instructors, and provide reference materials and technical advice

With the National Society:

- to foster support for the Movement and to broaden awareness of humanitarian issues, such as those covered by the Health Care in Danger project, among actors capable of facilitating humanitarian action:
 - engage the authorities and weapon bearers in dialogue on the ICRC's mandate and on specific humanitarian issues, notably detention/overcrowding in prisons, access for wounded people to appropriate care, and human remains management; hold briefings and other events for them (see below)
 - organize field trips and workshops for journalists, to help them report more accurately on humanitarian issues
 - conduct social media campaigns and produce audiovisual material and radio spots, with a view to reaching civil society groups and the wider public
 - during assistance activities, brief beneficiary communities on National Society/ICRC activities
- provide the authorities with technical support and encouragement for:
 - advancing ratification of/accession to IHL treaties, particularly the Arms Trade Treaty and a regional convention on small arms and another on IDPs
 - implementing treaties to which Burundi is already party, such as the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on Cluster Munitions
 - updating legislation pertaining to the proper use of the red cross emblem

- foster academic interest in IHL by encouraging universities to offer courses in IHL, supplying them with reference materials and sponsoring students' participation in regional competitions

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Burundi Red Cross, with a network of more than 450,000 volunteers, is well-placed to respond quickly to humanitarian needs arising from outbreaks of violence, natural disasters and other emergencies throughout the country. It may, however, experience obstacles in accessing volatile areas.

Objective

The Burundi Red Cross has a strong legal basis for independent action. It is able to carry out its core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

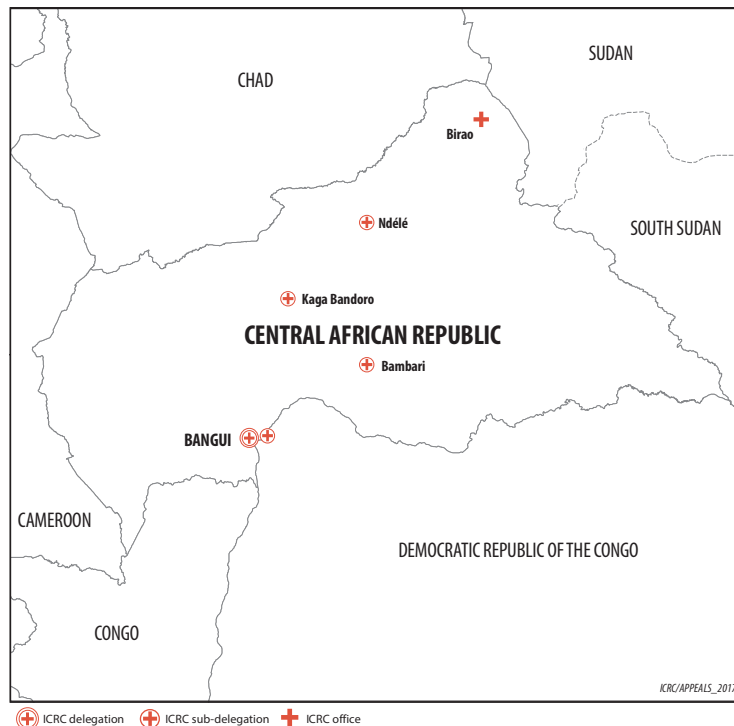
Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- through financial/material/technical support, help the National Society, particularly in Bujumbura and in selected provinces, to:
 - improve internal communication and logistical procedures, and thereby respond more quickly to emergencies
 - train volunteers in the Safer Access Framework and equip them with uniforms marked with the red cross emblem; monitor the security situation and design security measures, to reduce risks faced by volunteers working in volatile areas
 - strengthen its capacity to meet health, family-links and water/sanitation needs (see *Civilians*); for instance, sponsor its participation in a Health Emergencies in Large Populations workshop
 - pursue communication efforts (see *Actors of influence*), including the promotion of the Fundamental Principles and of the proper use of the red cross emblem
 - improve its managerial capacities and refine its statutes
- facilitate coordination among Movement components in Burundi, particularly in addressing the needs of violence-affected people and returnees

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

The ICRC opened a delegation in the Central African Republic in 2007, but has conducted activities in the country since 1983. It seeks to protect and assist people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence, providing emergency relief and medical and psychological care, helping people restore their livelihoods and rehabilitating water/sanitation facilities. It visits detainees, restores links between separated relatives, promotes IHL and humanitarian principles among the authorities, armed forces, armed groups and civil society, and, with Movement partners, supports the Central African Red Cross Society's development.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	4,768
Assistance	35,638
Prevention	2,801
Cooperation with National Societies	1,931
General	304
TOTAL	45,442
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>2,771</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	89
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	443

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- The authorities and weapon bearers are reminded, through dialogue with the ICRC, of their obligations under IHL and other applicable law, including their duty to protect civilians, health workers and medical facilities.
- Violence-affected households, including returnees, resume livelihood activities with the help of ICRC-provided supplies and equipment for farming and raising livestock. They rebuild their homes with ICRC-donated materials.
- IDPs and residents in rural and urban areas have improved access to clean water, owing to infrastructure built, maintained or upgraded by local water authorities working with the Central African Red Cross Society and the ICRC.
- Wounded and sick people receive appropriate health-care services at ICRC-supported facilities. Victims of violence-related trauma, including sexual violence, receive psychosocial support from ICRC-trained health staff.
- Members of families dispersed by violence restore or maintain contact through National Society/ICRC family-links services; to help ascertain the fate of missing persons, the authorities take steps to add to their forensic expertise.
- Prison authorities improve health care in places of detention, notably by establishing nutrition monitoring procedures and including detainees in national screening and treatment programmes, in line with ICRC recommendations.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)		
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	20,700
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	20,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	175,000
Cash	Beneficiaries	7,500
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	754,130
Health		
Health centres supported	Structures	4
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Hospitals		
Hospitals supported	Structures	3
Water and habitat		
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	70
Physical rehabilitation		
Projects supported	Projects	1

CONTEXT

In the Central African Republic (hereafter CAR), despite an overall decrease in the prevalence of violence during and after the elections held in the first quarter of 2016, socio-political tensions persist in some areas; incidents of communal violence continue to occur.

Hundreds of thousands of families displaced within the country and beyond have not yet returned to their places of origin because of the remaining insecurity. Locals and returnees sometimes lack the means to begin or resume livelihood activities. Health care and other public services remain limited as a result of the fighting.

France's withdrawal of troops continues; however, some French soldiers will remain in Bangui. The mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the CAR (MINUSCA) was extended to November 2017.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC's delegation in the CAR will help people strengthen their resilience against the effects of violence. The ICRC will carry out activities, whenever possible, with the Central African Red Cross Society, which is able to work in areas not reached by other humanitarian actors. The ICRC will provide training and other support to strengthen the National Society's ability to deliver humanitarian assistance in line with the Safer Access Framework; it will also endeavour to improve coordination with other Movement components.

With a view to maintaining and improving its access to vulnerable people, and helping ensure their protection, the ICRC will remind the authorities and weapon bearers of their obligations under IHL and other applicable law, particularly their duty to address sexual violence and protect medical services. It will support armed forces in incorporating IHL in their doctrine, training and operations; and brief security forces on international law enforcement standards. The ICRC will conduct dissemination campaigns and interact regularly with influential actors, with the aim of broadening public awareness of humanitarian issues and raising support for Movement activities.

The ICRC will help ensure safe passage for displaced people wishing to return to their places of origin, and seek to provide sustainable alternatives for those who cannot return, notably by supporting the government's efforts to develop policies in this regard. It will assist violence-affected households, including returnees, in rebuilding their livelihoods – particularly by distributing seed, tools and disease-resistant cuttings, and by vaccinating livestock against disease. It will construct and repair water infrastructure to improve access to clean water. The National Society and the ICRC will stand ready to provide IDP households with essential items, so that they can cope better with their circumstances.

The ICRC will make efforts to improve the medical services available to violence-affected communities, including specialized treatment, such as for malnutrition; for instance, health facilities will be given training, and material and financial support, and an ICRC surgical team will remain at a referral hospital in Bangui. Particularly vulnerable patients being treated at ICRC-supported facilities, and their families, will be provided with food rations to help them meet their needs. Victims of violence-related trauma, including sexual violence, will receive appropriate care and psychosocial support from ICRC-trained staff; at information sessions,

communities will learn more about the plight of victims. Training sessions for communities and weapon bearers will seek to ensure that weapon-wounded people receive timely first aid. Health personnel and patients will learn to reduce their exposure to risks at awareness-raising sessions. With a view to raising the quality of physical rehabilitation services in the country, a prosthetic/orthotic centre will continue to receive support.

With the National Society, the ICRC will help members of dispersed families restore contact and, when appropriate, reunite them; the resettlement of minors formerly associated with armed groups will be monitored. The ICRC will offer tracing services to families remaining without news of relatives reported missing, to help them ascertain their relatives' fate. It will also back local forensic efforts with training and material assistance, and encourage the establishment of a government mechanism for managing and identifying human remains.

The ICRC will continue to visit detainees, in accordance with its standard procedures, and monitor the most vulnerable among them individually. Afterwards, it will communicate its findings and recommendations – on inmates' treatment and living conditions, particularly respect for judicial guarantees – confidentially to the authorities. The ICRC will support the authorities in adding to their prison-management capacities, particularly in relation to improving health-care services and nutrition available to detainees. Notably, it will encourage them to establish procedures for monitoring nutrition, and to include detainees in national disease screening and treatment programmes. It will also donate medicines and cover detainees' treatment costs. Complementing such efforts, the ICRC will provide material and technical assistance for upgrading water and sanitation infrastructure.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

People in the CAR continue to feel the effects of violence resulting from communal tensions and the presence of armed elements throughout the country. Abuses, including sexual violence, and attacks on health workers and medical facilities continue to be reported.

In some areas, people have returned to their places of origin, but they struggle to resume their livelihoods. Partly owing to damaged infrastructure, communities continue to have poor access to water and essential services, including health care. This contributes to the prevalence of malnutrition among children, and malaria. Clashes, for example between armed groups, continue to cause displacement.

Members of families dispersed by violence sometimes lack the means to reconnect. Children formerly associated with armed groups face difficulties in reintegrating into their communities. Some families remain without news of missing relatives.

Objective

Civilians are protected in accordance with IHL and other applicable law. Violence-affected people meet their basic needs. Members of dispersed families, particularly children, restore or maintain contact and, where appropriate, are

reunited. Families of persons reported missing ascertain the fate of their relatives.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE

- ▶ help the National Society strengthen its ability to meet the needs of people affected by conflict and other situations of violence, for instance by training and equipping staff and volunteers to: oversee projects related to water-supply networks or sanitation; provide family-links services; carry out emergency response activities; and manage human remains

PROTECTION

- ▶ through dialogue and oral or written representations to the authorities and weapon bearers, and based on documented allegations of abuse:
 - foster respect for the protection due to civilians – including IDPs, the wounded and the sick, and medical personnel and infrastructure – under IHL and international law enforcement standards
 - encourage the authorities to develop measures to prevent the occurrence of abuse, including sexual violence
- ▶ help ensure safe passage for IDPs who wish to return home, and explore alternatives for those who cannot return; in particular:
 - encourage the development of laws/policies on the safe passage of returnees and sustainable options for them
 - when appropriate, offer advice to the pertinent government committees on humanitarian issues to consider when facilitating the return of people to their homes
- ▶ refer victims of abuse to organizations or programmes that can help address their needs; when necessary, provide emergency aid, such as food and transport
- ▶ when appropriate, broaden awareness among violence-affected people of community-based protection mechanisms that can help them reduce their exposure to risks

Restoring family links

With the National Society:

- ▶ enable members of dispersed families, particularly unaccompanied minors, to exchange news through RCMs and phone calls; when appropriate, help them reunite and provide them with basic necessities to ease their return; monitor the resettlement of minors formerly associated with weapon bearers
- ▶ to help families of persons reported missing in connection with violence learn about their relatives' fate, collect tracing requests from the families, and encourage the authorities to establish a national mechanism for managing and identifying human remains, including by facilitating inter-departmental meetings and providing forensic training (see below)
- ▶ increase awareness among violence-affected communities of the risks associated with loss of family contact, through information sessions and communication materials

ASSISTANCE

Forensics

- ▶ contribute to local expertise in identifying human remains, notably by equipping and training forensic staff

With the National Society:

Economic security

- ▶ assist up to 25,000 farming households (125,000 people) in improving their food production and supply by providing them with seed, tools, disease-resistant cassava cuttings and, if necessary, food rations (see below) to help them avoid consuming seed meant for planting
- ▶ help up to 10,000 herding households (50,000 people) maintain the health and market value of their livestock by vaccinating, in cooperation with the authorities, 200,000 animals against disease
- ▶ through cash-for-work projects, enable around 1,500 breadwinners (7,500 people) to earn additional income for covering household expenses
- ▶ provide food rations to ease the situation of up to 900 families with malnourished children receiving treatment at ICRC-supported facilities; supplement the diet of some 600 vulnerable patients at ICRC-supported hospitals, and that of their caretakers (600 people), with food rations adapted to their needs
- ▶ on an ad hoc basis, help people affected by emergencies meet their immediate needs by distributing food rations to up to 3,000 households (15,000 people) and household items to up to 20,000 people

Health

- ▶ help people obtain good-quality preventive and curative health services, including mental-health care, by supporting four health facilities with equipment, medicines and other medical supplies, and training for staff so that:
 - women receive ante- and post-natal care, and family-planning services
 - people, particularly minors, are protected against diseases through vaccinations
 - children are diagnosed and treated for acute malnutrition according to internationally recognized standards
 - when necessary, people needing urgent treatment are referred for treatment at appropriate facilities
- ▶ improve the medical care and psychosocial support available to people suffering from violence-related trauma, including sexual violence, by training health staff and counsellors; raise awareness of the plight of victims through community information campaigns
- ▶ equip and train community health workers to diagnose, treat and refer cases of malaria

Water and habitat

- ▶ with local water authorities, help up to 88,000 residents in rural and semi-urban areas, and up to 615,000 residents in urban areas, have access to sustainable sources of safe water, by:
 - constructing and upgrading water infrastructure
 - providing local water authorities and communities with advice and training in maintaining water systems
 - supplying technicians with water-treatment chemicals and spare parts

- ▶ help as many as 44,630 IDPs meet their daily water needs and reduce their risk of contracting water-borne diseases by installing or upgrading water and sanitation facilities near them, with water authorities, and promoting good hygiene practices
- ▶ provide up to 1,300 returnee households (6,500 people) with materials for rebuilding or repairing their homes

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People detained by the government include people arrested in relation to the conflict or other violence. People arrested by MINUSCA are systematically handed over to the CAR authorities. Some people are held by armed groups.

Delays in processing cases result in lengthy detention for many detainees. Incidents of violence sometimes lead to an increase in the number of people being held at detention facilities.

Detention facilities continue to be underfunded and understaffed. Detainees have little or no access to health-care services, or cannot afford treatment fees; their nutritional needs are not always met, partly because of inadequate prison budgets. Prison infrastructure, including water and sanitation facilities, remains inadequate or ill-maintained.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that meet internationally recognized standards. Judicial guarantees are respected.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ visit detainees in accordance with standard ICRC procedures; register and individually monitor vulnerable detainees, such as security detainees, women and minors; continue to seek access to people being held by certain armed groups
- ▶ after these visits, provide the authorities with confidential feedback on the treatment and living conditions of detainees; encourage the authorities, including multinational forces, to take steps to ensure respect for applicable judicial guarantees and the principle of *non-refoulement*
- ▶ enable detainees and their relatives to restore or maintain contact through family-links services
- ▶ advise the authorities on improving detainees' health and nutrition; notably, encourage the increase of budgets allocated for health-related activities, improvements in food-supply management and the development of prison health-care policies and procedures (see below)

ASSISTANCE

Health

- ▶ encourage health and penitentiary officials to include detainees in the national health-care system, for example by enabling them to benefit from national HIV and TB screening and treatment programmes
- ▶ back the authorities' efforts to improve the nutrition and health-care services available to detainees, including mental-health care, in line with national guidelines; in up to four prisons:

- coordinate with the authorities to establish procedures for monitoring detainees' nutritional status
- provide training and instructional materials for prison health staff
- donate medical equipment and supplies, including for emergencies
- cover treatment costs for inmates undergoing emergency surgery at ICRC-supported hospitals

Water and habitat

- ▶ provide penitentiary authorities with technical and material support to upgrade water and sanitation infrastructure for up to 700 detainees in up to 4 places of detention

WOUNDED AND SICK

Owing to a health system weakened by insecurity, people continue to have difficulty in obtaining medical care. Many health facilities, abandoned by staff during the fighting, have been ransacked or damaged. While staff have returned to some facilities, many remain closed or operate at a limited capacity. Attacks against patients and medical personnel continue to be reported.

Other constraints, including insufficient funding, impede the delivery of care to the critically ill or wounded; physiotherapy services for the disabled are similarly inadequate.

Objective

Weapon-wounded and sick people have timely access to first aid, and to good-quality surgical and other medical treatment. Physically disabled people have access to good-quality prostheses/orthoses and physiotherapy.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ with the National Society, provide first-aid training and equipment for community members and weapon bearers to help ensure prompt treatment and evacuation of weapon-wounded people
- ▶ help people obtain good-quality secondary care by supporting a hospital in Kaga Bandoro and a referral hospital in Bangui, through training and salary incentives for staff, provision of equipment and supplies, and maintenance of a surgical team at the referral hospital; and donating medical materials to a hospital in Bambari; in addition:
 - cover treatment costs for destitute patients and people needing urgent care, including people requiring emergency surgery, women with obstetric emergencies and severely malnourished children
 - provide food rations to particularly vulnerable patients and families of patients (see *Civilians*)
 - facilitate referrals and transportation for patients requiring treatment, particularly weapon-wound surgery, to ICRC-supported hospitals
 - during emergencies, provide health facilities with ad hoc material or other support
- ▶ in ICRC-supported facilities, help patients and hospital staff learn to protect themselves more effectively, by enhancing their awareness of the issues covered by the Health Care in Danger project at dissemination sessions

Physical rehabilitation

- to improve the quality and accessibility of physical rehabilitation services:
 - continue to provide supplies and equipment to a centre producing prostheses/orthoses
 - help increase the number and the capabilities of professional staff, by providing technical guidance for the centre's personnel and supporting training abroad for four technicians and four physiotherapists
 - conduct a feasibility study for a new physical rehabilitation centre

Water and habitat

- assist the authorities in maintaining or upgrading water, sanitation and electrical infrastructure at the Kaga Bando hospital, and at three primary-health-care centres

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The reorganization of the army continues, with the help of MINUSCA and the European Union's Military Advisory Mission. They, along with members of the police, *gendarmerie*, multinational forces and armed groups, can facilitate safe access for people affected by violence to medical and humanitarian aid. The authorities can help advance the incorporation of IHL principles in the armed/security forces' doctrine and training,

Local and international media help to keep the public informed of the humanitarian situation in the CAR; they can also inform the public of the humanitarian aid available to them.

Objective

National authorities and all weapon bearers understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making processes. The media and other influential actors help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among all parties concerned and in the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the Movement's work.

Plan of action and indicators**PREVENTION**

- facilitate safe access to communities affected by armed conflict and other violence by maintaining dialogue with the authorities and weapon bearers – including members of armed groups and multinational forces – on IHL, especially on the importance of protecting civilians and health personnel, and on the Movement's role; conduct briefings on IHL and international law enforcement standards for the armed and security forces, respectively, highlighting the need to protect medical services and prevent sexual violence
- support the armed and security forces in incorporating IHL in their doctrine, training and operations, including by holding seminars for military trainers and parliamentarians, and enabling senior military officers to attend IHL courses abroad

- to broaden understanding of IHL and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action – including the Health Care in Danger project and activities that address sexual violence – among those capable of fostering support for the Movement's work:
 - provide training, technical and material support, for National Society staff and volunteers to strengthen their advocacy efforts
 - disseminate messages on the above-mentioned topics among the public via SMS and other means; inform violence-affected communities of the humanitarian services available to them, including through radio broadcasts
 - help local and foreign journalists report accurately on humanitarian issues – for instance, by sponsoring field trips and attendance at workshops
 - organize awareness-raising sessions for influential members of religious and academic circles
 - keep the diplomatic community, international organizations and NGOs abreast of humanitarian developments in the CAR

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Central African Red Cross Society has an extensive network of volunteers, which enables it to respond to the needs of people affected by armed conflict and other violence, or natural disasters, throughout the country. With the support of Movement partners, it works to mitigate security risks and other constraints in implementing its activities.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action. It is able to carry out its core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators**COOPERATION**

- provide the National Society with financial, material and technical support and training to help it strengthen its capacities, particularly in:
 - emergency preparedness, notably by supporting the development of contingency plans in line with the Safer Access Framework
 - addressing the humanitarian needs of violence-affected people – for example, via first aid and family-links services (see *Civilians*) – and carrying out activities to foster support for IHL and Movement action
 - adopting a plan of action for fuller incorporation of the Safer Access Framework in its policies and activities
 - revising its statutes to align them more closely with Movement standards
 - financial management and branch development
- help ensure coordination among Movement partners in the CAR – notably on the basis of an agreement with the National Society delineating roles and responsibilities, and in relation to advocacy efforts

CHAD

The ICRC has worked in Chad since 1978. It seeks to protect and assist people suffering the consequences of armed conflict in the region, follows up on the treatment and living conditions of detainees, and restores links between separated family members, including refugees from neighbouring countries. It also pursues longstanding programmes to promote IHL among the authorities, armed forces and civil society. It supports the Red Cross of Chad.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,503
Assistance	5,751
Prevention	1,529
Cooperation with National Societies	702
General	80
TOTAL	10,565
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>645</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	15
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	90

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- In the Lac region, vulnerable IDPs and residents hosting them increase their food production with ICRC-supplied seed and tools – and food rations to get them through the lean season – or the vaccination and deworming of their livestock.
- IDPs, refugees and returnees separated from their families owing to armed conflict or other situations of violence reconnect with their relatives through the Movement's family-links services.
- Detainees in selected prisons have enough food, and access to health care and clean water, through direct assistance from the ICRC or through its support for the authorities, such as the sharing of best practices in prison management.
- IHL focal points, guided by the ICRC, strengthen their ability to disseminate IHL among military personnel. Regular contact with armed and security forces broadens respect for IHL and relevant international standards.
- The Red Cross of Chad bolsters its capacity to respond safely to emergencies, aided by financial, material and technical support, and training, from the ICRC.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Essential household items	Beneficiaries	14,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	186,000

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	39,500
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CONTEXT

The conflict in the Lake Chad region continues. Chadian troops and those of its neighbours – Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria – remain engaged in military operations against the armed group that calls itself Islamic State's West Africa Province, also known as Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad or Boko Haram (see *African Union*). Humanitarian needs persist as the spillover of insecurity into Chadian territory continues to displace people; this spillover also exacerbates the underlying economic difficulties in the Lake Chad region and the Sahel.

Instability in the Central African Republic (hereafter CAR), and in Sudan's Darfur region, leaves the situation of returnees and refugees in various parts of Chad unchanged. Resources, limited to begin with, are overstretched; and already-weakened infrastructure and services are under considerable strain.

Chad's capital, N'Djamena, continues to host the headquarters of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), which responds to the conflict in the Lake Chad region; it is also the base for Barkhane, a French military operation against armed groups in the Sahel. Chad has peacekeeping troops in Mali. The joint Chadian-Sudanese force and the tripartite CAR-Chadian-Sudanese force are stationed along the countries' common borders.

Political tensions, occasional communal violence, banditry, and episodic unrest over economic frustrations persist.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will maintain its dialogue with all the pertinent actors, reminding them to respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other situations of violence, including detainees and people displaced or otherwise affected by the conflict in the Lake Chad region.

The ICRC will visit detainees, in accordance with its standard procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions. It will follow up security detainees individually, and encourage the authorities to notify the detainees' families and the ICRC of the arrest, transfer and/or release of such persons. Following visits, the ICRC will communicate its findings and recommendations confidentially to the detaining authorities. The authorities will be encouraged – via round-tables, workshops and other events – to respect judicial guarantees and improve prison management. The ICRC will assist the authorities' efforts to ensure detainees' well-being – by providing direct support, training prison health staff, and other means.

The ICRC will continue to help restore contact among members of families separated by armed conflict or other violence – including detainees, refugees and returnees from the CAR and Sudan, and people displaced by the situation in the Lake Chad region. Particular attention will be given to unaccompanied minors and separated children; where appropriate, they will be reunited with their families.

In the Lac region, the ICRC will provide essential household items, food and livelihood support for IDPs and residents of host communities to help them cope with their situation. Through infrastructural support, the ICRC will help ensure their access to clean water and sanitary living conditions.

Regular contact with armed and security forces, especially those involved in arrests, interrogations and ongoing combat operations, will be maintained in order to strengthen respect for IHL and internationally recognized standards for law enforcement, and support for the Movement and the ICRC. The organization will encourage the armed and security forces to incorporate IHL and international human rights law in their doctrine, training and operations; to this end, it will conduct briefings and training sessions on these topics, including for IHL focal points and military officers, and sponsor high-ranking officers' participation in IHL workshops.

Through dialogue and workshops, the ICRC will encourage Chadian authorities to incorporate and/or implement IHL instruments, such as the African Union Convention on IDPs. It will also provide support for enacting a law protecting the red cross emblem and for adopting a revised penal code. The ICRC will increase contact with key members of civil society, including traditional/religious leaders, members of the media and academics, with the aim of stimulating interest in IHL and dialogue on it.

The ICRC will provide financial, material and training support for the Red Cross of Chad to strengthen its ability to safely assist people in need, including those affected by the conflict in the Lake Chad region, refugees and returnees from the CAR, and Sudanese refugees.

The ICRC will continue to coordinate with Movement partners and other humanitarian actors to maximize the impact of its activities and avoid the duplication of effort, especially in the Lake Chad region.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

People displaced by the conflict in the Lake Chad region, as well as residents of host communities, have difficulty in meeting their basic needs and in pursuing their livelihoods. Refugees and returnees from the CAR and Sudan remain in Chad. People separated from their families have only limited means for contacting their relatives.

Objective

Civilians affected by armed conflict and other violence are able to meet their basic needs. People separated from their families are able to restore and maintain contact with relatives; they are reunited, where appropriate.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- maintain dialogue with the pertinent parties on humanitarian concerns and on allegations of abuse collected by the ICRC, and remind them of the respect and protection due to people under IHL and domestic and international law (see *Actors of influence*); promote the protection of civilians during armed conflict and other violence
- involve conflict-affected communities in the Lac region in assessing their needs; through economic initiatives (see below), help the most vulnerable among them to strengthen their resilience

Restoring family links

- ▶ collect tracing requests and follow up cases of missing people
- ▶ provide the Red Cross of Chad with financial and technical support, and training, to build its capacity to restore family links independently; in particular, train focal points and volunteers, during joint field missions, and sponsor their participation in a regional workshop

With the National Society:

- ▶ enable people dispersed by armed conflict and other violence – especially unaccompanied and separated children – to restore/maintain contact with relatives through family-links services, such as phone calls and RCMs
- ▶ where appropriate, reunite unaccompanied and separated children, and other vulnerable people, with their families; conduct follow-up visits and advocate their social reintegration

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ help the National Society increase its capacity to assist conflict-affected people through material, technical and training support

With the National Society:**Economic security**

- ▶ to enable IDPs and residents affected by the conflict in the Lake Chad region to increase their food production:
 - provide seed and tools to some 6,000 households (36,000 people in all); supply them with food rations to help them get through the lean season and to prevent the consumption of seed meant for planting
 - help vaccinate and deworm the livestock of some 25,000 pastoral households (150,000 people)
- ▶ implement community-based projects in the Lac region, to be carried out by people most affected by the conflict, so that they can build up their resilience while also helping to address their communities' needs
- ▶ be prepared to distribute household essentials and hygiene items for IDPs, refugees and returnees (up to 2,500 households/14,400 people), to help them cope with the immediate consequences of armed conflict, other situations of violence and/or natural disasters

Water and habitat

- ▶ in the Lac region, construct infrastructure to improve the living conditions of IDPs and residents, and to mitigate risks of disease outbreaks; more specifically:
 - construct water pumps and wells, to enable some 31,000 people to maintain their access to clean water
 - install latrines to improve sanitation for over 30,000 of them
- ▶ supplement the activities mentioned above by providing hygiene items, conducting hygiene-promotion sessions and encouraging the formation of maintenance/repair teams to ensure the functioning of the infrastructure
- ▶ in Baga Sola, help set up a committee to take charge of waste collection and water treatment, to benefit around 8,500 people; during meetings, encourage local authorities and the community to improve their sewage system

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Overcrowding and dilapidated prison infrastructure create difficult living conditions. Penitentiary authorities lack both training and sufficient funds; detainees are often not given enough food to meet their dietary needs. Malnutrition remains an issue in some places of detention. Detainees have inadequate access to basic health care.

The specific needs of some detainees, such as women and minors, are not always met; detainees are not always able to restore/maintain contact with relatives.

Objective

Detainees, including people held in places of temporary detention, are afforded treatment and living conditions that comply with internationally recognized standards. They are able to reconnect with relatives.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION**

- ▶ visit detainees, including those arrested on security-related charges, in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions; pay particular attention to security detainees and to people with specific needs, such as women, minors and foreigners, and ensure that they are protected from abuse, including sexual violence; afterwards, communicate findings and recommendations confidentially to the authorities
- ▶ encourage the authorities to inform the families concerned and pertinent ministries/consular representatives of detainees' arrest, transfer and/or release, and inform, too, the ICRC, so that security detainees can be followed up individually
- ▶ through round-tables, workshops and training sessions, encourage national authorities, prison staff and other pertinent actors – and help them – to:
 - improve the management of places of detentions: for example, by sharing information/best practices with them
 - ensure respect for judicial guarantees; in this regard, and when applicable, refer detainees to organizations offering legal aid
 - improve prison management and inmates' treatment and living conditions – including access to health care and to food of sufficient quality and quantity (see below)
 - mobilize national and international actors for help in addressing detention-related issues, such as overcrowding

Restoring family links

- ▶ help ensure that detainees can maintain contact with their relatives through the Movement's family-links services; provide support for 50 former detainees to return home after their release

ASSISTANCE**Health**

- ▶ engage the authorities concerned, notably the health and justice ministries, in dialogue on strengthening prison health systems, to ensure that detainees have access to good-quality services

- ▶ to monitor and to ensure their health, visit detainees in six prisons regularly – and people held in other facilities as well, on an ad hoc basis – and provide them, directly or through the authorities, with assistance; more specifically:
 - supply prison dispensaries with medicines; renovate infirmaries in up to five of these prisons
 - provide prison health staff with technical and other support, and training, so that they can provide more effective care for sick detainees; for example, help prison authorities formulate and print out a questionnaire for use in TB screening processes
 - cover the costs of diagnostic tests for up to 70 ailing and economically vulnerable detainees
 - be prepared to help treat detainees during epidemics or other emergencies

Economic security

- ▶ monitor malnutrition-related issues in six prisons – for instance, by checking detainees' body mass index regularly – and encourage the authorities to address these matters; in particular:
 - donate supplies to help ensure that detainees receive sufficient amounts of suitable daily food rations
 - in five of these prisons, provide therapeutic or supplementary food for around 1,500 moderately and 350 severely malnourished inmates to help them recover their health
 - train cooks and grocers, among others, with a view to improving management of the food chain; train also prison health staff and volunteers among detainees to develop their ability to handle cases of malnutrition

Water and habitat

- ▶ to help improve detainees' living conditions and minimize their exposure to health risks:
 - upgrade water, sanitation and other facilities (see above) in six prisons, to benefit some 4,000 detainees; also, provide these detainees with hygiene items
 - train and equip maintenance and hygiene committees; carry out hygiene-promotion sessions in six prisons

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Various security forces are involved in arresting and detaining people; the General Directorate of Security Services for National Institutions (hereafter 'the presidential guard') also deals with internal tensions. Troops are deployed in border areas and abroad, for instance, in Mali.

Military and police training institutions run some courses on IHL and international human rights law; however, troops are not always aware of their obligations under these norms.

Chad is party to various IHL instruments, such as the African Union Convention on IDPs; it has not yet incorporated the provisions of that treaty in domestic legislation. IHL is not systematically included in university curricula; nevertheless, academic interest in the subject is growing.

Members of civil society play an important role in strengthening respect for IHL and cultivating support for the Movement.

Objective

National authorities and the armed and security forces understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules

protecting people during armed conflict and other violence; they incorporate these norms in their decision-making. Traditional/religious leaders, the media and academics help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among all parties concerned and in the wider public. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ strengthen respect for IHL, internationally recognized standards for law enforcement and the ICRC's mandate and activities; to that end:
 - maintain regular dialogue with: the armed and security forces, especially those involved in arrests, interrogations and ongoing combat operations – including the *gendarmerie*, the National and Nomadic Guard of Chad, the presidential guard and the police; peacekeeping troops waiting to be deployed abroad; border forces; and international forces in Chad, including French forces
 - guide the authorities in bringing detention conditions in line with internationally recognized standards (see *People deprived of their freedom*)
- ▶ encourage the armed and security forces to incorporate IHL and other applicable norms of international or domestic law in their doctrine, training and operations; to that end:
 - strengthen the capacities of military officers and IHL focal points through refresher and train-the-trainer courses; conduct IHL training for the presidential guard; maintain regular contact with foreign forces in Chad, including Barkhane and the MNJTF
 - sponsor high-ranking officers' participation in IHL workshops, in Chad and elsewhere
 - provide technical expertise for drafting the armed and security forces' educational materials and developing related curricula; distribute Arabic and French translations of reference materials
 - organize briefings for Chadian troops bound for peacekeeping operations – in Chad, the region, or elsewhere – or for border-security missions
- ▶ encourage government officials, through dialogue and workshops, to incorporate IHL instruments in domestic legislation and/or implement them – notably the African Union Convention on IDPs, but also the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and the Arms Trade Treaty – and to adopt a revised penal code; lend them technical support for enacting legislation that protects the red cross emblem
- ▶ promote the inclusion of IHL in university curricula by organizing pertinent events – a moot court competition, a conference and a workshop – for lecturers and students from eight schools; donate reference materials to the libraries of two universities
- ▶ with the National Society, increase contact with influential members of civil society and the general public – especially those in the Lac region – to broaden awareness of IHL and support for the Movement, and to facilitate humanitarian access; in particular:
 - organize dissemination sessions for beneficiaries of the ICRC and for traditional/religious leaders

- encourage the media to report on humanitarian issues accurately; to that end, conduct briefings and other events, issue news releases and distribute informational materials

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Red Cross of Chad helps respond to needs arising from armed conflict and other violence in Chad and neighbouring countries.

It continues to manage sites for refugees and returnees from the CAR, and to help at sites hosting Sudanese refugees. It assists displaced communities affected by the conflict in the Lake Chad region.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action and carries out its core activities safely and effectively. Movement partners coordinate their activities.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

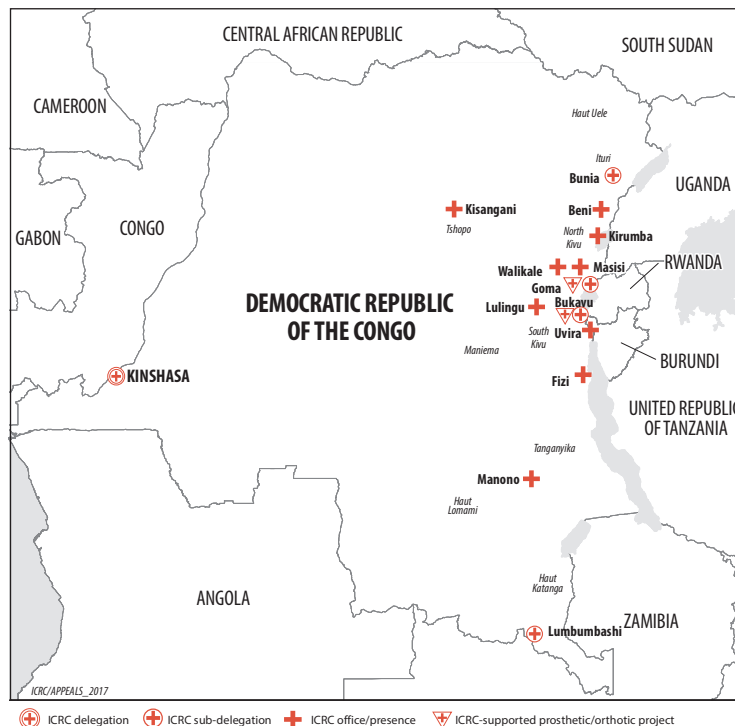
- provide the National Society – particularly its branches in N'Djamena, the Lac region and southern Chad – with

financial, material and technical support, and training, to strengthen its capacities in communication, restoration of family links, management and emergency response; in particular:

- encourage the application of the Safer Access Framework
- coach staff/volunteers during field missions in the south and in the Lake Chad region
- support, with Movement partners, the drafting of a contingency plan to meet needs arising from emergencies
- continue to support the National Society's community projects and road-safety programme
- support the National Society's development by helping it to review its strategic plan, statutes and regulations, and to strengthen its governance and managerial capacities; through dissemination sessions, help staff/volunteers add to their understanding of humanitarian principles and to learn more about the Movement
- coordinate activities with Movement partners and prevent duplication of effort

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE

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 people, assists them in becoming self-sufficient and helps those in need receive adequate health and medical care, including psychosocial support. It visits detainees, helps restore contact between separated relatives, reunites children with their families and supports the development of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It also promotes knowledge of and respect for IHL and international human rights law among the authorities.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	15,684
Assistance	45,623
Prevention	4,527
Cooperation with National Societies	2,336
General	394
TOTAL	68,564
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>4,106</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	99
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	773

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Dialogue between authorities, weapon bearers and the ICRC helps to protect civilians, including from sexual violence and child recruitment, and to facilitate access to medical services.
- ▶ People affected by conflict and other situations of violence, including IDPs and returnees, cover their immediate needs via ICRC emergency aid: food, household essentials, shelter materials, and provision of water and sanitation facilities.
- ▶ People obtain suitable medical care at ICRC-supported hospitals and primary-health-care centres. The weapon-wounded get life-saving surgical treatment, from the ICRC or from an ICRC-supported team, in the Kivu provinces.
- ▶ Demobilized children and victims of sexual violence are reintegrated into society, aided by ICRC efforts to raise awareness of sexual violence and child recruitment, and ICRC psychosocial, material and livelihood support.
- ▶ Separated children, including those formerly associated with fighting forces, and other vulnerable people reconnect with their families via the Movement's family-links services. When appropriate, they are reunited with their relatives.
- ▶ Detainees have better living conditions thanks to ICRC support, such as upgrades to prison facilities and provision of materials to dispensaries. The malnourished among them recover their health via ICRC-supplied therapeutic food.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)		
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	67,500
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	117,500
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	88,000
Cash	Beneficiaries	1,300
Vouchers	Beneficiaries	66,500
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	560,000
Health		
Health centres supported	Structures	10
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Hospitals		
Hospitals supported	Structures	5
Water and habitat		
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	400
Physical rehabilitation		
Projects supported	Projects	4
Patients receiving services	Patients	1,000

CONTEXT

The armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (hereafter DRC), backed by the UN Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO), continue to be engaged in military operations against several armed groups in the country. In the country's eastern provinces, notably North and South Kivu, the fragmentation of various armed groups, fighting among them, and ethnic tensions persist. This situation leads to casualties, displacement, destruction of livelihood and property, and other abuses against civilians. Humanitarian workers are also affected by this insecurity.

The implementation of two demobilization processes – a national process for members of local armed groups, and another process, managed by MONUSCO, for foreign combatants – continues at a slow pace.

The presence of refugees from Burundi, the Central African Republic and South Sudan, and of Congolese migrants deported or returning from neighbouring countries, continues to strain local resources.

Political unrest in relation to the postponement of presidential elections is a source of occasional instability. Progress in the implementation of major IHL treaties remains limited.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will maintain dialogue with weapon bearers and authorities at all levels to help strengthen respect for IHL and other norms protecting people in armed conflict and other situations of violence. It will take steps to protect people who are not, or are no longer, taking part in the fighting, prevent abuses against them, and facilitate access for them to medical services. It will work with the pertinent actors to advance the incorporation of relevant norms in the doctrine, training and operations of the armed and security forces, and in domestic law. The ICRC will also seek, through sustained contact with influential members of civil society, to raise acceptance for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

The ICRC, together with the health authorities, will help sick and wounded people obtain access to suitable medical care. It will train volunteers from the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, community members and weapon bearers in administering first aid, and regularly provide funds and materials and/or make infrastructural repairs to hospitals and primary-health-care centres. The ICRC will maintain its support for the local surgical team responsible for the treatment of weapon-wounded patients in Bukavu, South Kivu, while maintaining its own surgical capacity in Goma, North Kivu. Support for physical rehabilitation centres will continue, supplemented by initiatives for the social reintegration of disabled people.

During emergencies, the National Society/ICRC will provide aid – food, household essentials and shelter materials – for displaced people to help them cover their needs; they will also provide water and sanitation facilities. The ICRC, together with local associations, will supply farming and fishing households with seed/fingerlings and tools, and offer them technical guidance, to help them pursue or resume their livelihoods. Efforts will be made to raise communities' awareness of the consequences of sexual violence and of the health services, including psychosocial support, available to victims; some of them will also receive financial support for

starting livelihood and income-generating activities to ease their social reintegration.

The National Society/ICRC will continue to provide family-links services to members of dispersed families. When appropriate, unaccompanied and demobilized children will be reunited with their relatives. Children living in transit centres or with host families will have better living conditions owing to ICRC-supplied basic necessities and other initiatives to facilitate their social reintegration.

ICRC delegates will continue to visit detainees, including those held at places of temporary detention and others held in relation to the armed conflict or for security reasons. After such visits, the ICRC will share its findings and recommendations confidentially to the detaining authorities, to help them improve detainees' living conditions and treatment. The ICRC will support the authorities in taking steps to ensure detainees' well-being, particularly through: material and technical support for prison dispensaries; upgrades to water and sanitation infrastructure; and supplementary rations and therapeutic food for moderately and severely malnourished detainees, respectively.

The ICRC will provide financial, logistical, material and training support for the National Society to strengthen its ability to safely carry out its core activities and to assist people in need, especially in view of the opening of 15 new National Society branches following the mid-2015 territorial reform, which increased the number of provinces in the country from 11 to 26. To help volunteers and/or their families cope with traumatic field experiences, the ICRC will provide psychosocial support; those working in high-risk areas will also benefit from insurance coverage. The ICRC will help coordinate activities with Movement partners and other humanitarian actors to avoid duplication of effort.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

People in conflict-affected communities lack the means to rebuild their livelihoods and restore contact with relatives. Precarious security conditions hinder their access to the country's meagre public services. Poverty – in addition to forced recruitment – often drives minors to join fighting forces.

Civilians suffer widespread abuses committed by weapon bearers; many have to endure the psychological effects of violence. Victims of sexual violence are stigmatized, which makes it difficult for them to pursue income-generating activities.

Objective

Civilians are respected and protected by weapon bearers, in accordance with IHL. Conflict-affected people have access to health services; they are able to cover their basic needs and to preserve or restore their economic security. Members of dispersed families restore and maintain contact and, when appropriate, are reunited.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- through confidential representations based on documented allegations of abuse, urge all weapon bearers to comply with

IHL and other applicable norms and, where appropriate, call on the parties concerned to prevent abuses, including sexual violence and child recruitment (see *Actors of influence*); refer victims to assistance programmes (see below)

Restoring family links

- ▶ through training and material support, help the National Society improve its family-links services

With the National Society:

- ▶ through family-links services, help people separated by conflict or other violence, including IDPs and refugees, to reconnect with relatives; when appropriate, reunite unaccompanied and demobilized children with their relatives and follow up their cases to ensure their well-being; together with other organizations, find lasting solutions for those unable to rejoin their families
- ▶ organize recreational activities in communities and transit centres to help prevent child recruitment and to support the social reintegration of demobilized children

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ with financial, material and technical support, help the National Society to enhance its emergency response, including the proper management of human remains, and to provide livelihood assistance

Health

- ▶ together with the health ministry, improve people's access to health care in Haut Lomami, North Kivu and South Kivu; in particular:
 - provide funds, medical supplies and equipment, infrastructural support and staff training for ten primary-health-care centres to provide preventive and curative care (to an average of 125,000 people per month), including obstetric and ante/post-natal care for 24,000 women and vaccinations against contagious diseases for 22,000 children; if necessary, transfer patients to hospital and shoulder their medical expenses
 - donate medicines and equipment to up to 15 looted/damaged clinics; during emergencies, carry out up to two vaccination campaigns to help control epidemics, and/or deliver supplies – three months' worth – to 15 primary-health-care centres
- ▶ to help people suffering from conflict-related trauma, especially sexual abuse, recover psychologically:
 - provide staff in 30 counselling centres with financial, structural, technical and training assistance; upgrade infrastructure at four centres; and, in the event of mass influxes of patients, offer psychosocial services through ICRC-trained community volunteers at two sites
 - refer victims of sexual violence to ICRC-supported health facilities for medical treatment and, in districts without counselling centres, for psychosocial support
 - raise awareness in communities of the consequences of sexual violence and of the health services available to victims, and help prevent the stigmatization that often accompanies such violence

Economic security

With the National Society:

- ▶ provide assistance, in kind or through cash/vouchers, to people affected by conflict/other violence in eastern DRC, including IDPs and returnees; in particular:

- provide around 142,500 people (28,500 households) with essential household items, and 80,000 people (16,000 households) with one month's worth of food, to enable them to cover their immediate needs
- supply some 23,000 farming households (115,800 people in all) and 840 fishing households (4,200 people) with seed/fingerlings and tools, and offer them technical guidance and training to pursue or resume their livelihoods
- ▶ to ease the social reintegration of separated children, including those formerly associated with fighting forces:
 - provide food and household essentials for some 680 children after reuniting them with their families; give 20 other vulnerable people similar support
 - help cover the basic needs of 800 children living in transit centres or with host families, by providing funds, food and household essentials
 - assist five transit centres in the Kivu provinces with supplies – and three of them with infrastructural support – to improve living conditions for the demobilized children staying there
- ▶ extend financial assistance, in cooperation with the British Red Cross, to 500 victims of sexual violence and other abuses in the Kivu provinces to help them start livelihood and income-generating activities, and facilitate their reintegration into society

Water and habitat

With the National Society:

- ▶ and with local water boards, improve people's access to water by upgrading water infrastructure in eastern DRC; in particular:
 - repair a pumping station near Goma for the benefit of some 200,000 people
 - build/upgrade water facilities in rural areas with a combined catchment population of 280,000 people
 - support National Society initiatives to improve access to water for about 10,000 people
- ▶ train local technicians and community-based committees to maintain infrastructure and ensure its long-term functioning, particularly infrastructure previously constructed or repaired by the ICRC
- ▶ provide water and sanitation facilities, and shelter materials, for up to 70,000 displaced people

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People continue to be arrested in relation to the armed conflict or for security reasons and held at places of temporary detention run by the security forces and intelligence services. Some fighters who have surrendered or been captured are temporarily housed in MONUSCO-run facilities. Armed groups reportedly hold some people as well.

Most permanent detention facilities are overcrowded and dilapidated. Despite prison authorities' efforts, delays in the release of food funds still occur. Prison dispensaries lack qualified staff and medical supplies. Detainees cannot always contact their relatives.

Objective

Detainees' treatment and living conditions meet internationally recognized standards, and judicial guarantees are respected. Detainees are able to reconnect with their relatives.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ visit, in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, detainees in 14 prisons and places of temporary detention – and, when granted access, people held by armed groups – to monitor their treatment and living conditions; pay particular attention to the situation of security detainees and detainees with specific needs, including women and minors; communicate findings and recommendations confidentially to the authorities to help them improve detainees' situation
- ▶ urge detaining authorities, through dialogue, to address overcrowding in prisons and to take measures to ensure respect for judicial guarantees, including the principle of *non-refoulement*
- ▶ enable detainees to reconnect with relatives through family-links services; facilitate travel home for released security detainees

ASSISTANCE

Health

- ▶ to help ill, injured and/or malnourished detainees in ten prisons recover their health, work with the relevant authorities, including the defence, health and justice ministries, to:
 - supervise and train prison health staff, and provide material and infrastructural support to prison clinics and dispensaries
 - monitor detainees' nutrition, and provide the moderately or severely malnourished – up to 1,500 detainees – with supplementary rations or therapeutic feeding, respectively; if malnutrition rates reach acute levels, provide emergency assistance to some 4,000 detainees
- ▶ cover transportation and treatment costs for detainees requiring hospitalization; stand ready to assist in the event of disease outbreaks or other emergencies in prisons

Water and habitat

- ▶ work with the authorities to improve detainees' living conditions, by:
 - upgrading water, sanitation and kitchen facilities in 14 prisons; helping to assemble maintenance/repair teams
 - distributing hygiene products and other essentials to around 20,000 detainees in ten prisons

WOUNDED AND SICK

Scarce resources and poor security conditions are major obstacles for wounded and sick people in need of hospital care or physical rehabilitation, especially in remote areas affected by conflict. Most medical and physical rehabilitation facilities lack the funds, equipment, supplies and trained staff needed. Their capacities are even more strained during emergencies or mass influxes of displaced or wounded people.

Objective

Wounded and sick people have timely access to good-quality emergency medical and surgical care. Physically disabled

people, including victims of armed conflict, benefit from appropriate rehabilitation services and are able to resume their places in society.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

Medical care

- ▶ to ensure that sick or wounded people, particularly those wounded in relation to conflict and other violence in eastern DRC, receive suitable medical treatment:
 - help two hospitals – the general hospital in Bukavu and the Bethesda/Ndosho hospital in Goma – treat around 800 weapon-wounded people via the ICRC-supported team of local surgeons in Bukavu and the ICRC team in Goma; in Goma, also train doctors in war-surgery standards and offer psychosocial support for patients
 - regularly support three other hospitals with supplies, equipment, funds and training; help develop financial support mechanisms for particularly vulnerable patients, such as IDPs and unaccompanied and demobilized children; be prepared to assist up to three more hospitals during emergencies
 - repair and upgrade water and sanitation facilities at up to six ICRC-supported hospitals and primary-health-care centres
 - help community members, weapon bearers and primary-health-care centres' staff develop their ability to administer first aid, so that wounded people can be treated on-site or stabilized until they reach hospital; facilitate the evacuation of the critically wounded to hospital

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ enable disabled people to regain mobility by providing orthotic and prosthetic devices and physiotherapy – free of charge – in Kinshasa and the Kivu provinces; in particular:
 - cover treatment, transportation and accommodation costs for some 1,000 patients, including those disabled by weapon wounds, at three physical rehabilitation centres
 - help those three centres and a component factory improve their services through infrastructural, material and technical support; help them also to become self-sufficient, financially and operationally
- ▶ encourage the authorities and other stakeholders to make the sustainability of the physical rehabilitation sector a priority
- ▶ with other associations, advance disabled people's socio-economic reintegration through, for example, educational opportunities, sports activities and psychosocial support

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Abuses during hostilities, and during arrest, interrogation and detention, are widespread. Security sector reform – which includes revision of the defence forces' doctrine, training and standard operating procedures – continues with support from international actors, such as MONUSCO.

Progress in the implementation of major IHL treaties remains limited.

Traditional/religious leaders, the academe and the media, particularly radio, play an important role in shaping the opinions of weapon bearers and community members.

Objective

National authorities and weapon bearers understand and respect IHL and other applicable norms protecting people in armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate these in their decision-making processes. Members of civil society help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among these actors and in the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ through brochures, radio spots and dissemination sessions – accompanied sometimes by first-aid training – further weapon bearers' understanding of IHL and international human rights law; in particular:
 - urge all parties concerned to address issues of humanitarian concern, including sexual violence, child recruitment and the treatment of detainees (see *Civilians and People deprived of their freedom*); help the authorities and military and security commanders review mechanisms for investigating and suppressing these violations
 - encourage military commanders to consider changing operational tactics to comply with IHL, and to direct their personnel accordingly
 - together with the police, promote international norms governing the use of force, especially in view of election-related tensions
 - foster respect among these weapon bearers for medical services and personnel, and for the red cross emblem, in order to facilitate provision of medical care and other aid to people affected by conflict and other violence
- ▶ to help incorporate provisions of IHL and international human rights law in the armed forces' training and restructuring process:
 - offer advice to, and organize workshops for, the ministries and parties involved in security sector reform
 - contribute to officers' training at military academies, for example, by furnishing them with reference materials and sponsoring their instructors' participation in seminars and workshops abroad
- ▶ foster understanding of and acceptance for the Movement's activities and the ICRC's mandate among members of civil society, especially in conflict-affected areas; in particular:
 - hold dissemination sessions and first-aid courses in communities and distribute informational materials translated into five local languages
 - organize field trips for members of the local and the foreign media – especially local radio – to help them report regularly and accurately on humanitarian issues
 - organize conferences, debates and competitions for academics, especially those with influence on the DRC's decision-makers; contribute to a virtual IHL library in academic institutions

- ▶ at meetings/workshops in the DRC and abroad, encourage and help government officials to advance the ratification of IHL treaties, particularly the Arms Trade Treaty, and to contribute to the Strengthening IHL process; advise them on implementing treaties already ratified and on enacting legislation regarding the suppression of IHL violations and, with the National Society, on the red cross emblem

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The National Society plays a pivotal role in providing emergency services – first aid, child-protection activities and restoring family links – to, among others, people displaced from neighbouring countries, especially in eastern DRC where few other humanitarian actors have access. It helps promote IHL and the Movement among the wider public. Other National Societies are present in other parts of the country and support the National Society's activities and development.

Objective

The National Society has a strong basis for independent action. It is able to carry out its core activities effectively and has strong public support. Components of the Movement coordinate their efforts.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ with financial, logistical, material and training support, help the National Society strengthen its ability to safely carry out its core activities, including first aid and the handling of human remains, and to provide other emergency assistance, especially after the opening of new branches owing to territorial reform (see *Humanitarian Response*); in particular, help it to:
 - update its contingency plan and incorporate the Safer Access Framework in its activities, particularly in the eastern provinces and in Kinshasa, in view of election-related tensions
 - further understanding among communities of the National Society and the Movement (see *Actors of influence*)
- ▶ to help them and/or their families cope with traumatic experiences, provide volunteers with ad hoc psychosocial support and, for about 3,000 of them working in high-risk areas, insurance coverage
- ▶ help strengthen the National Society's governance, financial management and administration, with a view also to reinforcing its partnership with the ICRC; sponsor its representatives' attendance at statutory meetings abroad
- ▶ coordinate activities with other Movement partners to avoid duplication of effort

ERITREA

The ICRC opened a delegation in Eritrea in 1998 in the context of the 1998–2000 international armed conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia, and continues to respond to the needs remaining from that two-year war. Its priorities are to help improve the resilience of the population concerned and to ensure compliance with IHL with regard to any persons protected by the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions. The ICRC supports the “Red Cross Society of Eritrea”.



ICRC delegation

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	862
Assistance	3,377
Prevention	420
Cooperation with National Societies	428
General	36
TOTAL	5,123
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	313

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	3
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	47

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

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- Vulnerable people of Ethiopian origin benefit from ICRC financial assistance to cover their repatriation costs or, if they choose to stay in Eritrea, to help them meet their medical expenses and administrative fees.
- People separated from their families by the conflict or other circumstances, such as migrants – including refugees – and Eritrean returnees, restore or maintain contact with their relatives using ICRC family-links services.
- Beneficiary communities, young people and academics improve their understanding and acceptance of the ICRC’s mandate and work, after attending dissemination sessions and other public events.
- Detainees in Eritrea within the purview of the ICRC – including POWs, civilian detainees of Ethiopian origin and other detainees of concern to the ICRC – receive visits in accordance with the organization’s standard procedures.
- The ICRC supports the “Red Cross Society of Eritrea” in developing its capacities in operational communication and in first aid, restoring family links, and other emergency response activities.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Essential household items	Beneficiaries	10,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	499,000
Cash	Beneficiaries	3,600

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	57,085
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CONTEXT

Although Ethiopian and Eritrean forces clashed along the border in June 2016, the fighting did not escalate further; tensions persist between the two countries. The dispute regarding the sealed Eritrea-Ethiopia border remains stalled; both countries maintain a military presence in the disputed areas. The effects of past conflicts on livelihoods and public services continue to be felt.

No progress has been made in demarcating the Djibouti-Eritrea border. Implementation of the mediation agreement signed by the two countries in 2010 has not moved forward. Qatar, acting as a mediator, maintains troops in the disputed region; in March 2016, the Eritrean government handed over four Djiboutian POWs, previously reported missing during the conflict, to Qatar.

Humanitarian assistance remains limited following the government's request in 2011 that international humanitarian agencies terminate or curtail their activities. The government continues to implement agreements, signed in 2013, to resume cooperation with the UN and the European Union.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC will pursue dialogue with the authorities, with a view to building understanding of its mandate and expanding its assistance for people affected by past conflict with Ethiopia and by the border dispute with Djibouti. Having signed a one-year cooperation agreement with the "Red Cross Society of Eritrea" in 2016, the ICRC will continue to provide support aimed at helping the organization develop its capacities in operational communication and in first aid, restoring family links, and other emergency activities.

Amid government restrictions placed on its movements and activities, the ICRC will continue to work with rural communities, including in regions bordering Ethiopia, to help them cope with the effects of past conflict. It will provide communities with seed and tools to help them increase their harvests and diversify their diet. It will treat pastoralist households' livestock against parasites and disease, helping them have healthier herds; ponds will be constructed, as part of a cash-for-work project, to help ensure enough water for the animals.

To address the lack of access to clean water for border communities and resettled households, the ICRC will work with Eritrean water authorities and local communities to develop sustainable water sources. The ICRC will also lend its expertise to local water boards and community technicians, and provide training and material support for maintaining, repairing or upgrading existing solar-powered water-supply systems in rural communities and constructing new systems for communities in urbanized areas.

Following the authorities' suspension of ICRC visits to detainees in 2009, the ICRC will continue to engage them in discussions regarding access to all detainees in Eritrea within its purview, including any POWs, civilian detainees of Ethiopian origin and other detainees of concern to the ICRC.

Ethiopians in Eritrea continue to face difficulties, in many cases because of limited financial resources. Vulnerable Ethiopians who wish to be repatriated will be helped to cover their administrative and transportation costs; those who choose to remain in Eritrea will receive financial assistance for renewing their residence permits and for obtaining

medical services. Where possible and appropriate, the ICRC will continue to facilitate cross-border family reunifications.

Eritreans separated from their families will be able to use ICRC tracing and other family-links services to get in touch with their relatives. The ICRC will stand ready to provide assistance to vulnerable Eritreans returning from other countries.

In connection with the 2008 Djibouti-Eritrea hostilities, the ICRC will seek, through dialogue with the authorities, to enable Eritrean families to receive news of their relatives held as POWs in Djibouti, and stand ready to facilitate their repatriation, at their request. The ICRC will also pursue efforts to establish the fate of Djiboutian soldiers who remain unaccounted for.

The ICRC will continue to nurture contact with the national authorities, with a view to gaining permission to broaden its activities. It will conduct dissemination sessions for beneficiary communities, participate in public events and distribute IHL reference materials to students and academics, to help further public understanding of its mandate and broaden support for its work.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Several thousand people of Ethiopian origin live in Eritrea, many of them in precarious conditions. The Eritrean authorities continue to repatriate people of Ethiopian origin via Sudan.

Many people remain separated from their families as a result of the 1998–2000 conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia and the subsequent border closure. Some people still do not know the fate of their relatives who went missing during the conflict; others have lost contact with family members who have departed to other countries.

The families of 13 Djiboutian soldiers reported missing remain without information on their relatives' whereabouts, following the release of four soldiers in 2016 (see *Context*). The families of 19 Eritrean POWs held in Djibouti continue to await news of their relatives.

Erratic rainfall patterns, damaged infrastructure and supply shortages hinder livelihood activities and food production, particularly in the rural areas bordering Ethiopia. People living in less fertile areas depend on livestock for their survival. Partly because of the closure of the Eritrea-Ethiopia border, these people now have less access to pastures and water for their animals; veterinary services are also limited. Households are often headed by women; this is often in consequence of the conflict.

Many people continue to have little or no access to clean water. Fuel shortages necessitate the use of solar-powered water-supply systems; the capacity of the authorities and communities to maintain these systems is sometimes limited.

Objective

Civilians are respected and protected in accordance with humanitarian principles and, where applicable, IHL. Residents, IDPs and those who have returned home or resettled in conflict-affected border areas have access to clean water and the basic resources to restore or preserve

their livelihoods. Members of families dispersed by conflict maintain contact and learn the fate of missing relatives. People of Eritrean or Ethiopian origin are reunited with relatives across the border, at their request.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ in coordination with the authorities concerned and the ICRC delegation in Ethiopia, promote the welfare of vulnerable people of Ethiopian origin living in Eritrea, by:
 - monitoring their living conditions
 - providing up to 3,000 people who wish to remain in Eritrea – among them unmarried women with children, students and the elderly – with financial support to renew residence permits; helping up to 70 people cover their medical expenses
 - offering those who wish to be repatriated assistance to cover administrative fees or transportation costs (up to 600 people) and monitoring their return to Ethiopia (see also *Ethiopia*)
- ▶ stand ready to provide vulnerable, newly returned Eritreans – particularly unaccompanied minors – with ad hoc assistance, to help ease their reintegration into their communities

Restoring family links

- ▶ through tracing services and RCMs, enable those separated from their families, particularly children and other vulnerable people, to exchange news or, at their request, to be reunited with their relatives across the border; promote available family-links services among local communities and leaders
- ▶ retrieve and forward education certificates to repatriated people of Eritrean or Ethiopian origin, to enable them to find jobs or pursue further education
- ▶ issue travel documents to Somali refugees in Eritrea, enabling them to resettle in third countries
- ▶ in connection with the 2008 Djibouti-Eritrea hostilities, through dialogue with the authorities:
 - work towards helping the families of the Eritrean POWs held in Djibouti to receive news of their detained relatives, and stand ready to facilitate the repatriation of the POWs, at their request
 - seek information on the Djiboutian soldiers reported missing and relay it to their families
- ▶ 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

ASSISTANCE

Economic security

- ▶ help rural households, including IDP households in communities bordering Ethiopia, to improve their livelihoods, by:
 - treating up to 2.9 million head of livestock against parasites and disease and improving herd health and productivity, to the benefit of up to 89,000 households (445,000 people)
 - providing seed, tools and other agricultural inputs to farming households, to help up to 1,200 households – many of which are headed by women – to increase their harvests and diversify their diet

- enabling border communities to construct, through a cash-for-work initiative, four ponds to supply their livestock with clean water, benefiting up to 10,000 pastoralist households (50,000 people)

- ▶ facilitate a timely response to emergencies that cause displacement, by maintaining a stock of essential household items for 10,000 people (2,000 households)
- ▶ through training sessions, enable agriculture ministry and National Society staff to enhance their capacities in project design and implementation

Water and habitat

- ▶ enhance the provision of clean water, primarily through solar-powered water-supply systems, to border communities in Debub, Gash Barka and Southern Red Sea and to resettled communities in urbanized areas; more specifically by:
 - maintaining, repairing and upgrading up to 15 previously installed water systems serving around 27,000 people in border areas, and constructing six water systems to the benefit of some 30,000 people living in urbanized areas, together with the Eritrean water authorities; in some communities, donate water pumps
 - training and equipping up to 35 technicians from the water resources department to maintain solar water systems, and up to 15 engineers to manage national water resources

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees held in Eritrea have not been visited by the ICRC since October 2009, when the Eritrean authorities withdrew permission for all such visits. At the time of writing, the ICRC has yet to regain access to detainees. Some former POWs and civilian detainees of Ethiopian origin have established contact with the ICRC after their release.

Following the border clashes between Eritrean and Ethiopian troops in 2016, the ICRC sent written representations to the authorities requesting to be informed of persons, if any, captured during hostilities.

Objective

POWs, former POWs and civilian detainees of Ethiopian origin are treated in a manner and held in conditions compliant with IHL, where applicable, and with internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ seek to obtain access to all detainees within the purview of the ICRC – including any POWs, civilian detainees of Ethiopian origin and other detainees of concern to the ICRC held in Eritrea's central prisons and police stations
- ▶ continue discussions with the authorities regarding the ICRC's willingness to work with them on developing activities – for instance, in the field of restoring family links – that could benefit all people deprived of their freedom in the country
- ▶ provide former POWs and civilian detainees of Ethiopian origin with assistance to cover some of their basic expenses and, where applicable, to receive medical care

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

For victims of armed conflict to benefit from ICRC activities, the national and local authorities' support for IHL, particularly the 1949 Geneva Conventions, and for the ICRC's mandate, remains essential. Given restrictions placed on ICRC activities (see *Humanitarian response*), talks continue with the authorities to expand ICRC activities.

Public understanding of and support for IHL and the ICRC, particularly in the border regions with Ethiopia, remain crucial for the organization to fulfil its mandate. The country's traditional leaders, academics and media help shape public opinion.

Objective

The authorities understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other situations of violence. Youth groups and local leaders help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among the general public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support its work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- nurture contacts within various ministries, particularly the defence, foreign affairs and justice ministries, to gain the acceptance of the national authorities and persuade them to permit the ICRC to broaden its activities, in keeping with its mandate; maintain dialogue with members of the diplomatic and international community
- foster understanding of and acceptance for the ICRC's mandate and activities through dissemination sessions for traditional leaders, local authorities, and beneficiaries of ICRC projects

- working with youth representatives, broaden awareness of and support for IHL and the Movement among future decision-makers; more specifically:

- give presentations and distribute informational materials on IHL, and on the ICRC's mandate and activities, to young people, academics and others
- organize and participate in public events, such as regional book fairs

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The lack of a legal framework recognizing the status of the "Red Cross Society of Eritrea" has hampered its ability to carry out humanitarian activities. In March 2016, the "Red Cross Society of Eritrea" signed a one-year cooperation agreement with the ICRC, with a view to developing the former's capacities in operational communication and in first aid, restoring family links, and other emergency activities.

Objective

The "Red Cross Society of Eritrea" has a strong legal basis for independent action and can carry out its core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

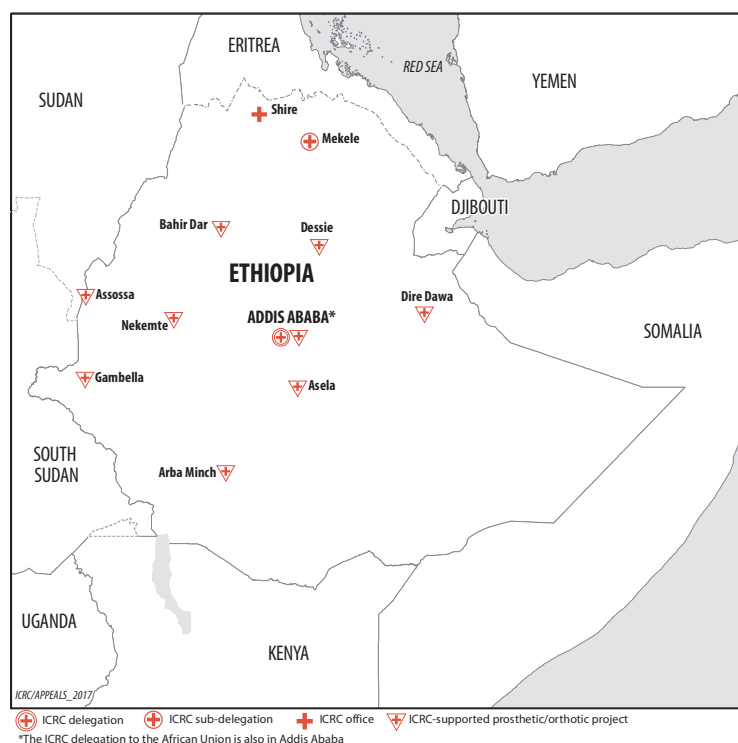
Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- provide financial and technical support to the "Red Cross Society of Eritrea" for carrying out activities to develop its capacities in operational communication and in first aid, restoring family links, and other emergency activities
- at its request, provide the "Red Cross Society of Eritrea" with technical advice in relation to its status while its statutes are under consideration for approval

ETHIOPIA

Continuously present in Ethiopia since 1977, the ICRC prioritizes protecting and assisting people detained, displaced or otherwise affected as a result of the 1998–2000 international armed conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia or other armed conflicts. It helps preserve the livelihoods of conflict-affected communities, which often also grapple with natural disaster, and supports physical rehabilitation services. It visits detainees and restores family links, particularly for relatives separated by the closed Ethiopia-Eritrea border, ensuring compliance with IHL with regard to any persons protected by the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions. It supports the Ethiopian Red Cross Society.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	4,431
Assistance	10,419
Prevention	3,446
Cooperation with National Societies	1,350
General	191
TOTAL	19,837
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>1,211</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	36
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	162

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

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ People displaced by violence meet their basic needs with help from ICRC-donated shelter and household items; IDPs, refugees and returnees are able to contact relatives using Ethiopian Red Cross Society/ICRC family-links services.
- ▶ Disabled persons have access to quality prosthetic/orthotic devices and physiotherapy services at ICRC-backed centres; patients from rural areas receive assistance in meeting transport and food expenses incurred in seeking treatment.
- ▶ Detainees benefit from health-care services provided by ICRC-supported prison health teams and facilities; those who are particularly vulnerable, such as the disabled and the mentally ill, receive suitable care.
- ▶ Armed forces and police personnel familiarize themselves with the humanitarian principles applicable to law enforcement operations at ICRC-hosted sessions; police forces update their training manual with ICRC encouragement.
- ▶ The Ethiopian authorities permit the ICRC to access detainees in selected facilities run by the Federal Police, and to expand its activities to include conflict-affected people in the Somali Regional State.
- ▶ The National Society improves its capacities to respond to emergencies and provide family-links services, with help from training, technical and material support from the ICRC.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Essential household items	Beneficiaries	48,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	66,600
Cash	Beneficiaries	1,290

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	20,000
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	9
Patients receiving services	Patients	6,000

CONTEXT

Although Ethiopian and Eritrean forces clashed along the border in June 2016, the fighting did not escalate further. Tensions persist and the Eritrea-Ethiopia border remains sealed. However, both countries maintain a military presence in disputed areas, with some sporadic exchanges.

Communal violence arising from political or ethnic tensions is common and causes displacement. Notably, demonstrations in Amhara and Oromia have led to outbreaks of violence; federal and regional police forces, and sometimes the Ethiopian National Defence Force (ENDF), usually respond to such incidents. Violent clashes between ethnic groups, particularly in Gambella and along the border between Oromia and the Somali Regional State (SRS), result in casualties.

Ethiopia continues to host about 740,000 refugees fleeing instability and violence in neighbouring countries, notably Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. Most refugees stay in camps at border areas.

ENDF troops are deployed in a number of missions overseas; the ENDF provides personnel in Somalia and makes up most of the UN peacekeeping contingent in Abyei, an area disputed by South Sudan and Sudan.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC will continue its efforts aimed at building trust and securing acceptance for its mandate and work among the authorities, weapon bearers and civil society. Through dialogue with the authorities and in partnership with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, it will seek to broaden its access to people affected by conflict and other situations of violence, particularly in the SRS. It will aim to further understanding of humanitarian principles, IHL and international human rights law among the authorities, the military and the police force, and remind them of their legal obligation to protect and respect civilians during armed conflict and other situations of violence. It will continue to support the efforts of the police to incorporate international human rights law in their training and operations and will organize IHL briefings for ENDF personnel bound for peacekeeping missions abroad.

The National Society and the ICRC will help violence-affected people meet their basic needs and restore their livelihoods. People displaced by violence will receive shelter materials and household items to help them cope with their situation. The National Society and ICRC will provide seed and tools, fishing kits, cash grants and training, to help households continue or restart livelihood activities. To help improve access to safe water, particularly for people in remote border areas, the ICRC will offer materials, technical support and training to water authorities and communities to construct, repair and maintain water infrastructure and sanitation facilities.

Family-links services provided by the National Society and the ICRC will continue to facilitate contact between members of families dispersed by conflict and other violence, including refugees separated from their relatives by the sealed Eritrea-Ethiopia border. When appropriate, minors and other vulnerable people will be reunited with their families.

The ICRC will visit detainees in the places of detention to which it has access, to monitor their treatment and living conditions, including judicial guarantees. Afterwards, it will

share its findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities. Prison authorities/staff will be provided with training and technical support for improving their capacities in prison management, construction and renovation. Training, technical and material support will also be given to prison health teams, with a view to helping ensure they are properly equipped to screen and provide suitable health care to vulnerable detainees, including people with mental-health issues. The ICRC will continue to seek permission to visit – in accordance with its standard procedures – all detainees within its purview, including all detainees held under the jurisdiction of the Federal Police Crime Investigation Sector (CIS) or in the SRS.

The ICRC will continue to provide material and technical assistance to nine physical rehabilitation centres. To help enable patients from rural areas to receive treatment at these centres, the ICRC will cover their transportation and food costs. It will also support efforts to improve the quality and sustainability of physical rehabilitation services by: backing local professional associations and institutions which provide training in physical rehabilitation services for disabled persons; encouraging local authorities to implement national policies on prosthetic/orthotic services and to incorporate pertinent training in college curricula; and supporting government organizations that promote the social inclusion of disabled persons through sports.

The National Society will receive funds, material and technical support, and training for strengthening its capacities to provide family-links services, carry out economic security activities and maintain water facilities, during emergencies in particular. The ICRC will continue to coordinate its activities with those of Movement partners, UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations working in Ethiopia.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Many people remain separated from their families as a result of the 1998–2000 armed conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia and the subsequent border closure. Several thousand people of Ethiopian origin are living in Eritrea, and the Eritrean authorities continue to repatriate Ethiopian nationals through Sudan (see *Eritrea*). Families remain without news of the fate of relatives who went missing during the conflict. Migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, often lack the means to contact or rejoin their families.

Episodes of ethnic and communal violence have led to the displacement of tens of thousands of families. The loss of livelihood assets has, in some parts of the country, worsened already low food production.

In north Afar and Tigray – remote areas that border Eritrea – access to potable water and sanitation is often limited owing to the lack of infrastructure; people in these areas have to walk long distances to reach water sources. These conditions increase the risk of disease.

Migrants and returnees often need humanitarian assistance.

Objective

Civilians are respected and protected in accordance with humanitarian principles and, where applicable, IHL. They cover their basic needs and restore their livelihoods.

Members of separated families exchange news. If they so wish, unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable persons are reunited with their relatives. Families are informed of the fate of missing relatives and receive appropriate support.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ through dialogue, remind the authorities and weapon bearers of their obligation to safeguard civilians during armed conflict and other violence; pursue discussions with the authorities on the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent approach to humanitarian work, with a view to gaining access to the SRS
- ▶ monitor the situation of vulnerable groups, such as people repatriated from Eritrea and refugees from Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan or Sudan

Restoring family links

- ▶ support the Ethiopian Red Cross Society's efforts to run an effective family-links service and to coordinate with Movement partners, including National Societies in neighbouring countries
- ▶ discuss the plight of the families of missing persons with the authorities, and urge them to provide information on people still missing in relation to the 1998–2000 armed conflict with Eritrea

With the National Society:

- ▶ facilitate communication – through phone calls, oral messages, RCMs or photos published or posted on the ICRC's family-links website (familylinks.icrc.org) – between members of families separated by conflict and other violence, including people of Eritrean origin, refugees, and Ethiopians returning from other countries; pay particular attention to unaccompanied minors and, where appropriate, arrange for them to be reunited with their families
- ▶ provide tracing services to members of families dispersed by violence, including returnees and Ethiopians living abroad, to help them locate their relatives
- ▶ when requested to do so, retrieve and forward education certificates to enable people to pursue employment opportunities or studies abroad, or issue travel documents to allow them to return to their home countries or resettle in third countries
- ▶ broaden understanding among the wider public of the psychosocial and psychological needs of the families of missing persons; organize a forum for the families of missing persons and local authorities, to enable families to share their experiences, helping them cope with their psychosocial needs

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ provide training and technical, material and financial support to local actors, to help them improve their capacities to carry out their tasks; in particular, offer the National Society and water authorities support for developing their respective capacities to run economic security activities and maintain water facilities, particularly in the Tigray and north Afar regions

Economic security

With the National Society:

- ▶ distribute shelter materials and household items to up to 8,000 households (48,000 people) displaced by violence,

enabling them to maintain or improve their living conditions

- ▶ provide up to 700 people repatriated from Eritrea with transport assistance and hygiene items until their status is verified by authorities
- ▶ help violence-affected households in Amhara, Gambella, Oromia and Tigray meet their basic needs, by:
 - distributing seed and tools to up to 11,000 households (66,000 people) – including returnees and families hosting refugees – to help them increase their food production and income; and fishing kits to up to 100 households (600 people) in areas where fishing is an important source of food
 - providing cash grants and training for up to 200 vulnerable households (1,200 people), consisting of people repatriated from Eritrea and people affected by the border closure in Tigray, enabling them to start small businesses and increase their income in order to cover their household expenses

Water and habitat

- ▶ with the water authorities, facilitate sustainable access to potable water and help reduce the risk of water-borne disease for up to 10,000 people in Tigray, by constructing and repairing water points near their homes
- ▶ in the event of displacement or other emergencies, repair or install essential infrastructure to help up to 10,000 vulnerable people, including IDPs, meet their immediate needs for clean water and sanitation facilities

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Federal prisons house people accused of or sentenced for federal crimes, including under the Anti-Terrorist Law; the CIS holds those suspected of security-related crimes and usually transfers them to a federal prison after interrogation.

Some detainees of Eritrean origin are held at regional prisons in Afar and Tigray; some of them are held at police stations before being transferred to these prisons. The ICRC visits detainees in federal and regional prisons; it has some access to police stations in Tigray, but none to people held by the CIS or detainees in the SRS.

Regional and federal prison authorities are constructing new prison facilities, alongside other efforts to reduce overcrowding in prisons and improve the quality of health services and infrastructure available to detainees.

Inmates held far from home are often unable to maintain contact with their relatives or, in the case of foreign detainees, to inform their consular representatives of their arrest.

Objective

People deprived of their freedom are afforded treatment and living conditions, including access to health care, that comply with internationally recognized standards and, where applicable, IHL. They are able to maintain contact with their families.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ during visits, monitor the treatment and living conditions of detainees in federal and regional prisons and police stations, individually following up POWs, detainees

of Eritrean origin and other particularly vulnerable detainees; afterwards, communicate findings and recommendations confidentially to the authorities and draw their attention to issues related to the treatment of detainees, including respect for the principle of *non-refoulement* and applicable judicial guarantees

- ▶ continue to engage the authorities in dialogue to help ensure that POWs are afforded treatment and living conditions in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention; request them to notify the ICRC of newly captured POWs and to facilitate ICRC visits to them
- ▶ through dialogue with the authorities, seek to visit, in accordance with its standard procedures, all detainees within the ICRC's purview, including people held by the CIS, detainees in the SRS, security detainees, and people in places of temporary detention
- ▶ enable detainees to contact their relatives through RCMs or short oral messages relayed by ICRC delegates; at their request, arrange for foreign detainees to contact their consular representatives

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ with the authorities, contribute to the health and well-being of detainees in federal and regional prisons, including women, minors and those with mental-health issues; in particular:
 - provide training, technical support and equipment for prison health teams to help them improve their capacities to provide health-care services – including administering first aid, controlling outbreaks of disease and increasing the availability of mental health care – to up to 32,000 detainees in federal and regional prisons
 - encourage prison and health officials to strengthen their cooperation in improving inmates' access to health services
 - train health staff in one prison in screening and managing sick or injured patients and supporting preventive health-care activities and hygiene-promotion sessions; provide technical support in 12 prison clinics for developing standards for health services and for implementing a system to manage information about patients
 - donate medical supplies to a regional referral hospital for ill detainees
- ▶ provide technical support for renovating detention facilities – for instance, by building and repairing kitchen facilities and water, sanitation, and energy-supply infrastructure – to the benefit of some 42,000 detainees in 20 places of detention
- ▶ help the authorities to develop plans for new prisons and to monitor implementation of these plans; help them also to develop their capacities in prison management, for example by facilitating workshops and drawing on lessons learnt from projects (see above)
- ▶ during emergencies, and in support of the authorities' efforts, provide ad hoc assistance to detainees, such as hygiene items, blankets and clothes

WOUNDED AND SICK

Hundreds of thousands of people in the country require prosthetic/orthotic devices or physiotherapy, according to estimates by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia. Many

of them were injured in relation to conflict; most of them live in rural areas where physical rehabilitation services are not readily available and their options for livelihood activities are limited.

Graduates from institutions offering courses in prosthetics/orthotics have increased the number of trained personnel working in the field, but the physical rehabilitation sector remains understaffed. The network of rehabilitation centres, which are situated mainly in urban areas, is unable to meet demand. Public awareness of the services available for people with disabilities is generally low.

The government has developed a national strategy for physical rehabilitation. After ratifying the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, it also adopted legislation to make the necessary services and support available for disabled persons, and drew up a national plan of action in this regard.

Objective

Physically disabled persons have access to good-quality prostheses/orthoses and physiotherapy, and are aware of opportunities for socio-economic reintegration.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ continue to offer technical and material assistance to nine ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres in order to make their services available to up to 6,000 physically disabled persons; to increase the accessibility of these services, cover transport/food costs for up to 2,500 disabled persons living in rural areas
- ▶ to promote sustainability of physical rehabilitation services in the country:
 - monitor the quality of the services provided – through patients' evaluations and a technical assessment – with a view to fostering compliance with international standards of care
 - provide technical support to professional associations of prosthetists/orthotists and physiotherapists, and for local institutions offering courses in prosthetics/orthotics
 - give the authorities technical assistance for developing and implementing a national plan of action for persons with disabilities and a countrywide supply chain for prosthetic/orthotic materials and equipment
- ▶ support government organizations promoting social inclusion for disabled persons by funding events such as training camps, and by conducting a wheelchair basketball tournament; identify socio-economic programmes available for disabled persons and facilitate referrals

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The support of the national and local authorities remains essential for enabling violence-affected people – such as people fleeing conflict or violence in neighbouring countries, communities in the SRS and detainees – to benefit from neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action (see *Civilians and People deprived of their freedom*).

Ethiopia is party to many of the main IHL treaties, but some have not yet been incorporated in domestic legislation or fully implemented. The authorities are working with the

National Society and the ICRC to establish a national IHL committee.

The ENDF has troops stationed along the border with Eritrea, and contributes personnel to peace-support missions. Police forces are deployed in situations of violence, and are sometimes assisted by the ENDF.

Traditional or community leaders and the media influence public opinion. Universities with law faculties, throughout the country, include IHL courses in their programmes; however, at some of them, the resources allocated for IHL instruction are limited.

Objective

National and local authorities, security forces, and traditional/community leaders understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate these in their decision-making processes. The media, academics and others capable of shaping opinion help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among all those concerned and among the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support its work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

With the National Society:

- ▶ maintain dialogue with federal and regional authorities, particularly regarding access to the SRS and to all detainees within the ICRC's purview; reinforce these discussions with seminars and publications for officials in federal ministries, parliamentarians, regional authorities and community leaders
- ▶ to foster respect for IHL and international human rights norms, and acceptance of the ICRC's mandate, among the ENDF and the police force:
 - conduct briefings on IHL and the Movement's work for ENDF troops before their deployment to peacekeeping operations; facilitate train-the-trainer sessions for military instructors and commanders; and provide IHL resources and conduct seminars for military legal advisers who request them
 - organize seminars for police officers, including special forces, on the ICRC's activities and on humanitarian principles applicable to law enforcement
 - support the police's efforts to incorporate information on humanitarian principles and international human rights standards in their training and to update their training manual, helping them to establish a sustainable training model
- ▶ support government and ENDF efforts to implement the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention: provide expert training for the Combat Engineering Division of the ENDF to help them respond adequately to mine contamination, and organize a round-table for experts on the subject

- ▶ to generate support for IHL and the Movement's work among future decision-makers and the general public:

- host seminars and briefings for journalists and regularly publish media releases, to help improve reporting on humanitarian issues
- support the teaching of IHL at universities by organizing dissemination sessions for law students and lecturers, and an experts' meeting on harmonizing law faculties' IHL curricula; sponsor students' and teachers' participation in IHL or international human rights law competitions, and in an IHL teaching course abroad; in partnership with a university, organize a national moot court competition; supply reference materials

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Ethiopian Red Cross is recognized throughout the country. It continues to strive to enhance its management skills and to reinforce its capacities in emergency response, restoring family links and IHL dissemination.

Objective

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society is able to provide emergency assistance during armed conflict or other situations of violence. It effectively carries out activities to restore family links and to promote IHL and the Movement's Fundamental Principles. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ provide funds, training and logistical/technical support for the National Society to carry out its activities in line with the Safer Access Framework; in particular, help it strengthen its capacities in:
 - assisting people affected by conflict/disaster (see *Civilians*), through ambulance and first-aid services during emergencies
 - promoting IHL, the Fundamental Principles and the Movement's work, through the distribution of communication materials, the training of staff and other means
 - improving its organizational structure and managing human resources and projects more effectively
- ▶ continue to support strategic, operational, and technical coordination between the National Society and Movement partners, particularly through the planning, monitoring and evaluation of joint activities (see above)

AFRICAN UNION

The ICRC, in its capacity as an official observer to the African Union (AU), works with Member States to draw attention to problems requiring humanitarian action and to promote greater recognition of IHL and its integration into AU decisions and policies, as well as wider implementation of IHL throughout Africa. It also aims to raise awareness of and acceptance for the ICRC's role and activities within the AU Commission and other AU bodies. It endeavours to build strong relations with AU-accredited intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and UN agencies in Addis Ababa.

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ During African Union (AU) events and talks with the ICRC, AU bodies, notably the AU Peace and Security Council, learn more about humanitarian issues, such as sexual violence and the need to protect IDPs and health services.
- ▶ The AU's Peace Support Operations Division, pertinent partners and the ICRC contribute to the development and implementation of a standardized training curriculum for troops deployed in peace-support operations.
- ▶ AU Member States draw on ICRC expertise to facilitate incorporation in domestic law of IHL-related treaties, including the AU Convention on IDPs, and internationally recognized standards for detention.
- ▶ The African Commission on Human and People's Rights and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child consider humanitarian principles and IHL when drafting/ implementing policies and resolutions.

BUDGET IN KCHF

See under *Ethiopia*

PERSONNEL

See under *Ethiopia*

CONTEXT

The African Union (AU), together with regional economic communities in Africa, strives to tackle the instability caused by armed conflict and other situations of violence – including political unrest – that persists in parts of the region. It authorizes and leads peace-support operations, such as the AU Mission in Somalia and the AU-UN Mission in Darfur (Sudan). It continues to support regional military efforts, such as the formation of the Multinational Joint Task Force, which is deployed in the Lake Chad region. When it is activated, the African Standby Force – an AU-led, multi-functional peacekeeping force with civilian, police and military components – will aim to respond to crises throughout the continent.

The AU also endeavours to find diplomatic solutions to conflict and other violence; for instance, in Burundi and in Libya, it convened the parties concerned to address the issue of national reconciliation.

In view of the distinctness of the humanitarian situation in Africa, the AU adopted a Common African Position on Humanitarian Effectiveness, to address the humanitarian crisis in the continent.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC will continue to seek to influence and mobilize the AU to develop policies and programmes that address the concerns of people affected by armed conflict and other violence. It will also work with the AU to incorporate IHL and other relevant norms in its policies and programmes.

At conferences and other events organized by the AU and its policy/decision-making bodies, the ICRC will continue to explain its positions on certain humanitarian issues in connection with armed conflict/other violence – such as sexual violence and the necessity of facilitating safe access to health care and education. During these events, and in interactions with AU representatives and members of the Peace and Security Council (PSC), regional and international institutions and other AU partners, the ICRC will seek to broaden support for its neutral, impartial and independent action in Africa, and for improving coordination in humanitarian work throughout the continent.

The ICRC will continue to second a legal adviser to the AU Peace and Security Department, and to sponsor AU representatives and other pertinent officials to participate in IHL seminars and other events, in order to help boost the AU's efforts to promote respect for IHL and other relevant norms within its peace-support operations and among its Member States. The ICRC will contribute, with other partners, to the development and implementation of a standardized predeployment training curriculum for peace-support troops, and to facilitate the incorporation of IHL and international human rights law in the policies and mission documents of these troops and of personnel engaged in military interventions. AU Member States will be encouraged by the AU/ICRC to ratify or implement IHL-related treaties, including the AU Convention on IDPs and weapons-related treaties, and to incorporate their provisions and internationally recognized standards for detention in domestic law and policies.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

AU bodies develop policies and programmes that address the consequences of armed conflict and other violence in parts of Africa. They help Member States incorporate provisions of IHL and other international norms/standards, including those related to detention, in domestic legislation; they do this by drafting or adopting contextualized model laws and standardized guidelines and frameworks. More broadly, they help shape debate and decision-making on issues affecting the continent, and foster cooperation among the AU's Member States and other partners.

The AU has taken steps to incorporate provisions of IHL and other relevant norms in the rules of engagement, detention procedures and other regulatory frameworks – including the protection afforded to vulnerable people – for the international forces it is leading or has authorized. IHL is progressively being included in the training for peace-support troops.

African think-tanks, NGOs and other civil society organizations contribute to AU research and policy-making.

Objective

The AU Commission and other AU constituent bodies, African regional economic communities, other intergovernmental or pan-African bodies working with the AU, and AU Member States understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. NGOs and think-tanks help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among all parties involved in armed conflict and other violence in Africa, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ seek to: influence AU statements, resolutions and policies concerning violence-affected people; improve coordination in humanitarian activities; and secure broader acceptance for the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent action in Africa; to these ends:
 - during bilateral talks with key AU policy-makers, and conferences and debates organized by the AU Commission and other policy/decision-making bodies, explain the ICRC's positions on certain humanitarian issues during armed conflict/other violence and its response to them – such as sexual violence and the necessity of protecting women, children, IDPs and detainees and of facilitating safe access to health care and education
 - broaden awareness of the ICRC's priorities, working methods and operational constraints in Africa, for example, by maintaining contact with PSC officials/members and key diplomatic representatives from within and outside Africa
 - draw attention to the needs of vulnerable people by providing technical expertise for studies undertaken by AU bodies

- with regional think-tanks, organize a meeting to revitalize an IHL caucus group made up of AU and Member State representatives, with a view to encouraging them to lobby for measures to address humanitarian issues within the AU
- in coordination with the pertinent ICRC delegations and the International Federation, exchange information on the humanitarian situation in Africa with representatives of other pan-African bodies, African regional economic communities and regional mechanisms, UN agencies and other international organizations, and NGOs working with the AU
- ▶ offer to help the AU in developing measures to ensure that operations it leads or supports are carried out in accordance with IHL and international human rights law; in particular:
 - through the legal adviser seconded to the AU Peace and Security Department, provide technical and legal advice for incorporating these norms in the policies and mission documents of peace-support operations and military interventions
 - arrange meetings and seminars with the military legal advisers of troop-contributing countries, officials from the Office of Legal Counsel and from UN bodies involved in peace-support operations in Africa, and defence attachés working with the AU, in order to help them apply IHL more effectively in their operations and to raise awareness among them of the ICRC's mandate and work, and of humanitarian concerns in connection with such matters as protection for civilians, the use of explosive weapons in populated areas, and detention
 - with the Peace Support Operations Division and pertinent training institutions, help draft and ensure the implementation of a standardized predeployment training curriculum for peace-support troops
 - sponsor the attendance of key AU officials at IHL courses abroad
- ▶ together with the AU bodies concerned, urge Member States to ratify IHL-related treaties, including the AU Convention on IDPs, the Arms Trade Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and to incorporate their provisions and internationally recognized standards for the treatment of detainees, such as the Luanda Guidelines, in domestic law and policies; to this end:
 - sponsor the attendance of representatives of the AU and its affiliated organizations, among them policy-makers and national coordinators, at IHL seminars; organize or participate in workshops on these subjects
 - advise and/or provide technical support to the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, and to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, to strengthen their understanding and application of IHL, particularly when implementing the Resolution on Human Rights in Conflict Situations
 - provide expertise to the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child for drafting a general comment on the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
 - offer AU Member States technical guidance for implementing measures to deal with weapon contamination

GUINEA

COVERING: Guinea, Sierra Leone

The ICRC has worked in Guinea since 1970, opening its delegation in 2001. It seeks to protect violence-affected people and restore links between separated relatives. It visits detainees, monitoring their treatment and living conditions, and supports the authorities' efforts to improve their well-being. It promotes IHL and humanitarian principles among the armed/security forces, authorities and civil society. Since 2009, the delegation has overseen ICRC cooperation and prevention activities in Sierra Leone. The ICRC works with each National Society to help it strengthen its capacities, including in emergency response, and to promote the Movement.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	1,736
Assistance	1,235
Prevention	920
Cooperation with National Societies	1,004
General	71
TOTAL	4,967
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>303</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	8
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	69

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- The penitentiary authorities in Guinea gradually assume full responsibility for improving detainees' nutrition and health care, while the ICRC takes steps to shift from a supporting to an advisory role in these matters.
- The police/*gendarmérie* discuss international law enforcement standards with the ICRC; people are shown due respect during security operations linked to communal violence or demonstrations.
- After learning more about the Movement's work from the Red Cross Society of Guinea and the ICRC, youth leaders and other actors in violence-prone areas facilitate access to casualties in case of incidents.
- The Guinean Red Cross, with the ICRC's support, strengthens its ability to respond to emergencies – particularly in the areas of first aid and family-links services – and to promote IHL and its implementation.

CONTEXT

Guinea continues to deal with violence related to ethnic, political, religious and socio-economic tensions. Demonstrations occasionally take place, but injuries and deaths related to these have reportedly decreased from previous years. With support from the international community, the country is working to reform its justice and security sectors. It contributes troops to the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali.

Fewer cases of Ebola in Guinea and Sierra Leone were being reported as of this writing, but both countries remain at risk from the disease.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Given the significant decline in Ebola cases, the ICRC will resume its efforts to decrease its operational presence in Guinea. It will reduce its direct assistance for the authorities' efforts to improve detainees' living conditions, and by 2017, will have concluded its projects to improve water access and sanitation in rural communities prone to violence arising from ethnic or socio-economic tensions. The ICRC will, however, maintain its efforts to monitor the conduct of law enforcement operations and the well-being of detainees in Guinea, and continue to provide family-links services and promote IHL and its implementation. Whenever possible, it will work with the National Societies concerned.

During discussions with officials and dissemination sessions for the police/*gendarmérie* regarding international law enforcement standards, the ICRC will remind them of the need to respect and protect people during security operations, and to facilitate people's access to medical treatment when needed. If necessary, it will document allegations of abuse and make representations to the pertinent parties, with a view to preventing their recurrence. To facilitate National Society volunteers' access to casualties in case of unrest, the ICRC and other Movement components will conduct a communication campaign – to promote the Movement's work, respect for the red cross emblem, and the goals of the Health Care in Danger project – among local authorities, traditional or youth leaders, and journalists in violence-prone areas.

The ICRC will monitor the treatment and living conditions of detainees in Guinea through visits conducted according to its standard procedures; security detainees and other particularly vulnerable people will be followed up individually. Based on these visits, it will provide the authorities with feedback, for instance, on respect for detainees' judicial guarantees. It will also aid their efforts to reform the justice and security sectors, for instance, by briefing judges on legislation that had been revised in 2015, with input from the ICRC regarding respect for judicial guarantees and ways to expedite judicial processes.

Penitentiary officials will continue to be urged to gradually assume full responsibility for meeting detainees' needs – for instance, by taking over the treatment of moderately malnourished inmates using additional rations, and by allocating more funds for prison infirmaries and the medical expenses of detainees referred to hospitals for treatment. In parallel, the ICRC will take steps to shift from a supporting to an advisory role with regard to nutrition and health care in prisons. It will resume the reduction of its direct assistance in these areas, although it will still provide some support for inmates in key prisons; it will also remain ready to respond

to emergencies if necessary. To help ensure that detainees continue to benefit from infrastructure improvement projects carried out by the ICRC in previous years, it will help the authorities establish and equip maintenance teams.

Families dispersed by detention, migration, violence and other circumstances will be able to reconnect through family-links services provided by both National Societies and the ICRC.

In coordination with Movement partners, the ICRC will give the Red Cross Society of Guinea comprehensive support to help it strengthen its emergency response, family-links and human remains management capacities, and its governance and administration. The Guinean Red Cross and the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society will, with the ICRC's backing, expand their public-communication activities and send representatives to key meetings abroad.

Through contact with and events for members of civil society, including journalists, traditional or youth leaders and academics, the ICRC will raise awareness of and support for the Movement and its work. The ICRC will also advise the Guinean authorities on ratifying/acceding to and implementing IHL treaties. To advance the incorporation of IHL and international standards for law enforcement in their decision-making, the ICRC will conduct train-the-trainer workshops for the army and police/*gendarmérie*.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

People in Guinea continue to deal with incidents of violence related to ethnic, political, religious and socio-economic tensions. Some of these incidents occur during demonstrations, which take place occasionally, and to which the police/*gendarmérie* respond. According to various reports, injuries and deaths related to these demonstrations have decreased from previous years.

In Guinea, a small number of people are separated from their relatives by violence or other circumstances. To help families know their relatives' fates, the remains of violence-related fatalities must be properly managed.

Migrants from Guinea or Sierra Leone sometimes need assistance in contacting their families back home.

Objective

People are protected in accordance with applicable international and national law. Families dispersed by violence, migration and other circumstances are able to restore/maintain contact.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- maintain dialogue with Guinean officials on the need to respect and protect people during law enforcement operations, supplementing these discussions with training for security forces on international standards for law enforcement (see *Actors of influence*); if necessary, document allegations of misconduct by weapon bearers, with a view to making representations to the parties concerned to prevent the recurrence of such misconduct

Restoring family links

- ▶ train and equip the Guinean Red Cross to help it strengthen its family-links services
- ▶ provide the Guinean Red Cross with financial/material support to help it develop its capacity to manage human remains, with a view to facilitating the search for missing persons and informing their families of their fates

With the National Society:

- ▶ enable people to restore/maintain contact with their relatives by facilitating phone calls and the exchange of RCMs, and by providing tracing services

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In Guinea, the majority of detainees held by the justice ministry are in eight prisons; people under the authority of the defence and security ministries are in places of temporary detention. There have been some reports of malnutrition among detainees and insufficient access to health care, and of overcrowding, which is exacerbated by judicial delays.

As part of ongoing justice and security sector reforms, a penitentiary commission composed of the justice ministry, NGOs and the ICRC published a report on Guinea's prison system in 2015. However, the authorities' efforts to implement the commission's recommendations are hindered by a lack of expertise, funds and trained personnel. New versions of the code of criminal procedure and the penal code (see *Actors of influence*) were adopted in July 2016; these codes had been revised in 2015 with input from the ICRC, on ways to ensure respect for judicial guarantees and to expedite judicial processes.

At the ICRC's urging, penitentiary officials are taking steps to assume full responsibility for detainees' nutrition and health care. For instance, they have been encouraged to take over the treatment of moderately malnourished inmates using additional rations, and to allocate more funds for prison infirmaries and the medical expenses of detainees referred to hospitals for further care. However, detainees are vulnerable to the disruption of these plans, as the authorities still face financial constraints. In previous years, water and sanitation facilities were constructed or repaired with the ICRC's support, but assistance for maintaining these facilities is still necessary to reduce the incidence of diseases linked to poor hygiene and sanitation.

Some detainees need help to contact their relatives or their consular representatives.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions, including respect for their judicial guarantees, that meet internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ monitor the treatment and living conditions of detainees through visits conducted according to standard ICRC procedures; individually follow up security detainees and other particularly vulnerable inmates such as women, minors, foreigners and people sentenced to death
- ▶ share oral/written feedback with the authorities, including recommendations for improvement where necessary – for example, in relation to judicial guarantees

- ▶ work with other actors involved in justice and security sector reforms to follow up on the implementation of the penitentiary commission's recommendations; help promote the revised versions of the code of criminal procedure and the penal code among judges (see *Actors of influence*)
- ▶ help penitentiary officials strengthen their ability to assume full responsibility for improving detainees' well-being by:
 - urging the authorities to allocate additional funds, especially for detainees' nutrition and health care, and to increase the involvement of health workers and other personnel in the treatment of malnourished inmates
 - facilitating coordination between the health and justice ministries (see below)
 - providing technical input and training in prison management, and, if necessary, support for dealing with malnutrition (see below)
 - mobilizing other actors to provide financial and technical support for the authorities' efforts in this regard
- ▶ enable detainees to contact their families – or, where relevant, their consular representatives – through the Movement's family-links services

ASSISTANCE

Health

- ▶ facilitate collaboration among stakeholders by organizing round-tables to encourage, among others, the authorities' reactivation of an agreement defining the responsibilities of the health and justice ministries, and the appointment of coordinators for matters related to prison health care
- ▶ monitor inmates' health and nutrition through regular visits from ICRC health delegates
- ▶ help the authorities improve access to health care for detainees, particularly in eight priority prisons, by:
 - stressing the need for more mechanisms and resources for the detection/treatment of diseases, such as a budget for medical emergencies, and by providing material and technical support in this regard
 - referring detainees in urgent need of specialized treatment to hospitals, covering the medical fees of destitute inmates if necessary
 - sharing expertise with health staff – for instance, through training sessions organized with the authorities – and by sponsoring a representative's participation in a course abroad on health care in prisons
 - donating equipment and medical or hygiene supplies to prison infirmaries
- ▶ in case the authorities' budget becomes insufficient, provide them with up to six months' worth of financial or material support for providing additional rations to the moderately malnourished, or medical supplies for treating the wounded and sick

Water and habitat

With the National Society:

- ▶ support the authorities in easing the living conditions of up to 3,000 detainees in eight places of detention by:
 - organizing and equipping maintenance teams to ensure that detainees continue to benefit from infrastructure improvement projects previously carried out by the ICRC
 - providing funds and materials for vector-control campaigns

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The Guinean police/*gendarmerie* are responsible for maintaining public order during unrest; the defence, justice and security ministries are responsible for monitoring the actions of law enforcement personnel under their authority.

Journalists and members of Guinea's civil society, such as religious or traditional leaders, influence public opinion. IHL is taught at several universities. In communities where humanitarian workers had encountered hostility while responding to the 2014–2015 Ebola outbreak, there is a need to foster acceptance of and support for humanitarian work.

The authorities need support for ratifying or acceding to IHL and IHL-related treaties and incorporating their provisions in domestic law. As part of ongoing justice and security sector reforms, a European Union-supported working group revised key legal frameworks in 2015: as of this writing, new versions of the code of criminal procedure and the penal code (see *People deprived of their freedom*) have been adopted, while the revised code of military justice awaits legislative approval.

Objective

National authorities and the armed/security forces understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate these in their decision-making processes. The media, academics, religious/traditional leaders and influential civil society groups help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and relevant rules among all parties concerned and the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- provide the Guinean and Sierra Leonean National Societies with financial, material and technical support to strengthen their ability to promote IHL and its implementation, and the Movement and its work

With the relevant National Society:

- to foster respect for IHL and international standards for law enforcement:
 - maintain dialogue with officials on the need to respect and protect people during security operations, and to facilitate casualties' access to medical treatment
 - conduct dissemination sessions for the police/*gendarmerie* on international law enforcement standards; hold similar sessions on these topics and on IHL for army personnel, including peacekeepers preparing for deployment
 - back the armed/security forces' efforts to incorporate IHL and other relevant norms in their doctrine, training and operations by holding train-the-trainer workshops for their instructors
- to raise awareness of and support for the Movement and its work:
 - facilitate humanitarian access for Movement personnel by conducting a joint communication campaign – aimed at local authorities, traditional or youth leaders, and journalists in violence-prone areas – on the Movement's activities, the need to respect the red cross emblem, and the goals of the Health Care in Danger

project; incorporate these topics in dissemination sessions for weapon bearers (see above)

- help the media report accurately on the Movement's activities and on issues of humanitarian concern by providing communication materials and organizing various events, including a contest for humanitarian reportage
- organize workshops for key actors, including members of academic and Islamic circles, parliamentarians, and judges; send representatives to a course abroad regarding the common ground between IHL and Islamic law
- hold seminars for magistrates on key provisions of the revised code of criminal procedure and the revised penal code (see *People deprived of their freedom*)
- to foster the integration of key provisions of IHL and other relevant norms in domestic legislation:
 - advise the authorities on their efforts to ratify/accede to or implement IHL and IHL-related treaties
 - support government officials' attendance of seminars abroad on the implementation of such treaties
 - help academics promote/facilitate IHL implementation by encouraging the incorporation of IHL in law curricula and providing support for students/lecturers to attend national and regional IHL events, including moot court competitions

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Guinean Red Cross responds to emergencies, including incidents related to communal violence and political tensions. With support from Movement components, it is endeavouring to improve its operational and managerial capabilities.

The Sierra Leone Red Cross is preparing to assume full responsibility for peacetime activities.

Objective

The National Societies have strong legal bases for independent action. They are able to carry out their core activities effectively. The activities of all Movement components are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- boost the Guinean Red Cross's emergency-response capacities, for example, by:
 - training its volunteers in first aid and other areas (see *Civilians*)
 - incorporating the Safer Access Framework into such training and conducting communication initiatives to increase acceptance for the National Society in certain communities (see *Actors of influence*)
- help the Guinean Red Cross improve its governance and management of funds and personnel, by conducting training for its staff
- provide financial, material and technical support to help both National Societies:
 - carry out communication activities (see *Actors of influence*)
 - send representatives to statutory meetings and other events abroad
- coordinate with Movement partners through meetings

LIBERIA

The ICRC has worked in Liberia since 1970, opening its delegation in 1990. It supports the Liberia National Red Cross Society to help it strengthen its operational capacities. With the National Society, the ICRC works to protect and assist people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence, including refugees, notably by restoring links between separated relatives.



 ICRC delegation

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	603
Assistance	354
Prevention	915
Cooperation with National Societies	1,328
General	55
TOTAL	3,254
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>199</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	2
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	35

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ The situation of children separated from caregivers who have returned to Côte d'Ivoire is monitored. The ICRC and other actors reunite them with their families, as appropriate, or find long-term alternative solutions for them.
- ▶ Detainees benefit from improved treatment and living conditions following measures taken by the authorities, with a final phase of ICRC support. The health ministry takes the lead in ensuring detainees' access to health care.
- ▶ With assistance from the ICRC and other Movement partners, the Liberia National Red Cross Society strengthens its ability to deliver disaster relief, first aid and family-links services, and improves its governance and management.
- ▶ The national IHL committee helps the government implement IHL, with technical guidance from the ICRC. The armed and security forces reinforce their knowledge of IHL and other applicable norms through ICRC briefings.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	637
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CONTEXT

While Liberia remains vulnerable to flare-ups of Ebola, isolated cases in 2016 were quickly contained, with assistance from the international community. The Liberian economy is slowly beginning to recover from the outbreak's effects. However, the authorities face financial difficulties, which affect penitentiary budgets, among other things.

Tens of thousands of Ivorian refugees – previously displaced by the 2011 Ivorian conflict and by other violence – continue to return home from south-eastern Liberia, as part of the UNHCR-led voluntary repatriation process, begun in December 2015. The Ivorian-Liberian border was fully reopened in April 2016.

In June 2016, the Liberian government took over – from the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) – full responsibility for maintaining security in the country.

General elections are scheduled for the end of 2017.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

By July 2017, the ICRC will reduce its presence in Liberia from a delegation to a mission, which will report to the regional delegation in Abidjan. While bringing some of its humanitarian activities to a close, the ICRC will continue working to promote the incorporation of IHL in domestic legislation and to support the Liberia National Red Cross Society in providing humanitarian assistance.

To help ensure that detainees' treatment and living conditions are in line with internationally recognized standards, the ICRC will provide the penitentiary authorities with technical and training support for establishing standard procedures with regard to the treatment of detainees, the provision and distribution of food, access to fresh air, and hygiene. Teams responsible for operating and maintaining prison infrastructure will receive training and equipment. Through dialogue, the ICRC will persuade the health ministry to take the lead in ensuring detainees' access to health care. The ICRC will conclude its activities for detainees after the first quarter of 2017.

With Liberian Red Cross/ICRC efforts to promote hygiene and build or repair water facilities in three counties in the south-east – scheduled for completion by the end of 2016 – delayed by the rainy season, these projects will be completed in the first two months of 2017.

While the overall demand for family-links services has decreased, the National Society and the ICRC will continue to respond to residual needs by helping the Ivorian refugees still in Liberia reconnect with their relatives through RCMs, phone calls and tracing services. Working with other pertinent authorities and organizations, the Liberian Red Cross and the ICRC will monitor the situation of children separated from their caregivers and help them reunite with relatives, as appropriate, or find alternative solutions for them. The ICRC will help the Liberian Red Cross work towards providing family-links services independently, while helping it integrate such services into its emergency-response plans.

The armed and security forces will be given briefings on IHL and other applicable norms – in some cases, combined with first-aid training. Train-the-trainer workshops will be conducted to help the army incorporate IHL in its doctrine, training and operations.

The national IHL committee and the national commission on small arms will continue to receive technical advice for helping the authorities implement IHL. The ICRC will keep up its support for the inclusion of IHL in university curricula and continue to sponsor students' participation in IHL-related events.

The Liberian Red Cross will continue to receive technical and financial support and training for improving its governance and management, strengthening its ability to deliver humanitarian services in line with the Safer Access Framework and assisting women affected by or at risk of sexual violence.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

While the voluntary repatriation of Ivorian refugees has decreased the demand for family-links services in Liberia, new needs have emerged in 2016 – notably, when dozens of children were separated from their Ivorian caregivers, who returned to Côte d'Ivoire.

In south-eastern Liberia – particularly Grand Gedeh, Maryland and River Gee – communities that have hosted or are hosting refugees lack reliable access to water and sanitation. ICRC projects to address these needs, set for completion by the end of 2016, have been delayed by the rainy season.

Objective

Families dispersed by armed conflict or other situations of violence reconnect and, where appropriate, are reunited. Civilians in areas affected by past conflicts have access to adequate water and sanitation.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

Restoring family links

- provide the Liberian Red Cross with financial and technical support to help it develop its ability to provide tracing and family-links services independently and to incorporate such services into its disaster response

With the National Society:

- in coordination with pertinent actors, including Movement partners:
 - enable people separated by conflict or other violence to restore or maintain contact with relatives through RCMs, phone calls and other family-links services
 - to mitigate threats to their safety, including the risk of sexual violence, monitor the situation of separated or unaccompanied children and, as appropriate, help them reunite with relatives or find long-term alternative solutions with the pertinent authorities and organizations; provide ad hoc medical and/or material assistance to particularly vulnerable children

ASSISTANCE

With the National Society:

Water and habitat

- complete water-supply and hygiene-promotion projects in south-eastern Liberia, thereby facilitating people's

access to water and helping reduce their risk of disease; carry out a final evaluation to determine the impact of the ICRC's water-and-habitat programme in Liberia since its launch in 2014

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The justice ministry's Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation (BCR) oversees the penitentiary system. The BCR requires technical assistance for reinforcing its capacities in managing detainees' food supply, maintaining prison infrastructure, and other activities.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that meet internationally recognized standards, including respect for their judicial guarantees.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ to help ensure that detainees' treatment and living conditions are in line with internationally recognized standards:
 - provide technical support and training to the penitentiary authorities for establishing standard procedures for the treatment of detainees – including such matters as hygiene and access to fresh air – and for the provision and distribution of food
 - provide BCR teams with training and equipment to enable them to operate and maintain prison infrastructure more effectively
 - through dialogue, urge the health ministry to take the lead in ensuring detainees' access to health care

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Liberia's national IHL committee assists the authorities in ratifying or acceding to IHL treaties, and in incorporating their provisions in domestic legislation. A national commission provides support for implementing treaties governing the use of small arms. IHL is taught at some universities.

The army is working to incorporate IHL in its doctrine, training and operations. The security forces will be responsible for maintaining public order during the general elections, which are scheduled for the end of 2017.

International organizations and academics in Liberia can help relay key humanitarian messages, for instance, on the implementation of IHL. Traditional and religious leaders are often consulted by the government. The media – particularly radio – influence public opinion.

Objective

National authorities and armed and security forces know and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in situations of violence, and incorporate these into their decision-making processes. The media, academics, international or regional actors and community and religious leaders help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL and other relevant rules among all parties concerned and the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the Movement's work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ help the National Society secure acceptance for its role and activities; to that end, provide technical, financial and material assistance to enable it to develop its communication strategy and initiatives, including its radio programme

With the National Society:

- ▶ to foster respect for IHL and humanitarian principles:
 - conduct briefings for the armed and security forces on IHL and other applicable norms – in some cases, combined with first-aid training
 - through train-the-trainer workshops, help the army incorporate IHL in its doctrine, training and operations
- ▶ to facilitate the incorporation of key provisions of IHL and other relevant legal frameworks in domestic legislation:
 - provide technical guidance for the national IHL committee and the national commission on small arms, to enable them to help the authorities: implement the Arms Trade Treaty; ratify or accede to IHL treaties, including the African Union Convention on IDPs and the Convention on Cluster Munitions; and incorporate the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their 1977 Additional Protocols, and those of the Rome Statute, in domestic law
 - urge universities to include IHL in their curricula, to reach future decision-makers
- ▶ to broaden awareness of the Movement and its work, IHL and its implementation, and humanitarian concerns such as sexual violence and the necessity of protecting wounded and sick people and the provision of medical services during conflict or other violence:
 - engage the authorities in regular dialogue on these matters and incorporate these subjects in briefings for the armed and security forces (see above)
 - update diplomats and representatives of regional or international organizations, including UN agencies, on ICRC activities
 - maintain contact with academics, traditional and religious leaders and representatives of NGOs and professional associations, for instance, through IHL dissemination sessions and a moot court competition for students
 - help journalists enhance their reporting by organizing field trips for them and providing them with communication materials

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Liberian Red Cross, with support from the Movement, responds to emergencies and strives to position itself as one of the country's leading humanitarian actors. It is working to expand its operational capacities and – following internal restructuring – strengthen its managerial capabilities, especially in terms of accountability and sustainability. In 2016, with the support of Movement partners led by the International Federation, it worked to overcome an internal crisis.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action and is able to carry out its core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators**COOPERATION**

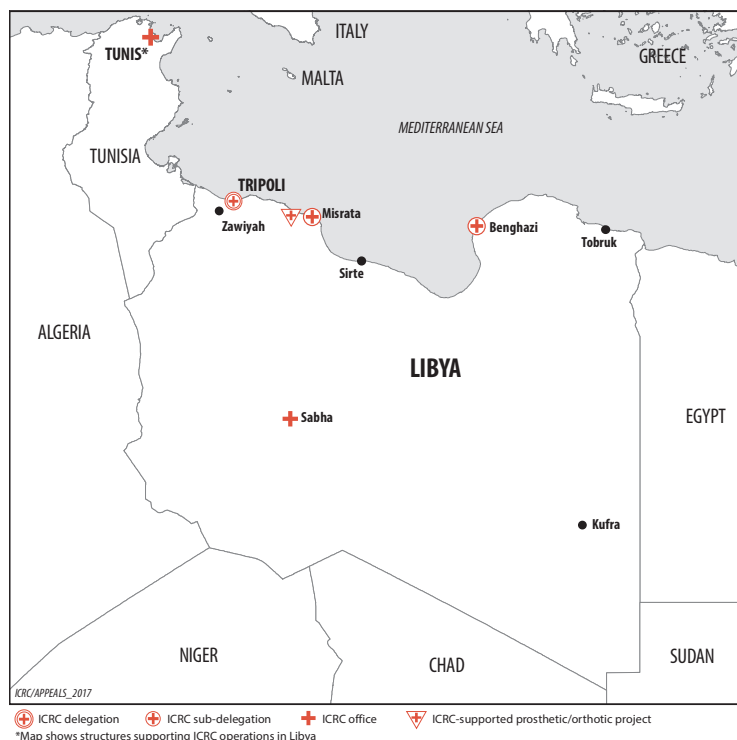
- in coordination with the International Federation and other Movement partners, provide the National Society with technical, financial and training support for:
 - developing contingency plans and, via its emergency response teams, deliver assistance – including disaster

relief, first aid and family-links services – in line with the Safer Access Framework

- helping women affected by or at risk of sexual violence become financially self-sufficient through vocational training, and cope with emotional distress through psychological support
 - improving its governance and management, by establishing new or better systems for financial administration and fundraising
- meet regularly with Movement partners to coordinate activities and maximize impact

LIBYA

The ICRC opened a delegation in Libya in 2011 after social unrest escalated into armed conflict. It works to respond to the emergency needs of violence-affected people, including migrants, in terms of emergency relief, family contact and medical care. It works closely with the Libyan Red Crescent and supports it in developing its capacities. It also seeks to assist forensic authorities through technical advice, and to resume visits to detainees. It promotes IHL and humanitarian principles.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,478
Assistance	13,689
Prevention	2,822
Cooperation with National Societies	3,269
General	51
TOTAL	22,309
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>1,362</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	19
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	145

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ IDPs and other people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence meet their basic needs with the help of food and essential household items distributed by the ICRC, at times with or through the Libyan Red Crescent.
- ▶ People injured during clashes are treated at hospitals and other health facilities for which the ICRC, either regularly or on an ad hoc basis, provides medical supplies and other support.
- ▶ People with physical disabilities obtain assistive devices at a prosthetic/orthotic workshop run by Misrata University with material, technical and financial assistance from the ICRC.
- ▶ Migrants held in official retention centres receive visits from ICRC staff members, who check their treatment and living conditions and provide them with family-links services to contact their relatives.
- ▶ Parties to the armed conflicts and other violence in Libya, and the groups with influence over them, show acceptance and support for the ICRC and the National Society by facilitating access for them to vulnerable communities.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)		
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	96,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	108,000
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	10,000
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Hospitals		
Hospitals supported	Structures	4
Physical rehabilitation		
Projects supported	Projects	1

CONTEXT

Libya remains in the grip of armed conflict. Clashes between armed groups have become more frequent and intense; people in densely populated cities are especially affected. Communal violence and criminality also persist. The growing presence and the activities of radicalized armed groups contribute to the deterioration of security conditions. Attacks on civilians and on essential infrastructure continue to be reported.

Hundreds of thousands of people have been displaced, and many of those who have been displaced for some time are still unable to return to their communities. Obtaining basic services and essential commodities has become even more difficult. Owing to security risks, only a few international organizations are present in Libya.

There are several government bodies competing for power and legitimacy: a “government of national accord”, based in Tripoli and backed by the UN and the wider international community; another government body, also based in Tripoli; and a third, based in Tobruk. Such political uncertainty further compounds needs and complicates efforts to address them.

Migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees, continue to use Libya as a point of transit to Europe, emboldened by the country’s porous borders and lack of official security structures. Vessels carrying migrants are often involved in disasters; this has resulted in a rise in the number of rescues, and of deaths, at sea. There have also been more arrests in connection with this situation.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will continue to focus on addressing the emergency needs of people affected by armed conflict and other violence, particularly the displaced and the weapon-wounded. Taking into account security and other risks, it will carry out its activities through its four offices in the country, which are backed by a support office in Tunisia, and in cooperation with the Libyan Red Crescent. As the ICRC’s main partner, the National Society will receive technical, material and financial support and training, for strengthening its institutional and operational capacities, particularly in administering first aid, restoring family links, managing human remains, conducting relief activities and applying the Safer Access Framework.

The ICRC will help IDPs, residents and returnees meet their immediate needs by providing them, either solely or jointly with the National Society, with food supplies and essential household items. It will strive to assist displaced people in the early stages of their displacement. It will also be prepared to implement emergency measures, such as minor repairs and material donations to local water authorities, to help minimize or deal with disruption of people’s access to water and other basic services.

By supporting medical personnel and facilities, the ICRC will help ensure that sick or weapon-wounded people, particularly those wounded in clashes, have access to treatment. National Society first-aid instructors will be assisted in expanding their skills and in conducting courses for volunteers; at six National Society branches, trained volunteers will make up emergency response teams that will also receive first-aid supplies from the ICRC. Four referral hospitals will be provided with medical supplies on a regular basis. Emergency responders and other health

facilities in areas affected by clashes will receive ad hoc material assistance, including medicines for chronic illnesses. Medical professionals throughout the country will benefit from courses in emergency-room trauma care and weapon-wound surgery. The ICRC will continue to cooperate with Misrata University in making assistive devices available at an orthopaedic workshop that commenced operations in 2016.

The ICRC will take every opportunity to develop and maintain a network of contacts among government representatives, weapon bearers, traditional and religious leaders, media professionals and others with influence over the situation in Libya. Through discussions with these actors and via public communication initiatives, it will draw attention to humanitarian issues affecting civilians, including migrants passing through the country, and to the necessity of respecting and protecting people who are sick/wounded and medical workers and facilities. The ICRC will also pursue discussions with the pertinent authorities about the situation of people deprived of their freedom, including migrants held in retention centres, and on the ICRC’s access to visit and assist these people. All these efforts will foster awareness of the ICRC’s mandate and the Movement’s neutral, impartial and independent activities, which is vital for securing safe access to people affected by violence and assisting them. Government officials and members of religious and academic circles will be sponsored to attend IHL-themed courses abroad.

Members of families dispersed by armed conflict and other violence, detention, migration or internment abroad will be able to use Movement family-links services to restore or maintain contact. The ICRC will extend technical expertise and material assistance to organizations involved in forensic work, particularly the management of human remains.

The ICRC will seek to coordinate its work with that of other humanitarian actors in Libya and abroad, to monitor needs, identify gaps and avoid duplication of activities.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

The violence in Libya is a constant threat to the safety and welfare of civilians. Parties to the various armed conflicts use heavy weapons in urban areas; indiscriminate and/or targeted attacks against civilians and on vital infrastructure, including medical facilities, are widely reported. All this has resulted in the displacement of people and in large numbers of injuries and deaths. IDPs and residents have to contend with high prices for essential commodities, and unreliable or inadequate provision of basic services.

Crimes and other abuses against migrants passing through Libya have been reported. Migrants and vulnerable residents often need help to restore or maintain contact with their relatives, including those detained/interned abroad.

Objective

Civilians are respected and protected in accordance with applicable law; those affected by violence can meet their basic needs. Members of dispersed families, including migrants, restore or maintain contact.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ monitor the situation in areas prone to or affected by violence and take every opportunity to engage in discussions with government representatives, weapon bearers and community leaders; during these discussions, and through public communication initiatives: draw attention to the humanitarian concerns of civilians, such as attacks on health-care facilities and abuses against migrants; and raise awareness of the ICRC's mandate and its neutral, impartial and independent activities (see *Actors of influence*)

Restoring family links

- ▶ provide the Libyan Red Crescent with funds, technical guidance, material support and training, including courses in managing human remains, to help it develop its capacity to restore family links; assist it to develop guidelines for carrying out family-links services and to broaden awareness of these services among migrants passing through Libya

With the National Society:

- ▶ help members of families separated by armed conflict, detention, internment or migration reconnect through phone or video calls, RCMs and other family-links services; enable Libyan families to send parcels to relatives held at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba
- ▶ offer tracing services to people seeking news of relatives who are missing in connection with migration or are allegedly under arrest; register unaccompanied children, in coordination with the pertinent organizations
- ▶ coordinate with the National Societies and the ICRC delegations in neighbouring countries, to monitor migration-related issues and respond comprehensively to the needs of migrants, including those in retention centres

ASSISTANCE

Economic security

- ▶ help the National Society strengthen its ability to deliver humanitarian aid, by training its staff/volunteers in planning and conducting assessments, relief distributions and cash-transfer initiatives, and in managing warehouses
- ▶ with the National Society, help ease the situation of people affected by violence, particularly IDPs during the initial stages of their displacement; more specifically:
 - distribute essential household items, including hygiene supplies, kitchen sets and shelter materials, to up to 18,000 households (108,000 people)
 - provide food supplies, enough for two meals per day for a month, to up to 16,000 households (96,000 people); when feasible, consider providing some of these households with cash instead of in-kind assistance

Water and habitat

- ▶ in the event of an emergency, help ensure that up to 10,000 people – IDPs, migrants and returnees – have access to water and other basic services; to that end, carry out minor repairs to essential infrastructure, including health facilities and retention centres for migrants (see *People deprived of their freedom*)
- ▶ support local water authorities with tools and equipment for repairing water or sewage infrastructure

Forensics

- ▶ to facilitate proper management of human remains and increase the likelihood of future identification:
 - provide the National Society and other emergency responders with supplies and training for collecting and managing the remains of people killed during clashes or in accidents at sea
 - pursue further discussions with judicial and security authorities, and with forensic professionals, on their responsibilities and the applicable best practices; give them training and materials, and lend expertise; encourage coordination among them, the National Society and others involved in forensic work and management of human remains

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People arrested or held in connection with the ongoing conflicts are kept in detention facilities run by various actors, including armed groups functioning as security forces. Treatment and living conditions of detainees are said to be poor throughout the country.

Migrants arrested in Libya, including asylum seekers and refugees (see *Context*), are usually held in retention centres that are often ill-equipped and inadequately served. They are usually without the means to contact their relatives and/or consular representatives.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions, including respect for their judicial guarantees, that meet internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ monitor issues that affect people deprived of their freedom and broaden awareness of the ICRC's humanitarian activities for detainees and of its working methods; to that end, develop dialogue with government representatives and seek to initiate contact with armed groups; if security conditions permit, resume visits to detainees, to monitor their treatment and living conditions
- ▶ develop dialogue with authorities in charge of retention centres for migrants, to discuss the situation of migrants held there and the ICRC's access to visit and assist them, if necessary
- ▶ directly or through support for the Libyan Red Crescent, offer family-links services for migrants at retention centres to restore or maintain contact with their relatives
- ▶ be ready to make ad hoc donations of hygiene items or carry out small infrastructure projects, to help ease the situation of migrants in retention centres

WOUNDED AND SICK

Wounded and sick people often find it difficult to obtain medical care, because the violence and political uncertainty have crippled Libya's health system; people seeking medical care are also exposed to security risks. Many health facilities and medical services have stopped functioning. The capacities of emergency responders and hospitals still in service are overstretched: they lack the supplies/equipment

and personnel necessary to cope with influxes of patients and to sustain the provision of good-quality services.

People with physical disabilities cannot receive good-quality services because of shortages of prosthetic/orthotic materials, devices and specialists.

Objective

Weapon-wounded and other trauma patients have access to adequate medical/surgical care and suitable physical rehabilitation services.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

Medical care

- ▶ help ensure access for weapon-wounded and other trauma patients to timely and suitable treatment by supporting medical personnel and facilities in responding to emergencies; to that end:
 - provide medical supplies regularly to up to four referral hospitals, in Benghazi, Misrata, Sabha and Tripoli; make ad hoc donations of supplies, and conduct on-the-spot training in their use, to other hospitals receiving large numbers of weapon-wounded people
 - give the Libyan Red Crescent financial, material and technical support for bolstering its emergency preparedness and response; help expand its pool of first-aid instructors through train-the-trainer courses; at six National Society branches, facilitate the creation of emergency response teams by helping instructors conduct first-aid courses for staff and volunteers; back focal points in monitoring the implementation of first-aid activities; assess the need for mental-health and psychosocial care for first-responders and draft plans accordingly
 - organize courses in emergency-room trauma care or weapon-wound surgery for doctors, surgeons and other medical professionals; provide technical guidance and organize a train-the-trainer workshop to help local instructors develop their skills
- ▶ donate medicines and other supplies for treating diabetes and other chronic diseases to up to two health facilities

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ help make prostheses and orthoses available to physically disabled people by providing Misrata University with raw materials, equipment, guidance and financial support for running its orthopaedic workshop; in particular:
 - provide financial incentives for up to two specialists hired by the university to manage the workshop; organize seminars on patient management for them and for other staff
 - facilitate attendance at courses abroad in prosthetics/orthotics for up to four staff members

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Numerous armed groups in various parts of the country are involved in confrontations based on religious, ideological or economic disputes. In the absence of official security and armed forces, many of these groups have taken over policing and other security-related tasks; their members often lack training for these. The armed forces of certain other countries are supporting operations against radicalized armed groups.

Each of the government bodies based in different parts of Libya (see *Context*) has its own executive, legislative and judicial branches, and armed supporters.

Traditional and religious leaders, particularly Islamic scholars, have influence on weapon bearers and government officials. Online media and social networking platforms are popular sources of information, and can influence public opinion.

Humanitarian principles and the importance of neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action are generally understood, but not always accepted, by most of the parties to the conflict and others with influence.

Objective

Weapon bearers and government representatives understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. Traditional/religious leaders and the media help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among these parties and in the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All parties concerned understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ seek to facilitate safe access for the ICRC's staff and for the delivery of assistance to vulnerable people, by building understanding of and acceptance for the ICRC's mandate and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian work; to that end:
 - develop and maintain a network of contacts among government representations, weapon bearers, religious and community leaders and members of Islamic circles through bilateral meetings, information sessions about the activities of the Movement and the distribution of informational materials
 - maintain contact with members of the local and international media, including people active on online and social media platforms; promote regular and accurate coverage of humanitarian issues, including IHL-related concerns, and of the Movement's work through meetings, news releases and workshops for Libyan journalists
 - conduct joint activities with the Libyan Red Crescent and provide technical advice, staff training and support for producing informational materials to help it expand its capacities in public communication
- ▶ broaden awareness of IHL and other international norms, and humanitarian principles, among government representatives and weapon bearers, including members of foreign forces, by pursuing discussions with them and providing them with IHL-themed publications; in addition, help government officials, religious scholars and law professors to attend IHL courses abroad
- ▶ at meetings and during public-communication initiatives, draw attention to the humanitarian needs of people in Libya and to the issues covered by the Health Care in Danger project

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Libyan Red Crescent has branches and volunteers throughout the country. It responds to humanitarian needs by carrying out relief distributions and medical evacuations, providing family-links services, and managing human remains, among other means. It is working to shore up its institutional capacities and to strengthen the ability of staff members/volunteers, especially at branches serving areas prone to or affected by violence, to deliver first aid and relief items and carry out family-links activities.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action and carries out its core activities effectively. The activities of all Movement components are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

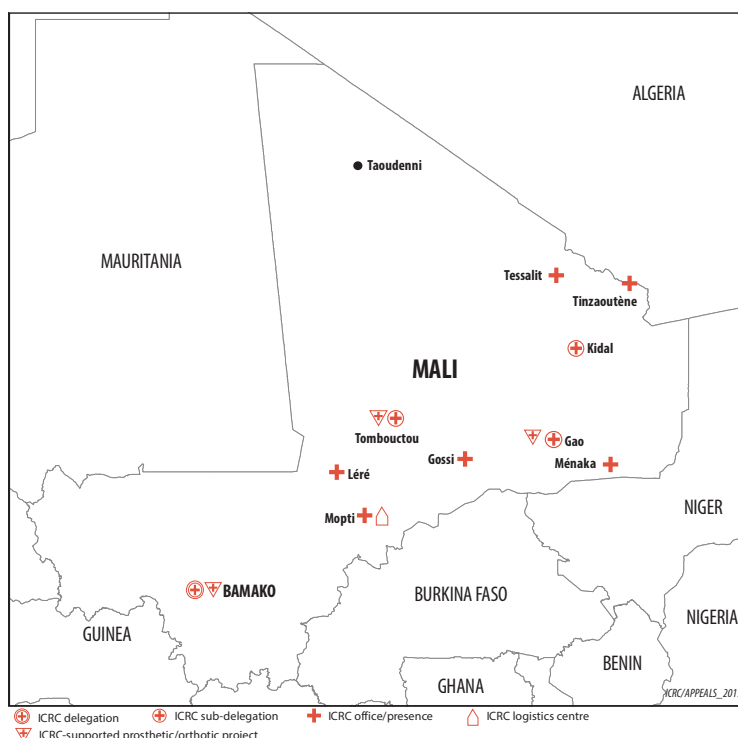
- reinforce the partnership with the National Society, and provide supplies, equipment, funds, expertise and

training to help it develop its operational and institutional capacities; in particular:

- organize workshops for staff and volunteers and donate uniforms to help the National Society implement its Safer Access Framework action plan, so that it can carry out its activities safely; give it financial assistance to cover volunteers' insurance; train staff and volunteers in assessing risks associated with weapon contamination
- conduct briefings for volunteers and sponsor staff members' participation in regional and international meetings, to help further their understanding of the Fundamental Principles
- contribute to strengthening Movement coordination through periodic meetings, joint initiatives and finalization of a coordination mechanism

MALI

Continually working in the country since 1982, the ICRC opened a delegation in Mali in 2013 in response to the consequences of fighting between government forces and armed groups and of other situations of violence. It seeks to protect and assist violence-affected people, who often also struggle with adverse climatic conditions, and visits detainees, providing them with aid where necessary. It promotes IHL among the armed/security forces and armed groups, and encourages its implementation by the authorities. The ICRC works closely with the Mali Red Cross and helps it develop its operational capacities.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	4,931
Assistance	33,644
Prevention	3,198
Cooperation with National Societies	1,377
General	275
TOTAL	43,425
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>2,650</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	67
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	391

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- Vulnerable households, including farmers' and pastoralists', increase their production/income with the help of supplies, financial aid and rehabilitation support for community infrastructure, provided by the Mali Red Cross/ICRC.
- Wounded, sick and disabled people and victims of sexual violence obtain appropriate care, including psychosocial assistance, at ICRC-supported facilities. The weapon-wounded are treated by ICRC medical teams in two hospitals.
- Family members separated by armed conflict, other situations of violence, detention or migration are able to reconnect via the Movement's family-links services. Where appropriate, minors receive help to rejoin their families.
- The detaining authorities, aided by the ICRC, work to improve living conditions for inmates in overcrowded facilities. They bolster health and nutrition services, particularly for malnourished detainees, and upgrade infrastructure.
- The authorities, weapon bearers, and members of civil society maintain dialogue with the ICRC on IHL, humanitarian principles and the Movement. They enable the ICRC to reach and assist violence-affected communities safely.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Food commodities	Beneficiaries	18,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	30,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	138,120
Cash	Beneficiaries	102,780
Services and training	Beneficiaries	570,000

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	632,400
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Health

Health centres supported	Structures	12
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Hospitals

Hospitals supported	Structures	2
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Water and habitat

Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	174
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Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	4
Patients receiving services	Patients	800

CONTEXT

Despite the signing of a peace accord in 2015, violent encounters continue to take place between armed groups and international and Malian forces in northern Mali; similar incidents have occasionally occurred in central and southern Mali as well. Clashes between rival armed groups have, however, decreased, owing to informal talks among them. Communal violence and banditry persist in some areas.

Armed conflict and other situations of violence cause casualties and displacement, and lead to arrests; thousands of people are still displaced within the country, and many Malian refugees remain in neighbouring States. The volatile security situation in Mali makes it more difficult for communities to obtain basic services and resources – which are limited to begin with – for their livelihoods. These communities remain heavily dependent on humanitarian aid, but the organizations providing such assistance continue to face logistical and security constraints.

Migrants from around the region, including refugees and asylum seekers, travel through Mali to reach Europe.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC's delegation in Mali will continue to focus on assisting vulnerable, violence-affected people, particularly in the northern areas of the country not reached by other humanitarian organizations. It will maintain its dialogue with the authorities, weapon bearers and civil society members, in order to preserve its access to these areas and ensure the safety of its personnel. Documented allegations of abuse will be conveyed to the parties concerned, with a view to preventing their recurrence. Through workshops and technical guidance, the ICRC will help weapon bearers incorporate humanitarian principles in their training and operations, and the authorities ratify/implement IHL-related treaties. The Mali Red Cross/ICRC will seek to foster support for IHL and the Movement among a wider audience; to this end, they will organize events for religious circles and the media and produce communication materials.

The National Society/ICRC will focus on helping communities build their resilience to chronic insecurity and, to a lesser extent, responding to emergencies. Farming and pastoral households will be able to increase their yield or the market value of their livestock with the help of supplies/equipment, veterinary services and upgraded irrigation or animal vaccination facilities. Financial/material support and cash-for-work activities will help other vulnerable households to augment their income. The National Society/ICRC will, with the local water authorities, rehabilitate/construct infrastructure in urban and rural areas to enable people to have water for their basic needs. During emergencies, they will provide food and household essentials for people, particularly IDPs, to cope with their situation.

By maintaining comprehensive support for health services, the ICRC will endeavour to make free, good-quality care available to vulnerable people, such as the disabled. The ICRC medical/surgical teams based at the Gao and Kidal facilities will support local staff in treating weapon-wounded patients; the ICRC will help the health ministry gradually reassume full responsibility for the Gao hospital. People suffering from conflict-related trauma, including victims of sexual violence, will receive suitable treatment at community health centres,

where ante/post-natal care and family-planning services will also be available for women.

Together with the National Society, the ICRC will help to reconnect family members separated by conflict or other violence, migration or detention. People will be assisted in contacting relatives and, where appropriate, minors formerly associated with weapon bearers will be reunited with their families. The National Society/ICRC will also contribute to building local expertise in handling human remains.

The ICRC will continue visiting – in accordance with its standard procedures – detainees held by Malian authorities, international forces, and, where possible, armed groups; particular attention will be paid to people held for conflict- or security-related reasons. Findings from these visits will be communicated confidentially to the authorities, to help them improve detainees' treatment and living conditions; the authorities will also be given various kinds of support to address issues of concern, primarily those related to prison overpopulation. For instance, the ICRC will advise the authorities on strengthening respect for judicial guarantees. In selected prisons, infrastructure and health/nutrition services – for the severely malnourished and others – will be improved.

With ICRC support, the National Society will continue to strengthen its ability to assist victims of conflict and other violence and to raise public awareness of the Movement.

The ICRC will coordinate its activities with Movement components and other humanitarian organizations, to maximize impact and avoid duplication of effort.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Chronic insecurity in northern Mali continues to hinder access to already limited services, particularly health care and water. The erratic climate disrupts livelihood activities. IDPs and returnees struggle to meet basic needs and/or reintegrate into society; their presence in host communities strains residents' meagre resources.

Many people, especially irregular migrants and vulnerable minors, are unable to contact their families or return home. Local capacities for managing human remains are almost non-existent.

Objective

People are respected by the authorities and weapon bearers in conformity with applicable law, able to cover their basic needs, and have access to essential services. Members of dispersed families, including vulnerable migrants and children, can restore/maintain contact, reunite or ascertain their relatives' fate.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ through dialogue, raise awareness of humanitarian issues among the parties concerned, and where applicable, inform them of documented allegations of IHL or human rights violations, so that they take steps to:
 - prevent unlawful conduct such as sexual violence and the recruitment of minors

- facilitate access for people to essential services, including health care
- ensure the safety of migrants throughout their journey
- ▶ to help them reduce the risk to their safety or to build their resilience to the consequences of violence:
 - train community members in developing self-protection mechanisms, including against sexual violence
 - with the National Society, help evacuate vulnerable migrants to safer areas

Restoring family links

- ▶ provide financial/material/technical support for the National Society to strengthen its family-links services

With the National Society:

- ▶ help reconnect family members separated by conflict, other violence, migration or detention; where appropriate, reunite them and provide basic necessities; monitor the resettlement of minors formerly associated with weapon bearers; promote measures – via leaflets – to prevent the dispersal of families along migration routes
- ▶ advise the authorities in developing a national framework to regulate the search for missing persons and the provision of assistance to their families; with Movement partners/local parties concerned, offer tracing services and/or other aid to these families

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ provide various kinds of support for the National Society to boost its operational capacities; in particular, upgrade/construct its offices in the north, and train volunteers in human remains management so that they can cover the gaps in State response during emergencies

Forensics

- ▶ contribute to the proper identification and management of human remains by facilitating – in coordination with Movement partners and the local and foreign authorities concerned – the collection, storage and transportation of ante/post-mortem data

Economic security and Water and habitat

With the National Society:

- ▶ during emergencies, or to enable newly displaced people, returnees or deported migrants to cope with their situation, provide:
 - some 18,000 people (3,000 households) with three-month food rations, 30,000 people (5,000 households) with household essentials, and 10,000 people with water and shelter
 - staffing support/medical supplies to health centres
- ▶ help farming households improve their diet and/or their yield; to that end:
 - distribute cash or, where possible, vouchers to some 48,000 residents and returnees (8,000 households), to enable them to buy food for three months and to avoid consuming planting stock during the hunger gap period
 - provide approximately 16,500 households (to benefit 99,000 people), including those headed by women, with seed and agricultural tools
- ▶ enable pastoral households to improve the health/market value of their livestock, by:

- providing technical support for veterinary services; offering animal vaccination services for roughly 95,000 households (570,000 people); repairing/constructing up to 12 vaccination pens (to benefit 32,400 people)
- distributing fodder – directly or through material support for fodder banks – to some 6,520 vulnerable households (39,120 people)

- ▶ through cash-for-work projects – to rehabilitate community infrastructure, for instance – and financial support for owners of small businesses, help around 9,130 vulnerable breadwinners (54,780 people), including women and the families of missing migrants, restore/increase their income

- ▶ together with local water authorities, ICRC-trained water technicians and, where appropriate, people participating in cash-for-work projects:

- provide chemicals/fuel for water-treatment plants in urban centres in the north, to help some 60,000 people have clean water for their basic needs
- upgrade/construct water infrastructure in rural areas, so that approximately 530,000 people have sufficient water for domestic and agricultural purposes, and for their livestock

Health

- ▶ through various forms of support, help community workers and up to 12 community health centres, including those in remote areas, to deliver preventive/curative care of government-approved standards so that:

- women obtain good-quality ante/post-natal care and family-planning services
- children are vaccinated against diseases
- people receive specialized care and psychosocial support for trauma linked to the conflict and/or sexual violence
- patients needing advanced treatment are referred/transported to the nearest hospital

- ▶ through information sessions, raise community members' awareness of the services available to, and importance of prompt treatment for, victims of sexual violence

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The authorities/international forces and armed groups detain people in connection with the conflict. Families are not systematically informed of their relatives' detention.

Despite the authorities' efforts, overcrowding in some places of detention – caused mainly by delays in the judicial process – continues to directly affect inmates' health and living conditions.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions in accordance with internationally recognized standards and applicable law.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ visit detainees, in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions; pay particular attention to those held for conflict- or security-related reasons and those serving

sentences under the UN Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals; seek to gain access to detainees not yet visited

- ▶ share findings from these visits confidentially with the authorities concerned
- ▶ help the authorities address the causes and consequences of overcrowding, by assisting them in strengthening respect for judicial guarantees and/or improving prison management (see below); in particular:
 - advise them in planning budgets
 - notify them of people held past the State-prescribed length of detention, and of those who might qualify for conditional release on medical grounds
- ▶ enable detainees, including foreigners and refugees, to contact their families; to that end:
 - relay RCMs and arrange phone calls or family visits
 - coordinate with the pertinent embassies or organizations
- ▶ cover travel costs for newly released detainees who are going home; monitor their post-release situation

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ help the authorities improve inmates' well-being and living conditions, by providing them with various types of support, such as technical advice and emergency medical supplies; in particular, help them to:
 - strengthen their emergency response, and their coordination with health authorities; with a working group, develop a manual on national policies for health care in places of detention
 - strengthen, primarily under a pilot project launched in three prisons in 2015, health and nutrition services for detainees – especially the severely malnourished and critically ill – within or outside these places
 - reinforce food-supply management and monitoring of inmates' nutrition in up to six places of detention, including two that the ICRC has recently begun to support
 - grow enough food on three prison farms for the dietary needs of about 800 inmates; train some 50 inmates in these agricultural activities, to help ease their social reintegration after they are released
 - construct penitentiary facilities that are in line with internationally recognized standards; upgrade/install water/sanitation systems, dormitories and kitchens, and set up farms, in selected prisons
 - form hygiene-promotion committees in prisons; fumigate one prison
- ▶ help ease the situation of people held by the authorities or by armed groups, by providing them with basic necessities; distribute food rations for some 50 people held by armed groups, if necessary

WOUNDED AND SICK

Fighting in parts of the country causes casualties and hinders people from getting the medical attention they need; in addition, the uncertain security conditions keep hospital staff away from work. Patients usually cannot afford to pay for their treatment. The health ministry is striving to make hospital services more accessible, especially to the most vulnerable.

Disabled persons suffer from the same access and financial constraints as casualties of the fighting. Rehabilitation centres in the country are few and far between, and lack enough qualified personnel.

Objective

Wounded people receive adequate care. Disabled people have access to good-quality physical rehabilitation services.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ cover treatment and/or transportation costs for patients of the Gao and Kidal facilities, particularly the weapon-wounded, victims of sexual violence and pregnant women; help these facilities maintain national standards for care, by:
 - providing staff with financial incentives, material support – including kits for treating around 200 wounded people – technical guidance from ICRC medical/surgical teams, and training in such areas as infection control
 - mobilizing and aiding the health ministry in reassuming full responsibility for the Gao hospital

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ enable around 800 disabled people to obtain free, good-quality physical rehabilitation services at four supported centres, to help them regain some mobility; in particular:
 - cover the costs of transportation, lodgings and meals for people from remote areas
 - provide material/technical assistance to the supported centres: for instance, donate prostheses/orthoses and guide staff in the production of these devices
- ▶ contribute to the sustainability of the physical rehabilitation sector, for instance, by sponsoring specialists' attendance at advanced training courses abroad and advising the parties concerned in establishing a physiotherapy unit at one centre
- ▶ to help promote the social reintegration of disabled persons, guide the authorities in drafting a national strategy for that purpose and support institutions organizing sporting events for these people

Water and habitat

- ▶ upgrade/build water-supply and electrical systems, surgical wards and/or other infrastructure at seven of the supported health facilities, including community health centres

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Malian forces conduct security operations in parts of the country, usually with help from international forces.

Weapon bearers and members of civil society, including religious/community leaders, can influence communities and/or policy-making; they can also facilitate humanitarian access to these communities. The media help to convey information to people in remote areas.

The ratification and incorporation in domestic law of some IHL-related treaties, and the revision of the penal code, remain pending.

Objective

Political decision-makers and all weapon bearers understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media, NGOs and religious/traditional leaders help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support its work and that of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ maintain dialogue with the authorities, weapons bearers and members of civil society on IHL and humanitarian principles, to help ensure that vulnerable communities are protected and that humanitarian workers can reach and assist people in violence-affected areas safely; in particular, discuss:
 - the emblems protected under IHL, and issues such as sexual violence and those covered by the Health Care in Danger project, with the authorities, armed groups, and international and Malian troops
 - the difference between the Movement and other actors, with community and religious leaders
 - the ICRC's activities in Mali, and the humanitarian situation in the country, with members of the international community
- ▶ with trained National Society staff, raise awareness of and foster support for IHL, the Movement and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action among actors capable of facilitating Movement activities, including those inaccessible for security reasons; to that end:
 - organize press conferences, field trips and regional workshops for journalists, to encourage accurate reporting on humanitarian issues
 - stimulate discussion of the points of correspondence between Islamic law and IHL, among academics and in religious circles, at seminars, conferences abroad, and other events
 - inform beneficiaries, among them migrants, of the services available from Movement components and other humanitarian organizations in Mali and within the region, through such means as radio spots
- ▶ support weapon bearers in incorporating humanitarian principles in their training and operations, for example, through:
 - information sessions on the basic principles of IHL and international human rights law

- IHL training for military personnel and advanced courses abroad for senior officers
- train-the-trainer courses for *gendarmerie* and military instructors
- where possible, briefings on IHL for armed groups
- ▶ provide assistance for ratifying/implementing IHL-related treaties and for revising the penal code; more specifically:
 - help government officials – particularly parliamentarians – understand their role in the process, through a workshop, regional meetings, and other events on IHL; offer them technical support, where needed
 - stimulate interest in IHL among students and teachers of law through inter-university discussions, courses abroad and other means; encourage academics to promote support for IHL among the authorities

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Mali Red Cross provides relief to people affected by conflict, other violence or natural disasters. Their nationwide presence puts them in a position to help vulnerable migrants passing through the country.

The National Society carries out its activities with help from the International Federation, the ICRC and other Movement components.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action and carries out its core activities effectively. Movement components in Mali coordinate their activities and implement them in a neutral, impartial and independent manner.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ with the International Federation, provide the National Society with expertise/training, and financial/material/logistical support for strengthening its ability to:
 - prepare for emergencies and to provide first aid, family-links and other services – particularly for migrants (see *Civilians*) – in line with the Safer Access Framework
 - foster support for IHL and the Movement
 - formalize its statutes and improve its operational and financial management
- ▶ through meetings, help coordinate Movement activities in Mali, notably on the basis of the tripartite agreement with the National Society and the International Federation

MAURITANIA

The ICRC has worked in Mauritania since 1970, opening a delegation there in 2013. It visits detainees and helps improve their living conditions, particularly their access to health care. It offers them and other people in need, including refugees, family-links services. In a subsidiary role, it works to meet the basic needs of refugees who have fled conflict elsewhere in the region. It promotes IHL and humanitarian principles among the armed and security forces, authorities and civil society, and supports the development of the Mauritanian Red Crescent.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	1,278
Assistance	1,757
Prevention	663
Cooperation with National Societies	483
General	49
TOTAL	4,229
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>258</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	6
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	38

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Detainees have an adequate supply of food, access to health care and improved sanitation through action taken by the penitentiary authorities with technical and material support from the ICRC.
- ▶ People separated from their families because of conflict, migration or other circumstances – especially Malian refugees – restore or maintain contact with them through the Movement's family-links services.
- ▶ Some 13,000 residents and refugees in the Bassikounou region gain access to adequate and safe water after improvements to water facilities by the local water board, the Mauritanian Red Crescent and the ICRC.
- ▶ Aided by ICRC training, the security forces complete their manual on international human rights law and develop it into a handbook; the armed forces do the same with their recently completed IHL manual.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	13,000
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CONTEXT

Socio-political tensions persist in Mauritania. They are partly linked to food insecurity and the country's economic downturn, and lead to demonstrations that occasionally turn violent. The country also remains vulnerable to the spillover effects of regional insecurity; the armed/security forces conduct operations against armed elements near the border with Mali, leading to some arrests. Mauritania is engaged in discussions on joint military training with other States in the Sahel region; it contributes contingents to UN peacekeeping missions abroad.

The fighting in Mali has caused thousands of people to flee to Mauritania's Bassikounou region, near the Malian border. The Mali-Mauritania-UNHCR tripartite agreement, signed in June 2016, provides for the organized and voluntary repatriation of Malian refugees, but some 40,000 of them remain at UNHCR's M'bera camp in Bassikounou, where various humanitarian groups and organizations help them meet their immediate needs. Refugees have also begun to settle in communities outside the camp; both refugees and residents share the limited water sources in these areas.

Migrants travelling to northern Africa and Europe continue to pass through the country.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will continue to support penitentiary authorities' efforts to improve the treatment and living conditions of detainees. It will visit inmates in accordance with its standard procedures, paying particular attention to vulnerable inmates: women, children, security detainees and others. Based on these visits, the ICRC will confidentially share its findings with the authorities and provide them with recommendations on improving detainees' conditions. In particular, the ICRC will organize prison-management training for officials from the interior and justice ministries to reinforce their capacity to implement improvements in prison services, particularly those pertaining to health care, maintenance of infrastructure and the food supply. It will conduct hygiene-promotion sessions, support the construction of water, sanitation and kitchen facilities and assist prison staff in ensuring that ailing detainees receive timely treatment.

The ICRC will enable members of families dispersed by detention, armed conflict, migration or other circumstances to restore or maintain contact with their relatives through the Movement's family-links services. Malian refugees will be assisted in exchanging news with their families back home or elsewhere.

In host communities outside the M'bera camp, the ICRC will work with the Mauritanian Red Crescent and the local water board to provide access to adequate safe water and reduce health hazards for both refugees and residents: water facilities, such as village wells, will be upgraded and information sessions promoting good hygiene and water storage practices will be conducted to curb the spread of disease.

To foster awareness of and respect for IHL and applicable human rights principles among weapon bearers, the ICRC will hold information sessions for armed/security forces on international norms and related subjects. It will also conduct training for the armed forces to help them develop their recently completed training manual into a handbook, and for the security forces to complete their manual and eventually

produce a handbook as well. To broaden awareness of and acceptance for the Movement and its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian work, the ICRC will encourage discussion of humanitarian issues among journalists, religious/academic circles and other influential actors. It will also maintain dialogue with the authorities and offer advice on incorporating provisions of IHL treaties in domestic law.

The National Society will continue to receive financial, material and technical support for building its operational capacities in line with the Safer Access Framework.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Malian refugees, some of whom have brought their herds with them, have contributed to an increase in the population of the Bassikounou region, further straining already-meagre water resources. Various humanitarian groups/organizations provide aid to refugees at the M'bera camp. Refugees and their hosts in the surrounding communities, however, continue to have difficulty in obtaining safe water; some of them have resorted to potentially contaminated open water sources, some of which are also used for their livestock.

Families of people detained/interned abroad and some vulnerable migrants, including refugees, may require assistance in locating and/or exchanging news with relatives.

Objective

People affected by armed conflict or other situations of violence have access to adequate water and sanitation. Members of dispersed families are able to restore or maintain contact and, where appropriate, are reunited.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

Restoring family links

- help the Mauritanian Red Crescent build its capacity to deliver effective family-links services, particularly for refugees and minors, through joint field activities, financial support and workshops for volunteers
- With the National Society, enable people separated from their families by conflict or other violence, migration or detention – including refugees at the M'bera camp or among host communities – to contact their relatives through RCMs and phone/video calls

ASSISTANCE

Water and habitat

With the National Society:

- provide up to 13,000 people in the Bassikounou region – both refugees and host residents – with access to sufficient quantities of water suitable for personal consumption, livestock use and other basic needs, and help them mitigate risks to their health by:
 - working with the local water board to upgrade wells
 - conducting information sessions to promote good hygiene and water consumption and storage practices among residents and refugees

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The justice ministry, with the help of the European Union, is pursuing reforms to the penitentiary system. While this process is under way, current problems that beset detention facilities include overcrowding, caused in part by lengthy pre-trial detention and delays in resolving cases, sometimes necessitating the transfer of detainees to other facilities. Together with budgetary constraints and lack of human resources, this results in food shortages and reduced access to health-care services for detainees.

The armed and security forces arrest people in relation to local unrest and regional insecurity, and hold them in places of temporary detention.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that meet internationally recognized standards, including respect for their judicial guarantees.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ through visits conducted according to standard ICRC procedures, check on the treatment and living conditions of detainees, paying particular attention to security detainees and vulnerable inmates, including women and minors
- ▶ based on these visits, provide the authorities with confidential feedback and, where necessary, make recommendations to help them address issues pertaining to detainees' treatment and access to essential services (see below)
- ▶ help penitentiary administrators and personnel from the justice ministry improve prison management by holding workshops – on matters related to administrative procedures, food supply and infrastructure maintenance and other subjects – and by sponsoring their training abroad
- ▶ enable detainees to keep in touch with their families through RCMs or phone calls; at the request of detained foreigners, notify their consular representatives of their detention

ASSISTANCE

Health

- ▶ support the authorities in improving health-care services for detainees in the six largest prisons regularly visited by the ICRC; in particular:
 - help prison health personnel diagnose and treat detainees in need of medical care – including those suffering from acute malnutrition or with psychological/psychiatric problems – by giving them technical guidance and supplying nutritional supplements
 - conduct sessions for medical staff and prison guards on preventing common diseases in prisons, and training in the identification and treatment of chronic diseases and mental illness, in line with standard protocols
 - in line with existing agreements between them, coordinate with the relevant penitentiary and health authorities to facilitate detainees' referral to medical facilities outside their places of detention

Water and habitat

- ▶ minimize the spread of disease and improve living conditions for some 2,000 inmates in up to nine prisons, by conducting hygiene-promotion sessions and ad hoc distributions of hygiene items; providing the authorities with technical guidance and other support for managing prison budgets and maintaining infrastructure; and, if necessary, carrying out emergency repairs to prison facilities
- ▶ upgrade/construct kitchens and food-storage facilities in up to four prisons to help the authorities ensure an adequate supply of food for some 1,800 detainees

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The armed and security forces conduct operations linked to State security, particularly near the border with Mali. Mauritania also contributes contingents to UN peacekeeping missions abroad. The armed forces have completed their IHL manual, and the security forces are in the final stages of drafting their manual on international human rights law; both continue to implement long-term plans for training their units in IHL and international human rights law, respectively.

The incorporation of IHL instruments in domestic legislation has seen little progress.

Religious leaders, such as Islamic scholars, influence public opinion; at the M'bera camp, community leaders exert influence on Malian refugees. The media and academic circles can raise public awareness of humanitarian issues within Mauritania and beyond.

Various humanitarian groups/organizations are also at work in the country, addressing issues such as migration and the plight of refugees.

Objective

Political decision-makers and all weapon bearers understand and respect IHL and international human rights law, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media, NGOs, academics and religious leaders help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support its work in Mauritania and in the Sahel region.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ foster awareness of and respect for IHL and human rights principles among weapon bearers, enhance existing dialogue with military personnel deployed in the field, and cultivate acceptance for the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, through:
 - IHL briefings for military officers, advanced courses abroad for senior officers and training for military IHL instructors
 - dissemination sessions on basic international human rights law and the ICRC's activities for security officers, and briefings on IHL and human rights law applicable to peacekeeping for security personnel being deployed abroad
 - training for officers from the military and the security forces to help them develop handbooks summarizing

key points from their training manuals on IHL and international human rights law, respectively

► maintain dialogue with the authorities and advise them on ratifying and implementing IHL

With the National Society:

- strengthen support among influential members of civil society for IHL, and for ICRC activities in Mauritania and elsewhere, through awareness-raising sessions and IHL events abroad; in particular:
 - spur interest in IHL among Islamic academic circles and NGOs by conducting seminars and debates on the points of correspondence between IHL and Islam, and by supplying libraries of Islamic NGOs with reference materials on IHL
 - encourage accurate reporting on humanitarian issues and activities by: providing journalists with updates on the ICRC's activities in contexts of local or regional interest, such as the Maghreb, the Middle East and the Sahel region; sponsoring the participation of a journalist in a regional/international workshop; and supporting the National Society in producing and disseminating multimedia materials in both Arabic and French
 - broaden understanding of and acceptance for the ICRC's mandate and work among local authorities and community leaders in the M'bera refugee camp, through dissemination sessions on humanitarian issues and the ICRC's activities

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Mauritanian Red Crescent, with support from Movement partners, is striving to overcome structural challenges and develop its capacity to carry out a broad range of humanitarian activities in partnership with the ICRC.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action and carries out its core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- in coordination with the International Federation and other Movement partners, provide material/technical support for the National Society to:
 - conduct first-aid training courses; deliver family-links services (see *Civilians*); respond to emergencies; and conduct these activities in line with the Safer Access Framework
 - strengthen its statutes and organizational management

MOROCCO

The ICRC's work in Morocco dates back to 1975, during the Western Sahara conflict. Opened in 2015, the delegation aims to encourage cooperation with the Moroccan authorities, so as to facilitate IHL promotion and implementation at the national level. It also seeks to support the Moroccan Red Crescent in building its operational capacities, particularly in the areas of restoring family links and mine-risk education.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	598
Assistance	519
Prevention	589
Cooperation with National Societies	285
General	19
TOTAL	2,010
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	123

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	6
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	16

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- The authorities further their understanding of IHL and the ICRC's work through meetings and themed events. They agree to and support ICRC activities in the country – such as visiting people deprived of their freedom.
- People separated from their families by detention, migration or armed conflict – for example, in the Middle East – restore contact with them through Moroccan Red Crescent/ICRC family-links services.
- People still affected by the consequences of the past armed conflict in Western Sahara, such as the presence of mines and explosive remnants of war, protect themselves more effectively by adopting safe practices.
- Armed/security forces personnel learn more about IHL and human rights principles at ICRC briefings; improvements are made to the teaching of IHL and human rights law in their training/educational programmes.

CONTEXT

Morocco remains largely stable, despite insecurity in the wider region. Security forces continue to conduct operations against persons or groups being pursued under anti-terrorism legislation. Protests take place occasionally – mainly in relation to economic issues and demands for political reform.

The Moroccan government contributes troops to international coalitions, including in Yemen.

The status of Western Sahara remains a point of contention between Morocco and the Polisario Front. The UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) has been extended to 2017. However, uncertainties hang over MINURSO's activities after many of its officers were expelled from the country in 2016, as a result of diplomatic issues between the UN and the Moroccan government over Western Sahara. Hundreds of people continue to await news of relatives missing since the 1975–1991 conflict. Mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) continue to threaten the safety of all those living in contaminated areas.

Because of Morocco's geographical situation, and despite tighter control of its borders, tens of thousands of migrants on their way to Europe, including asylum seekers and refugees – those fleeing insecurity in the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria), for example – continue to arrive in the country. The Moroccan government negotiated agreements with several European countries to encourage irregular Moroccan migrants in those countries to return to Morocco. Several laws related to migration, particularly concerning human trafficking and the granting of asylum, are at various stages of review or adoption by the government agencies concerned.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC's delegation in Morocco will work to foster support for and understanding of IHL and the ICRC's work among State officials, armed/security force commands, academics, the media and other parties concerned. It will do so – often with the help of the national IHL committee and the national human rights council – through regular interaction with key actors at meetings, national/international seminars/workshops and other events focused on humanitarian issues and concerns of common interest. In addition to holding dissemination sessions for troops, including peacekeepers, the ICRC will provide training and technical support for armed/security force commands to further incorporate IHL and human rights principles in their training and doctrine.

At meetings, exposure visits and round-tables, the ICRC will seek to enhance the authorities' and military/security force officials' understanding of its work in places of detention, with a view to obtaining their support for the ICRC to visit people deprived of their freedom. After such visits become possible, the ICRC will provide the authorities with its findings and recommendations in confidence, to help them improve treatment and living conditions for detainees as necessary.

The Moroccan Red Crescent and the ICRC will continue to help restore ties among families separated by armed conflict, detention or migration. People will maintain contact with relatives detained abroad, or receive news of missing family members, through Movement family-links services. With ICRC support, the National Society will inform families of

ways to stay together or connected during emergencies, and promote the family-links services available.

In coordination with the National Society, the ICRC will seek to expand its activities for migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers. On the basis of an assessment of migrants' needs – particularly those of unaccompanied minors, women and victims of human trafficking – the ICRC will initiate activities for their benefit, such as representations to the authorities on allegations of abuse, first-aid training, ad hoc distributions of essential items and referrals to organizations that can provide assistance. State actors and health facilities will be able to draw on ICRC technical support for identifying human remains.

People in weapon-contaminated areas of Western Sahara under Moroccan control will be able to protect themselves more effectively by adopting safe practices learnt at National Society/ICRC educational sessions. The Moroccan Red Crescent, with ICRC support, will take steps to improve the planning and implementation of its risk-education activities, particularly at six priority branches.

The National Society will also continue to receive ICRC support for strengthening its capacity to respond to emergencies, notably for incorporating the Safer Access Framework in its training programmes and activities. Coordination with other Movement components in the country will help identify priority concerns and ensure a coherent response to humanitarian needs.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Moroccan families await news of relatives detained/interned abroad, including in relation to armed conflict in Iraq or Syria. Some migrants and asylum seekers in the country have been granted work visas or recognized as refugees. Many others, however, have no official status and therefore no easy access to basic services; they are also at risk of being arrested (see *People deprived of their freedom*).

Families living in areas of Western Sahara under Moroccan control continue to be at risk of injury or death from mines and ERW from the 1975–1991 Western Sahara conflict; thousands of these people are also waiting for news of missing relatives.

Objective

Vulnerable foreigners and Moroccans maintain contact/reunite with relatives separated from them by armed conflict, violence, detention or migration. Families are informed of the fate of relatives unaccounted for, including those who have been missing since the Western Sahara conflict. People are less at risk from weapon contamination.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- on the basis of an assessment of their needs, prepare to carry out activities for migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers – particularly unaccompanied minors, women and victims of human trafficking such as:
 - representations to the pertinent authorities, urging them to address allegations of abuse

- first-aid training
- ad hoc distributions of essential items to the most vulnerable migrants, or referrals to agencies/organizations that can assist them
- meetings and other kinds of interaction with regional/national authorities, to help them further their understanding of migration-related humanitarian concerns and the roles of various entities in addressing them

Restoring family links

- provide financial/material/technical support for the Moroccan Red Crescent – including sponsorship for participation in workshops abroad, and assistance in training volunteers – to strengthen its family-links services, incorporate them in its emergency response/contingency plans and update them regularly, and to coordinate such services with the authorities concerned and the Movement's family-links network

With the National Society:

- help members of families dispersed by armed conflict, detention or migration to restore contact; in particular, enable families to send RCMs and parcels and make regular video calls/visits to their relatives detained/interned abroad, at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba, for instance
- so that families can receive news of their missing relatives:
 - provide tracing services for them, particularly for people who lost contact with their relatives in connection with migration or armed conflict abroad
 - where needed, coordinate the identification of the remains of deceased migrants with government bodies, health facilities and others concerned; donate kits for this purpose
 - organize meetings and events with government officials to exchange information on existing protocols and best practices for collecting ante-mortem data and for managing human remains; discuss possible areas of cooperation and offer them technical/training/material support for increasing their capacity in this regard
- inform people of ways to stay together, or connected, during emergencies; promote the family-links services available, through promotional materials, information sessions and other means

ASSISTANCE

Weapon contamination

- help people in weapon-contaminated areas reduce the threat to their safety, by adding to their knowledge of safe practices through National Society/ICRC educational activities; provide equipment, training and technical guidance for the National Society, at headquarters and at six priority branches, to improve the planning and implementation of their risk-education activities
- urge the authorities, and the National Society and other institutions concerned, to adopt an integrated approach to mine action; facilitate an overseas study tour that will enable them to discuss their experiences with other governments/institutions

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Moroccan armed/security forces reportedly arrest/detain people in relation to political protests, migration, regional

insecurity and armed conflict abroad, for example in Iraq and Syria.

Overcrowding exacerbates the poor living conditions in prisons and impairs the penitentiary authorities' ability to enforce discipline and monitor the treatment of inmates.

Objective

Detainees, particularly those held for security reasons, are afforded treatment and living conditions, including respect for judicial guarantees, in accordance with internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- further the authorities' and military/security forces officers' understanding of the ICRC's work in the field of detention by remaining in regular contact with them – through meetings, exposure visits and round-tables, for instance – with a view to obtaining their support for the ICRC to visit detainees in the future (see *Actors of influence*); offer training in detention-related subjects of common interest
- after securing the authorities' approval, visit detainees in accordance with the ICRC's standard procedures; afterwards, communicate findings/recommendations confidentially to the authorities, to help them improve treatment and living conditions for detainees

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Moroccan troops participate in peacekeeping operations abroad, and conduct mine/ERW-clearance activities in areas of Western Sahara under Moroccan control. The authorities have ratified major IHL treaties, including some pertaining to arms control. IHL instruction in higher education is well established.

The national human rights council and civil society organizations seek to influence State policies on detention, IHL and migration. The council and the "Sahrawi Red Crescent" are the main actors designated to clarify the fate of people missing since the 1975–1991 Western Saharan conflict (see *Tunis*).

Journalists report on humanitarian activities in Morocco and neighbouring countries; some are influential in political circles.

Objective

The Moroccan authorities and military/security forces understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules applicable to vulnerable foreigners and people affected by political unrest, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media, academics and local organizations help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among these actors and the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support its work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- facilitate the ICRC's activities in Morocco and raise awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL, with help

from the national IHL committee and the national human rights council; to that end:

- discuss the ICRC's activities with the authorities and with commanding officers from military/security forces, specifically in order to win their support for IHL-promotion efforts and for the ICRC's work in the field of detention
 - supplement these discussions with distributions of publications and reference materials, and organize or facilitate participation – for parliamentarians, justice ministry and other government officials, diplomats and civil society leaders – in seminars/courses or regional conferences on IHL and such subjects as contemporary challenges to humanitarian action and the commonalities between IHL and Islam
 - encourage journalists, through seminars and workshops held locally/abroad, to report on humanitarian issues accurately
 - provide advanced training in IHL for academics and researchers, with a view to forming a pool of resource persons for promoting IHL
 - foster academic debate and help raise the level of IHL instruction in universities, by hosting seminars for faculty members, facilitating student participation in competitions and donating IHL books/materials
 - promote – with the Moroccan Red Crescent – IHL and National Society/ICRC activities in Morocco
- encourage weapon bearers to observe humanitarian and human rights principles during their operations, by means of:
- information sessions for army/police/gendarmerie personnel, including those in training; briefings on neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action for peacekeepers, to gain their support for Movement action in their place of deployment
 - discussions with military commands on further incorporation of IHL in their training and doctrine; training courses that will enable military instructors to conduct IHL sessions for their troops more effectively

- sponsorship for senior military officers and legal advisers to attend events abroad, such as advanced courses and a regional training seminar on IHL
 - technical support offered to the training/education departments of security forces, to enable them to provide more effective instruction in international policing standards
- advise the authorities in ratifying/implementing IHL treaties

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Moroccan Red Crescent is the main humanitarian actor in Morocco. It delivers assistance to people affected by natural disasters and conducts projects in the areas of health and social services. With the ICRC, it helps vulnerable people reconnect with their relatives and promotes safe practices among communities in areas contaminated by mines/ERW.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action and carries out its core activities effectively. The activities of all Movement components are coordinated.

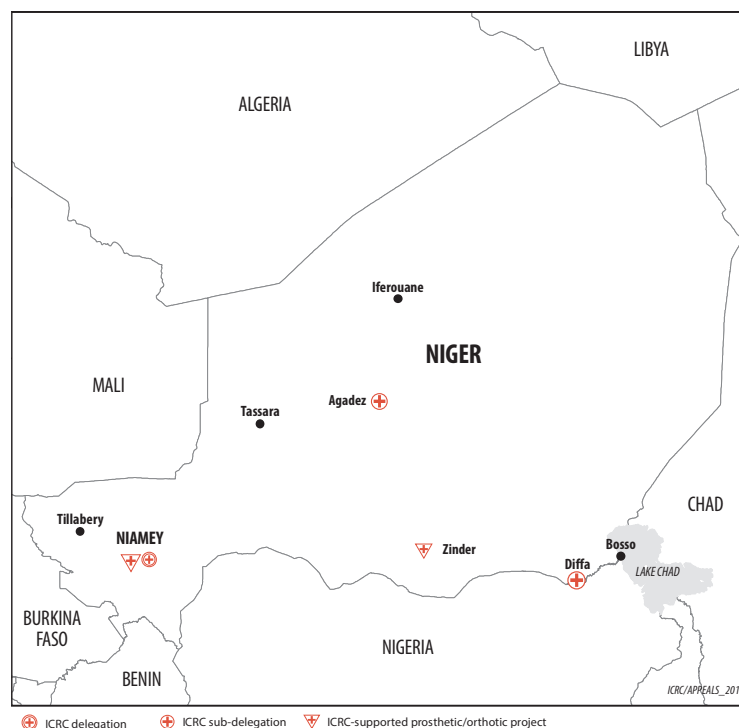
Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- provide funds, training, materials and expertise for the National Society to:
- conduct family-links activities, promote safe practices among communities in areas contaminated by mines/ERW and respond to emergencies, particularly through its disaster response teams (see *Civilians*)
 - incorporate the Safer Access Framework in its training programmes and activities, and help ensure the safety of its staff/volunteers
 - promote humanitarian principles and the Movement's work
- coordinate with other Movement components in the country, to set priorities and ensure a coherent response to humanitarian needs arising from migration and emergencies

NIGER

The ICRC has been present in Niger since 1982. It seeks to protect and assist people suffering the consequences of armed conflict in the region, as well as those affected by communal violence. It monitors the treatment and living conditions of detainees; promotes IHL among the armed and security forces and other weapon bearers; and encourages IHL implementation by the national authorities. It works closely with the Red Cross Society of Niger and helps it develop its operational capacities.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,789
Assistance	26,175
Prevention	1,767
Cooperation with National Societies	1,137
General	220
TOTAL	32,088
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>1,958</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	35
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	196

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- Conflict-affected people in the Diffa region, including IDPs and refugees, improve their diet and living conditions with six-month food rations and household items from the Red Cross Society of Niger and the ICRC.
- Vulnerable communities hosting displaced people strengthen their economic security with agricultural supplies and equipment, donations of animal feed, and livestock health services from the ICRC.
- Wounded and sick people, including migrants, obtain medical services at facilities receiving various forms of ICRC support, such as funding, supplies and the deployment of medical teams at a regional hospital and a clinic in Diffa.
- Inmates, particularly security and other vulnerable detainees, benefit from better treatment and living conditions, including access to health care, owing to steps taken by the authorities with support from the ICRC.
- The authorities, weapon bearers and civil society leaders support the ICRC's work and facilitate its access to violence-affected communities, as a result of dialogue with the ICRC, related briefings and other communication efforts.
- Members of families dispersed by conflict, migration or detention stay in touch through the Movement's family-links services. First responders, aided by the ICRC, boost their skills in managing human remains.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)		
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	114,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	39,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	37,200
Cash	Beneficiaries	1,500
Services and training	Beneficiaries	531,860
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	209,260
Health		
Health centres supported	Structures	4
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Hospitals		
Hospitals supported	Structures	1
Water and habitat		
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	100
Physical rehabilitation		
Projects supported	Projects	2

CONTEXT

Niger continues to be adversely affected by the ongoing conflict between State forces in the Lake Chad region (see also *Chad*, *Nigeria* and *Yaoundé*) and the armed group that calls itself Islamic State's West Africa Province (ISWAP, also known as Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad or Boko Haram). The government contributes troops to the Multinational Joint Task Force, which conducts operations against the group.

In Diffa, clashes between ISWAP and government forces result in casualties, arrests and repeated displacement among civilians. Communities there struggle with the additional strain on their limited resources, as they host IDPs and the thousands of refugees who have fled Nigeria. Amidst restrictions on economic activities, food production remains insufficient for a growing population that is still recovering from past droughts and conflict. State and humanitarian agencies have limited access to these people, owing to the prevailing insecurity, and have inadequate resources for assisting them.

Communal clashes and cross-border security issues in Agadez, Tahoua and Tillabéry persist, often arising from the situation in Mali (see *Mali*) or from disputes over resources.

Local elections will be held in January 2017.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC's delegation in Niger will continue to respond to the needs of people in Diffa, who are suffering the consequences of armed conflict in the Lake Chad region, and of those in Agadez, northern Tahoua and Tillabéry, who are affected by communal clashes and other violence. The ICRC will support the Red Cross Society of Niger in delivering assistance to these people. Coordination between Movement components in the Lake Chad region, and with other humanitarian actors in the country, will help maximize impact and prevent duplication of effort.

In response to the difficulty of accessing communities owing to the prevailing insecurity, the ICRC will further knowledge of IHL and the Movement among the authorities, weapon bearers and members of civil society through dialogue and information sessions, and by working with the media and reinforcing the National Society's capacities. It will pay particular attention to the prevention of abuses against women and children, including sexual violence, and the protection of people seeking or providing medical care.

The National Society and the ICRC will distribute food and household essentials to IDPs, refugees and returnees to help them improve their diet and living conditions. Given the effects of security-related restrictions and climatic conditions on livelihoods, vulnerable households will bolster their food security and income-generating capacities, with the help of the National Society and the ICRC, which will provide them with: seed, agricultural equipment and fodder; cash for work on community-based projects; and/or, jointly with the livestock ministry, veterinary services for their livestock. Activities to upgrade or construct water systems will be stepped up, to help ensure a stable water supply for drinking and other purposes, such as raising livestock and farming.

In Diffa, the ICRC will continue assisting a regional hospital, notably through the deployment of an ICRC surgical team to treat the weapon-wounded, and the provision of supplies and

equipment. Primary-health-care centres in four regions will receive technical and material support from the ICRC to help them provide preventive and curative care to communities and pay particular attention to the specific needs of women, children and victims of sexual violence. These centres will include a clinic in Diffa, where the ICRC will deploy a medical team composed of nurses and a midwife to assist in delivering mother-and-child care. During emergencies, the ICRC will evacuate casualties to hospitals other than those it regularly supports, and donate surgical supplies to these hospitals. Two physical rehabilitation centres will receive raw materials for producing assistive devices for disabled people; their staff will be given technical guidance.

The ICRC will visit people held in selected places of detention to monitor their treatment and living conditions, in accordance with its standard procedures. Findings and recommendations will be communicated confidentially to the authorities. The ICRC will encourage coordination among the ministries concerned in strengthening health care at these places. Donations of dietary supplements to malnourished detainees, infrastructure upgrades and distributions of hygiene items will reinforce these efforts and help improve inmates' living conditions. The ICRC will sustain dialogue with the pertinent authorities, with a view to ensuring its access to all detainees within its purview.

Members of families separated by conflict, detention or migration will restore and/or maintain contact through Movement family-links services. The ICRC will provide the authorities with material and technical support to strengthen their ability to manage human remains in a way that facilitates the future identification of these remains.

Armed/police forces will receive various kinds of support for incorporating IHL provisions in their training and operations, notably through the sponsorship of their participation in courses abroad. The authorities will be supported in their efforts to ratify and implement IHL-related treaties or incorporate their provisions in domestic law.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

In areas affected by armed conflict and communal tensions, civilians and medical staff and facilities are at risk of attacks and other abuses, resulting in restrictions on people's access to basic services and livelihood. Community-run cereal banks, where people can get food during lean periods, are often poorly managed and inadequately stocked. Influxes of migrants, IDPs and, in some areas, returnees stretch communities' limited resources; public facilities like health centres lack supplies, equipment and trained staff, and water sources are inadequate. In Agadez, French Red Cross teams provide basic health and psychosocial care for migrant communities.

Members of families separated by conflict and/or migration usually lack the means to contact each other or obtain news of missing relatives. Local capacities in managing human remains are weak.

Objective

People are respected by the authorities and weapon bearers in conformity with applicable law. Those affected by armed

conflict and other violence are able to cover their basic needs and obtain essential services. Members of dispersed families, including vulnerable migrants and children, restore/maintain contact and, where appropriate, are reunited.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ particularly in Diffa and other areas affected by clashes, document allegations of abuses such as sexual violence and restrictions on access to medical services, paying particular attention to those committed against women, children and migrants; in coordination with other ICRC delegations, share these allegations with the parties concerned and urge them to take preventive measures, including sanctions against perpetrators
- ▶ inform people seeking or providing medical care of their rights through dissemination sessions; consult vulnerable communities on the risks they face, and find ways to help them manage such risks

Restoring family links

- ▶ through financial, material and technical support, help the National Society develop its capacity to carry out family-links and other services for vulnerable people, particularly migrants

With the National Society:

- ▶ through RCMs and phone calls, reconnect family members separated by armed conflict, migration or detention
- ▶ where appropriate and in coordination with other actors, help minors rejoin their relatives
- ▶ help families obtain news of missing kin through tracing services
- ▶ raise awareness of family-links services, through dissemination sessions

ASSISTANCE

Forensics

- ▶ broaden awareness, among local authorities in Diffa and other officials concerned, of best practices in managing human remains, in particular, to facilitate the future identification of these remains; help them enhance their capacities through material support and training

With the National Society:

Economic security

- ▶ distribute six-month food rations to up to 102,000 IDPs, migrants and returnees (17,000 households) and household essentials to up to 39,000 people (6,500 households), to help them improve their diet and living conditions; subsidize the cost of cereal provided by cereal banks to up to 12,000 other people (2,000 households)
- ▶ to help communities in Agadez, Diffa and Tillabéry hosting IDPs and refugees to bolster their income or generate more food:
 - assist up to 88,600 households (531,600 people) in improving their livestock's health, through veterinary services conducted with the livestock ministry, and donations of fodder
 - provide up to 1,400 households (8,400 people) with seed and farming tools to increase their harvest
 - upgrade/build livelihood infrastructure (see *Water and habitat*)

- ▶ help up to 250 households (1,500 people) cover their needs, through support for income generating-activities or cash in exchange for work on community infrastructure
- ▶ train National Society staff, cereal-bank managers and community members in implementing projects to enhance people's economic security

Water and habitat

- ▶ in Agadez, Diffa, northern Tahoua and Tillabéry, upgrade water systems serving up to 175,000 IDPs, refugees, returnees and residents so that they have a stable supply for drinking and other household needs
- ▶ support the livelihoods of up to 4,200 households (25,200 people) by repairing/constructing infrastructure for farming and raising livestock
- ▶ renovate facilities at the Diffa regional hospital and at two clinics serving conflict-affected patients
- ▶ conduct information sessions for community members on good hygiene; train National Society volunteers to do the same for refugees
- ▶ extend emergency assistance to up to 1,500 households (9,000 people), for example through water trucking and installation of latrines

Health

- ▶ help four clinics deliver primary health care – including immunization, mother-and-child care, and treatment for victims of sexual violence – in Agadez, Diffa and Tillabéry, by:
 - providing them regularly with material, financial and technical support
 - deploying an ICRC team (two nurses and a midwife) to the facility in Diffa
- ▶ with local health authorities, organize immunization campaigns in violence-prone areas to help protect children from disease
- ▶ through financial aid, reinforce the capacity of French Red Cross teams to provide migrants in Agadez with preventive/curative care and psychosocial support
- ▶ during disease outbreaks or other emergencies, provide up to three clinics with medical supplies, equipment and staff support for up to three months

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Overcrowding continues to strain the resources of many places of detention, adversely affecting detainees' living conditions and the provision of basic services, such as health care. High rates of malnutrition and disease outbreaks among detainees are reported. Inmates, particularly migrants, have difficulty in contacting relatives or getting material support from them.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions in accordance with internationally recognized standards and applicable law. Their judicial guarantees are respected.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ visit people held by the authorities in at least five places of detention, to monitor their treatment and living conditions, in accordance with standard ICRC

procedures; pay attention to the needs of security and other vulnerable detainees, including migrants, women and children – for instance, by checking if minors and women are held separately from other inmates; urge the authorities to uphold detainees' judicial guarantees

- ▶ after these visits, share findings on the treatment and living conditions of detainees confidentially with the authorities and urge them to take steps to address these allegations; help bolster their prison management capacities and health services for inmates, through technical and material support (see below) and round-tables on these subjects
- ▶ through dialogue with the authorities, seek to visit all detainees within the ICRC's purview, with a view to monitoring their treatment and living conditions
- ▶ help detainees, particularly minors, maintain contact with their families through RCMs, phone calls and family visits; at the request of foreign detainees, inform their families or consular representatives of their detention; shoulder transportation costs for security detainees returning home after their release

ASSISTANCE

Economic security, Health and Water and habitat

- ▶ help inmates in up to three places of detention obtain health care in accordance with national standards; in particular:
 - support prison health personnel, through training and technical guidance, in conducting regular medical examinations of inmates, such as for malnutrition, and in referring severe cases to external facilities; cover treatment costs for the most vulnerable
 - upgrade infirmaries and donate equipment and, during emergencies, supplies; urge the authorities to ensure that facilities are regularly supplied with medicines
 - facilitate coordination among the health, interior and justice ministries in providing health care for detainees, notably through a round-table; urge the parties concerned to permit consultations with specialists
- ▶ contribute to improving the health of 1,600 malnourished detainees in three prisons, by providing:
 - dietary supplements and, where necessary, cooking equipment
 - additional supplies during emergencies
 - technical advice on enhancing these prisons' food-supply management
- ▶ to improve detainees' living conditions:
 - work with the authorities to upgrade water, sanitation, ventilation and lighting systems in three prisons (some 2,000 inmates), and train prison staff in operating these facilities
 - donate hygiene items to some 3,700 detainees and promote proper hygiene through information sessions
 - during emergencies, renovate basic infrastructure in places of temporary detention

WOUNDED AND SICK

Clashes in Diffa (see *Context*) result in influxes of wounded patients, overwhelming hospitals that have limited equipment and staff. A number of deaths at hospitals are due to a lack

of blood for transfusion. Financial and security constraints hinder people from obtaining proper care.

The few physical rehabilitation centres in the country lack qualified personnel. There is no national strategy for meeting the needs of disabled people.

Objective

Wounded patients receive adequate care. Disabled people have access to good-quality limb-fitting services and physiotherapy.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

Medical care

- ▶ to help the weapon-wounded in Diffa receive timely and good-quality medical care, support the regional hospital there by:
 - providing supplies and equipment, such as a generator for its operating room and laboratory
 - reinforcing the capacities of medical staff through an ICRC surgical team while urging health authorities to assign more personnel to the hospital
 - renovating sanitation facilities and other infrastructure (see *Civilians*)
- ▶ train and equip National Society volunteers to deliver emergency care; refer or evacuate critically ill or wounded patients to hospitals; make ad hoc donations of medical materials to these facilities
- ▶ through information sessions, raise awareness among the authorities and health personnel of the goals of the Health Care in Danger project

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ to help disabled people obtain appropriate care:
 - support two physical rehabilitation centres by providing raw materials and training technicians
 - cover transportation and treatment costs for some 100 vulnerable patients
 - back efforts by the authorities to ensure the sustainability of the centres, notably through staff training aimed at boosting their production of assistive devices and enhancing the centres' management
 - help enhance services, including physiotherapy, at the Diffa regional hospital, through technical and material support
- ▶ with the pertinent government agencies and with organizations helping people with disabilities, develop a national strategy for disabled people's social reintegration, notably through sporting events

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Military and police personnel, with support from regional/international forces, help maintain security, especially in border areas. They engage in operations against armed groups and detain people suspected of belonging to these groups. At times, hostilities result in limited access by humanitarian organizations to people in need. Nigerien troops participate in peacekeeping operations abroad.

The government is incorporating IHL instruments in domestic legislation and in military doctrine and training.

Civil society plays a role in disseminating information on humanitarian issues. Religious and community leaders and the media can relay messages to armed groups and people in remote areas.

Objective

The authorities and weapon bearers, particularly those deployed along Niger's borders, understand and respect IHL and other rules protecting people during armed conflict and other violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media, humanitarian actors and religious and community leaders help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among all those concerned, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

With the National Society:

- ▶ engage in dialogue with local government and security officials, representatives of countries with troops in Niger and, where possible, armed groups, to further understanding of IHL, international human rights law and the Movement and its emblems, and support for the ICRC's mandate and its neutral, impartial and humanitarian work for violence-affected communities; stress the need to ensure safe access for people seeking or providing medical care, and to prevent sexual violence
- ▶ encourage respect for IHL and other applicable norms among weapon bearers, through:
 - briefings on IHL for Nigerien troops, including those being deployed abroad or in border areas, and for foreign forces operating in Niger
 - training for security forces in applying international human rights law – particularly provisions linked to the use of force in law enforcement, arrest and detention, and respect for civilians, including migrants – in their operations
 - various kinds of support to help armed/police forces incorporate IHL in their training and operations, for example through sponsorship of officers' participation in courses abroad and financial and technical assistance for producing an updated IHL manual
- ▶ organize dissemination sessions for community and religious leaders and beneficiaries of ICRC assistance; conduct similar sessions, alongside first-aid training, for members of Islamic circles and security forces, to encourage them to help collect feedback from beneficiaries and to relay humanitarian messages to people inaccessible to the ICRC
- ▶ through conferences and competitions, cultivate interest in IHL among academics, enabling them to engage in scholarly debates and produce publications on the subject, particularly on similarities between Islamic law and IHL
- ▶ inform the wider public of humanitarian issues, including the goals of the Health Care in Danger project, via radio

spots and printed materials, and by enabling journalists, particularly community radio broadcasters, to attend local and regional workshops

- ▶ by providing the State officials concerned with technical advice, conducting workshops for them and sponsoring their participation in local/international IHL events:
 - help them incorporate relevant provisions of IHL in domestic legislation protecting health-care services and in their penal code, and implement the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the African Union Convention on IDPs, and the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons
 - urge/facilitate the ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty and Protocol V of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Together with the ICRC, the Nigerien Red Cross delivers assistance to refugees, IDPs and host communities. Aided by Movement partners active in Niger, it is strengthening its financial, managerial and operational capacities. To this end, it signed a coordination agreement with other Movement components in December 2015 to better define the role of each component and enable better management of joint activities.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal base and adequate organizational capacity for independent action. It carries out its core activities effectively. The activities of all Movement components are coordinated.

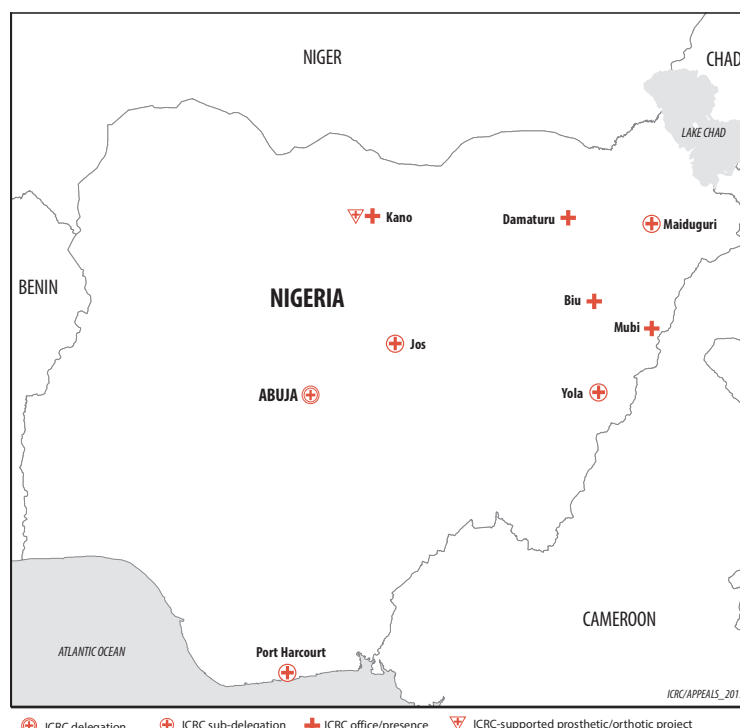
Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ together with the International Federation, provide technical, financial and material support to help the National Society:
 - respond to the needs of vulnerable communities during emergencies (see *Civilians*), in line with the Safer Access Framework
 - update its contingency plans for the 2017 local elections
 - promote IHL and the Movement and its emblems (see *Actors of influence*)
 - strengthen its statutes, financial management and organizational development, including the recruitment and management of volunteers
- ▶ help enhance coordination among Movement components in Niger, in line with the Fundamental Principles and the coordination agreement signed in 2015, by promoting regular information sharing and consultations, particularly with regard to managing security concerns

NIGERIA

Active in Nigeria during the Biafran war (1966–1970), the ICRC established a delegation in the country in 1988. It seeks to protect and assist the people affected by emergencies throughout the country, paying particular attention to those caught up in the conflict in the north-east; it also visits detainees. It works closely with the National Society and supports its capacity-building efforts in emergency preparedness and restoring family links. Working with the authorities, the armed forces/police, civil society and the Economic Community of West African States, the ICRC promotes awareness of IHL and its implementation at national level.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	9,078
Assistance	64,772
Prevention	4,233
Cooperation with National Societies	3,191
General	379
TOTAL	81,653
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>4,983</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	100
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	495

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ People affected by conflict in the north-east and other violence in the Middle Belt and the south meet their urgent needs through Nigerian Red Cross Society/ICRC relief distributions, including in areas that are challenging to reach.
- ▶ IDPs, returnees and residents strengthen their resilience to conflict and other violence with the ICRC's assistance: support for resuming agriculture, renovating water systems in Maiduguri and elsewhere, and constructing shelters.
- ▶ People in remote areas, particularly women and children, have better access to health services through fixed or mobile clinics backed/established by the ICRC; the weapon-wounded are treated by ICRC surgical teams in Maiduguri.
- ▶ The authorities and weapon bearers take steps to protect health-care workers and other civilians, including women and children, and provide people with basic services or facilitate their access to them.
- ▶ Detainees, including those held by the army and the police, are visited by the ICRC to monitor their treatment and living conditions; ailing and malnourished inmates are treated by the authorities with support from the ICRC.
- ▶ Children reunite with their families with the help of Movement components in the region. Relatives of missing people get legal, psychosocial and other assistance via peer-support sessions and referrals facilitated by the ICRC.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Food commodities	Beneficiaries	300,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	150,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	240,000
Cash	Beneficiaries	60,000
Services and training	Beneficiaries	12,000

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,410,000
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Health

Health centres supported	Structures	25
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Water and habitat

Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	820
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Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	2
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CONTEXT

The conflict between Nigerian defence/security forces and the armed group that calls itself the Islamic State's West Africa Province (also known as Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad or Boko Haram) continues. Cameroon, Chad and Niger are also fighting the group in border areas, notably, as part of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF).

Skirmishes and bombings in Nigeria's north-eastern states (mainly Adamawa, Borno and Yobe) have had dire humanitarian consequences. Parts of the north-east have been secured, and people have attempted to return home; some communities with urgent, unmet needs have become accessible to humanitarian actors. However, security constraints still limit access to other areas, and most people remain displaced. Reportedly, there are over 2.3 million IDPs in Nigeria – mostly in host communities – and hundreds of thousands of Nigerian refugees in neighbouring countries.

People in Nigeria's Middle Belt states contend with communal violence due mainly to resource disputes, and people in southern Nigeria have experienced increases in crime and in violence related to resurgent militancy and the claims of Biafra secessionists. The severe economic situation exacerbates these tensions.

Nigeria plays a key role in addressing regional peace and security issues through the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will continue to expand its multidisciplinary efforts to mitigate the consequences of the conflict in north-eastern Nigeria, and of other situations of violence in the Middle Belt and southern Nigeria. It will work with the Nigerian Red Cross Society whenever possible, and focus on remote/underserved communities and other vulnerable groups. Coordination among Movement components in the Lake Chad region and with other humanitarian actors in Nigeria will help prevent duplication of effort and maximize impact. In parallel, the ICRC will remind the authorities and weapon bearers of the need to protect civilians and provide/facilitate access to basic services.

People affected by conflict/other violence will meet their urgent needs with the help of food and essential items – or, where markets are functioning, cash – distributed by the National Society/ICRC, including in areas that are challenging to reach. Malnourished children will be referred to ICRC-backed clinics for treatment.

To strengthen their resilience to the effects of conflict/other violence, the ICRC will provide people with medium- to longer-term support. Returnees will be able to resume farming using ICRC-donated seeds/tools, and to live in ICRC-constructed shelters. In urban areas, widows and other heads of vulnerable households will run small businesses with cash grants and training from the ICRC. Projects to build or repair water/sanitation facilities, including water infrastructure in Maiduguri and pumps in rural areas of the Middle Belt, will improve people's access to water and reduce their risk of contracting diseases; in Port Harcourt, similar projects will also mitigate violence-related risks, as they will be implemented in areas that are experiencing tensions over resources, or areas that are better-lit.

Underserved communities will have better access to basic health services, including ante/post-natal and paediatric care, at fixed and mobile clinics supported/established by the ICRC. Those in need of further care will be referred to ICRC-supported hospitals, where the weapon-wounded will be treated by two ICRC surgical teams, and the disabled will be able to obtain physical rehabilitation services. People who have suffered from conflict-related trauma, including sexual violence, will be counselled by ICRC-trained National Society volunteers. In the north-east, Middle Belt, and southern Nigeria, the ICRC will train and supply first-aiders to increase casualties' chances of receiving emergency treatment.

The ICRC will visit detainees to monitor their treatment and living conditions, individually following up those held in connection with the conflict. It will confidentially share findings/recommendations with the authorities, while continuing to seek access to all detainees. It will work with officials to improve inmates' access to health care and nutrition, for example, by providing material/technical support for treating ailing and severely malnourished detainees. It will also help the authorities upgrade prison infrastructure.

Families dispersed by conflict, violence, detention and migration will be able to reconnect through the Movement's family-links services. The ICRC will advise the authorities on their efforts to clarify the fate of the missing and to provide administrative/legal, psychosocial and other assistance to their families; it will also refer them to other organizations for such assistance, and launch peer-support sessions for these families.

To facilitate its work, the ICRC will maintain dialogue with the armed/security forces and other weapon bearers, and community/religious leaders. It will also conduct dissemination sessions for them on IHL, humanitarian principles and the Movement; some of the sessions will be combined with training in first aid and in managing human remains.

The ICRC will advise the Nigerian authorities on ratifying/acceding to or implementing the Arms Trade Treaty, the African Union Convention on IDPs and other key legal instruments. Together with ECOWAS, it will also provide technical support in this regard to other States in West Africa.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

People in conflict/violence-affected areas report movement restrictions and abuses, including sexual violence. In some cases, these abuses have caused mental trauma.

Basic services, commerce and livelihoods have been disrupted, and international aid remains insufficient. As a result, the few functioning water/sanitation and health facilities are overwhelmed, and IDPs without any belongings, impoverished host communities, and returnees whose homes have been destroyed cannot sustain themselves.

Families are dispersed by conflict, violence, migration and detention; some people are unaccounted for. Following mass-casualty incidents, human remains must be properly managed to facilitate their identification.

Objective

Civilians are protected in accordance with applicable domestic/international law. Conflict/violence-affected people can cover their basic needs. Families dispersed by conflict/violence are able to reconnect and, where appropriate, reunite.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ through the ICRC's field presence, and meetings with other actors, monitor and document the concerns of people affected by conflict or other violence, with a view to:
 - engaging the authorities and weapon bearers in dialogue on their obligations under IHL and other applicable laws or norms, such as the need to: protect civilians, especially women and children; facilitate access to or improve the provision of basic services; and safeguard medical personnel/facilities
 - helping vulnerable communities formulate/strengthen strategies to mitigate their exposure to various risks, including sexual violence

Restoring family links

- ▶ through training and financial/material support, help the National Society strengthen its family-links and human remains management capabilities

With the National Society:

- ▶ in coordination with other actors, including National Societies in neighbouring countries:
 - enable families dispersed by conflict, violence, detention or migration to reconnect with each other through phone calls, RCMs and tracing services
 - reunite people separated from their relatives, including unaccompanied children, with their families
- ▶ promote (see *Actors of influence*) the Movement's family-links services among other organizations and the public, to reach more people
- ▶ urge the authorities to implement measures to prevent families from being dispersed during evacuation/resettlement
- ▶ to help the families of the missing ascertain their relatives' fates and obtain administrative/legal, psychosocial and other assistance:
 - advise the authorities on their efforts thereon, while encouraging them to establish a national mechanism for collecting/managing data on the missing and on the assistance available to their families
 - help the families obtain such assistance by facilitating peer-support sessions and referring them to other organizations

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ help the National Society expand its operations by training its volunteers to conduct the assistance activities below

With the National Society:

Economic security

- ▶ help IDPs and other people affected by conflict/other violence – including those in remote areas of the north-east that are challenging to reach, and vulnerable households in urban areas – meet their urgent needs while they search for alternative coping mechanisms; to this end:

- distribute up to three months' worth of food to 50,000 households (300,000 people) and household essentials to 25,000 households (150,000 people); where markets are functioning, provide cash for purchasing these goods instead, to stimulate commerce
- refer malnourished children to ICRC-backed clinics for treatment (see below)

- ▶ to help people strengthen their resilience to the effects of conflict/other violence:

- donate agricultural supplies/equipment to some 40,000 households (240,000 people), enabling them to resume farming or improve their yields
- provide cash and basic training for small businesses to 10,000 vulnerable households (60,000 people) in urban areas, including those headed by widows or that include victims of sexual violence or mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW)
- train and supply animal-health workers so that 2,000 households (12,000 people in all) can maintain their livestock's health
- support local services by donating irrigation equipment to agricultural cooperatives and by renovating veterinary clinics

Forensics

- ▶ to promote the proper management of human remains:
 - help the authorities amend national legislation on forensics; provide representatives with specialized training abroad
 - train/equip first-responders and armed/security forces in human remains management; incorporate the subject in first-aid and IHL-dissemination sessions (see *Wounded and sick* and *Actors of influence*)
 - provide two hospitals' morgues with material/technical support in this regard

Health

- ▶ help people obtain basic health services – including ante/post-natal and paediatric care – that meet national/international standards by working with the health ministry to support/establish 25 fixed or mobile primary-health-care facilities in remote, underserved areas; specifically:
 - provide equipment/supplies, financial incentives, training, and technical support – notably, via a mobile device-based software application that provides information on disease-management protocols
 - renovate/set up these facilities (see below)
 - give malnourished children's families therapeutic food for home-based treatment, and provide inpatient care when needed
 - mobilize community leaders to assist in disseminating health-related information and waste/water management
- ▶ to help people deal with conflict-related trauma, including sexual violence:
 - train National Society volunteers in providing psychosocial support, and in self-care
 - conduct workshops to aid communities in developing/strengthening coping mechanisms

Water and habitat

- ▶ to help 1,410,000 IDPs and other people in conflict/violence-affected communities ease their living conditions:

- upgrade water systems in urban areas, including Maiduguri, and construct/install/repair hand pumps and other facilities in rural areas; establish community maintenance committees and provide them and Borno's water board with training/supplies
- construct latrines for 50,000 people, while conducting hygiene-promotion and cleaning campaigns, especially during cholera season
- through these initiatives – particularly, by implementing water projects in areas experiencing tensions over resources, and by placing latrines in better-lit areas – mitigate the violence-related risks faced by 10,000 people in Port Harcourt
- truck in water during emergencies
- set up emergency shelters for 12,000 IDPs and help reconstruct houses for 30,000 returnees – in some cases, using stabilized-soil blocks
- ▶ improve the electrical and water/sanitation systems of 15 ICRC-supported primary-health-care facilities and 4 hospitals; set up temporary structures for 5 clinics
- ▶ help construct/renovate 12 National Society offices

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees, including people held in connection with the conflict, are held by the Nigerian Prisons Services (NPS) or various armed/security forces. Penitentiary services are overstretched, and the situation is exacerbated, in part, by prolonged detention related to judicial delays. Furthermore, the authorities' efforts to ease detainees' living conditions, alleviate overcrowding and treat malnourished inmates in some facilities are hindered by budgetary and administrative constraints. Some detainees also need help contacting their families.

Objective

Detainees' treatment and living conditions, including access to health care, meet internationally recognized standards; procedural rights and judicial guarantees are respected.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ continue seeking access to all detainees, through dialogue with the authorities concerned
- ▶ visit detainees in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, to monitor whether their treatment and living conditions comply with IHL and internationally recognized standards; individually follow up people held in connection with the conflict
- ▶ based on these visits, confidentially share findings/recommendations with the authorities concerned, for instance, on the need to protect women and minors
- ▶ enable detainees to contact their relatives or consular representatives by providing family-links services; urge the authorities to notify detainees' relatives of their status
- ▶ advise officials on ensuring respect for detainees' judicial guarantees and on expediting judicial processes to alleviate overcrowding

ASSISTANCE

Economic security

- ▶ help the authorities ensure that detainees meet their nutritional requirements by urging officials to improve penitentiary food-supply management and by directly providing supplemental rations to 5,000 detainees
- ▶ ease the living conditions of 20,000 detainees by giving them household essentials

Health

- ▶ to help improve detainees' access to health care and nutrition:
 - strengthen the authorities' capacities in this regard by organizing training for officials and sponsoring their participation in courses abroad, holding meetings to facilitate coordination between the NPS and health ministry, and giving advice on the implementation of ICRC recommendations, including an emergency-preparedness plan
 - monitor inmates' health status during visits; provide prison staff with equipment/supplies and technical support for preventing/treating illnesses and severe malnutrition, particularly during emergencies

Water and habitat

- ▶ to help the authorities improve detainees' living conditions:
 - construct/repair kitchens and other infrastructure for around 5,100 people; water facilities for 3,100 people; and sanitation systems for 3,900 people
 - distribute hygiene items to 5,600 detainees
 - provide officials with tools/training for maintaining prison facilities

WOUNDED AND SICK

In the north-east, violence against medical personnel/facilities has caused hospitals to close, and staff, to flee. The few remaining facilities need support for providing good-quality care, including physical rehabilitation services. Increasingly, weapon-wounded patients are being referred to the State Specialist Hospital in Maiduguri (SSH-M), which needs assistance to cope with the additional strain on its services.

Objective

Weapon-wounded patients benefit from prompt, adequate treatment.

Plan of action and indicators

With the National Society:

- ▶ raise awareness of the need to protect people seeking/providing health care through events for and dialogue with stakeholders (see *Actors of influence* and *Civilians*)

Medical care

- ▶ provide first-aid training/supplies to National Society first-aid instructors/volunteers, community members, weapon bearers, and members of faith-based organizations, to increase casualties' chances of receiving timely treatment
- ▶ to improve people's access to good-quality medical treatment:
 - maintain two ICRC teams at the SSH-M to provide people with free surgical care and advise/train hospital staff
 - provide the SSH-M with medical equipment/supplies

- support 4 hospitals (total capacity: 820 beds), including the SSH-M, in improving their facilities
- visit communities covered by ICRC-supported clinics (see *Civilians*) to identify people in need of surgery/physiotherapy; refer them to ICRC-supported hospitals for further care
- support other hospitals during mass-casualty influxes by providing supplies
- conduct seminars on emergency-room trauma care and weapon-wound surgery
- ▶ provide an orthopaedic hospital in Kano with training for staff and equipment/materials for making prosthetic/orthotic devices; cover the accommodation/travel expenses of patients referred to this hospital, and the devices of children referred to another hospital in Maiduguri for club-foot treatment
- conduct dissemination sessions – sometimes combined with training in first aid and human remains management – for armed/security forces, peacekeepers preparing for deployment and other weapon bearers, regarding IHL; international law enforcement standards, particularly those related to arrests and detention; humanitarian principles; and the Movement
- raise awareness of the need to facilitate safe access to health care by organizing events on the subject, with the National Society;
- in Rivers state, provide technical support for developing measures to protect those seeking/providing medical treatment, to a group of health-care stakeholders
- to foster long-term compliance with IHL and other norms among armed/security forces personnel:
- help the Nigerian armed forces/police forces integrate these in their training and operations by offering technical support in this regard, organizing workshops for instructors and sponsoring officers' attendance of courses abroad
- advise ECOWAS on incorporating key provisions of IHL and other legal frameworks in the ESF's operating procedures

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Nigerian defence/security forces operate in conflict/violence-affected areas of Nigeria; international actors are supporting their efforts to increase awareness of IHL and international law enforcement standards among their personnel, and to incorporate key provisions in their doctrine, training and operations. In the north-east, the MNJTF and civilian self-defence groups also undertake operations against armed groups.

Across Nigeria, acceptance of the Movement among communities and weapon bearers is crucial for the unimpeded provision of humanitarian aid. Local/religious leaders and national/international media can influence opinion, including among weapon bearers.

Nigeria is party to many IHL treaties, but implementation remains slow. Universities are strengthening their IHL research/instruction capacities.

The country is part of ECOWAS, a regional body that tackles economic, humanitarian and security concerns. The ECOWAS Standby Force (ESF) undertakes peace-support operations.

Objective

The authorities and weapon bearers know and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate these in their decision-making. The media, academia and other civil society actors help foster awareness of IHL and humanitarian issues among all parties concerned and the wider public, securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the Movement's work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ to encourage respect for IHL and other applicable norms among parties to the conflict or other violence, and to facilitate humanitarian access to affected communities:
 - maintain/develop dialogue with government officials and weapon bearers on IHL, including rules for the conduct of hostilities, and ICRC operations; reinforce such discussions via talks with community/religious leaders

- ▶ to facilitate accession to/the implementation of IHL treaties, including the Arms Trade Treaty, and other key instruments, particularly the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons and the African Union Convention on IDPs:
 - provide technical support to the national IHL committee and sponsor its members' participation in workshops abroad
 - organize, together with ECOWAS, regional meetings to review implementation of key treaties and to discuss humanitarian concerns
 - conduct a workshop to examine domestic laws protecting medical staff/facilities, making recommendations as necessary
 - continue advocating the goals of the Health Care in Danger project and the importance of implementing the African Union Convention on IDPs, notably, by organizing round-tables on these topics
- ▶ to garner public support for humanitarian principles and Movement activities:
 - organize workshops for Islamic scholars on the similarities between IHL and Islamic law, and send them to similar events abroad (see *Lebanon* and *Niger*)
 - encourage academics to study IHL by sponsoring their participation in IHL courses/competitions and supporting IHL research/publications
 - help local/international media relay humanitarian messages by organizing field trips for them and by producing audiovisual/print materials, including in Hausa
 - boost knowledge of the ICRC's work among ECOWAS member States through events for ambassadors and parliamentarians
 - conduct public-communication initiatives with the National Society, while providing them with financial/technical support in this regard

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Nigerian Red Cross is building its profile as an effective provider of neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian services. It is working to strengthen its communication and its financial/organizational management.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action. It is able to carry out its core activities effectively. Movement components' activities are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ through training and financial/logistical/material support, help the National Society:
 - strengthen its emergency-response activities (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*) and its ability to conduct operations in line with the Fundamental Principles and the Safer Access Framework
 - disseminate information on mine/ERW-related risks, in affected communities
 - reinforce its communication capacities and its organizational development
- ▶ coordinate activities with Movement partners, particularly those in the Lake Chad region (see *Chad*, *Niger* and *Yaoundé*), through regular meetings

RWANDA

Having worked in the country since 1960, the ICRC opened a delegation in Rwanda in 1990. It visits detainees held in central prisons and places of temporary detention such as police stations and military facilities, while supporting the authorities in improving detainees' living conditions. It helps reunite children and their families who were separated in relation to the genocide and its aftermath, or to violence in neighbouring countries, such as Burundi or the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The ICRC works with the authorities to incorporate IHL into domestic legislation. It supports the development of the Rwandan Red Cross.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,662
Assistance	1,412
Prevention	967
Cooperation with National Societies	593
General	58
TOTAL	5,693
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	347

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	14
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	73

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Refugees and returnees, including demobilized weapon bearers, minors and others separated from their families, contact or, where appropriate, rejoin their relatives through the Movement's family-links services.
- ▶ Detainees have better access to health care owing to measures taken by detaining authorities – for instance, projects in two prisons – to improve availability of such services.
- ▶ The authorities, including military and police officials, further their understanding of humanitarian principles and of IHL and related norms at ICRC sessions. Military institutions include such sessions in their training curricula.
- ▶ The authorities make progress in incorporating, in domestic legislation, the provisions of signed and/or ratified IHL treaties, aided by technical advice and/or financial support from the ICRC.
- ▶ With ICRC support, the Rwandan Red Cross expands its operational capacities. It trains more volunteers to form more local disaster-response teams and to deliver family-links services.

CONTEXT

Rwanda continues to host people fleeing the situation in neighbouring countries. The influx of people seeking refuge from the violence that erupted in Burundi in 2015 (see *Burundi*) appears to have decreased, but an estimated 80,000 refugees remain in Rwanda. A majority of them are sheltered in transit centres and at a camp in Eastern Province; others are in urban areas: the capital Kigali and the Huye district. Some 75,000 refugees who had fled the persistent insecurity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (hereafter DRC; see *Congo, Democratic Republic of the*) are also in Rwanda.

As part of the demobilization processes in the DRC, former weapon bearers of Rwandan origin, including children, continue to be repatriated to the country.

Rwanda contributes troops to peace-support missions in the Central African Republic, Haiti, Mali, South Sudan and Sudan. It also seeks closer cooperation with others in security matters; to this end, it leads efforts to prepare the Eastern Africa Standby Force for deployment as part of the African Standby Force, and pledges troops for the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC's delegation in Rwanda will continue to help people affected by past conflict or ongoing situations of violence, within the country or in the region, meet their needs.

While seeking to expand its access to all security detainees, the ICRC will also continue to visit and monitor the treatment and living conditions of people held in central prisons, military camps, police lock-ups and other places of detention. After its visits, it will share its findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities concerned. It will provide training, and technical and financial support, for detaining authorities to strengthen their ability to address structural/organizational/managerial challenges at the national level or in specific prisons. The ICRC will urge the authorities to conduct a countrywide assessment of the health-care system in places of detention, and a study on the performance and financial benefits of briquette, chlorine, and soap production units installed with ICRC support in certain central prisons; the aim is to accumulate data to aid the authorities' decision-making.

The authorities will continue to receive ICRC assistance for monitoring the health of detainees (for instance, through health screenings for new arrivals), repairing/constructing infrastructure and maintaining sanitary conditions. The Rwanda Correctional Service (RCS) will continue, with ICRC support, to implement health projects in two pilot sites; the projects include treatment for severely malnourished detainees.

Family-links services offered by the Rwandan Red Cross and the ICRC will enable detainees, refugees, returnees and other civilians – unaccompanied minors among them – to restore/establish contact with relatives. Particularly vulnerable refugees and returnees will continue to be given special attention. The ICRC will facilitate access for unaccompanied minors/separated children, including those formerly associated with weapon bearers, to counselling and other forms of support. Through cross-border cooperation, the ICRC will continue, where appropriate, to repatriate these children, reunite them with their families and monitor/facilitate their social reintegration; it will explore long-term

solutions with pertinent agencies for children whose families cannot be traced. To help improve the delivery of family-links services, especially during emergencies, the ICRC will foster regular discussion with/among the authorities and Movement partners, including during a regional Movement workshop on the topic; it will facilitate the participation of forensics professionals in a course abroad.

The ICRC will also endeavour to raise awareness among the authorities – especially those newly installed – and military/police officials, of humanitarian principles and IHL, and to obtain their support for the ICRC's work. Through regular dialogue and interaction at workshops and other events with these authorities, and by lending them its technical expertise, the ICRC will promote and help advance the incorporation of IHL provisions in domestic legislation and in the training and operations of Rwanda's armed/security forces. It will seek to expand its cooperation with the Rwanda Defence Force (RDF) and the Rwanda National Police (RNP); for instance, it will offer instruction at RDF training institutions in protecting the provision of health care. It will conduct training sessions for senior police officers and instructors on international law enforcement standards, including those related to detention; peacekeepers will be given predeployment briefings on IHL and the Movement. The ICRC will also continue to stimulate interest in IHL among law faculties and students by helping them attend or by organizing IHL-related events and competitions.

The ICRC will continue to provide support for the National Society, in particular for improving its family-links and first-aid services and strengthening its ability to promote IHL and the Fundamental Principles. It will help the National Society train more volunteers for deployment to local disaster-response teams across the country, and help also to improve its application of the Safer Access Framework.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

People in flight from Burundi and the DRC often lose contact with relatives who have stayed behind or are also on the move; some minors have travelled unaccompanied or have become separated from their families. Returnees, refugees and other civilians in Rwanda, as well as Rwandan refugees abroad, need help to restore links with their families or locate relatives, some of whom went missing during the period of armed conflict and genocide and are still unaccounted for.

Unaccompanied minors, including those formerly associated with weapon bearers, have specific needs, particularly in relation to contact with their families and reintegration into society and/or with the family unit.

Objective

People separated from their families – during armed conflict and other situations of violence, natural or man-made disasters or migration – restore/maintain family links or receive information on the fate of their relatives. Children separated from their parents, abroad or in Rwanda, are reunited with their families, when appropriate, and/or sustainable solutions are found for ensuring their protection and well-being.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

Restoring family links

- ▶ provide financial/material support, training, and guidance on technical/managerial matters and the use of specialized tools for the Rwandan Red Cross to become more capable of delivering family-links services independently
- ▶ to help boost local capacity for responding to emergencies in the region:
 - foster regular discussion with/among the authorities, the National Society and other Movement partners and other key actors; for instance, organize a regional Movement workshop on improving the delivery of family-links services during emergencies
 - develop working relationships with forensics professionals to ascertain their needs, for instance, for training in the management of human remains; facilitate their participation, along with the authorities and others concerned, in a conference abroad

With the National Society:

- ▶ enable people – for example, Rwandans abroad, refugees in Rwanda and Rwandan returnees, including demobilized weapon bearers – to restore/maintain contact with their relatives via RCMs, phone facilities and/or tracing services
- ▶ in partnership with other National Societies, ICRC delegations and parties concerned, pay particular attention to the needs of unaccompanied minors/separated children, including those formerly associated with weapon bearers; more specifically:
 - facilitate their access to counselling, mediation and other protection programmes run by the local authorities or to organizations providing the necessary support
 - provide tracing services to help them locate their relatives and, when appropriate, repatriate and/or reunite them with their families; ease the repatriation/reintegration process for economically vulnerable minors, for instance, through a one-off provision of cash or a kit of essential items
 - with regard to children whose families cannot be traced, urge the authorities and local centres housing them to find long-term solutions for these children, particularly for their reintegration into society

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Most people detained in Rwanda are held under the authority of the Ministry of Internal Security, in particular, under the RNP and RCS. They include people convicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) and serving their sentences in Rwanda, and 30,000 people – about 60% of the prison population – linked to the genocide, including several people transferred to Rwanda by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) to stand trial. Others are held under the authority of the RDF and/or the National Intelligence and Security Services. Former members of the M23 armed group are held under the authority of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs.

In 2016, the RCS finalized, with ICRC support, a revised set of national standards for prison health care. It is undertaking efforts to improve detainees' living conditions. Overcrowding, poor access for detainees to health care, and inadequate

infrastructure remain pressing issues in prisons, partly because the prison and police administrations continue to suffer from a lack of resources and have limited managerial capacities.

Objective

Detainees are afforded living conditions and treatment, including respect for judicial guarantees, that meet internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ visit detainees in central prisons, military camps, police lock-ups and other places of detention; monitor their living conditions and treatment, including respect for judicial guarantees; follow the situation of security detainees – including detainees transferred/convicted by the ICTR or the SCSL – individually
- ▶ seek access to all detainees within the ICRC's purview; to this end, maintain/establish contact with the various detaining and security authorities, increase their understanding of the ICRC's mandate and secure their support for its activities (see *Actors of influence*)
- ▶ engage detaining authorities in dialogue – on the basis of confidential oral/written reports prepared after prison visits – particularly on the specific needs of vulnerable detainees, treatment issues and detainees' access to health care, and make recommendations for improvements; strengthen their ability to address structural/organizational/managerial challenges, including those affecting the entire prison system, by offering guidance and/or training for:
 - drafting/adapting internal regulations/mechanisms for such matters as case documentation and the use of force in disciplinary measures (see *Actors of influence*)
 - updating the skills of their trainers/instructors and improving their training curriculum, particularly for new staff, first-aiders and managers
 - reflecting on lessons learnt and documenting practices and innovations employed to respond to detainees' needs, for instance in relation to maintenance (see below), with a view to collecting information to aid decision-making
- ▶ offer family-links services to enable detainees, including minors at one juvenile rehabilitation centre, to re-establish/maintain ties with their families; urge the detaining authorities to notify families of their relatives' detention, or in the case of foreigners, their consular offices

ASSISTANCE

Health

- ▶ assist the prison authorities to improve detainees' access to health care; more specifically, help them monitor the health of detainees – for example, through health screenings for new arrivals – and the provision of health services, and offer assistance where needed; expand their capacity to manage health services independently, for instance by providing training and technical support during quarterly coordination meetings/monitoring visits
- ▶ at the Huye and Ngoma prisons, pilot sites for health projects, help the RCS:

- ensure the quality/availability of basic health services, through: technical guidance for implementing the revised national standards for prison health care, and for collecting and managing health-related data; and support for equipping health clinics
- treat and prevent severe malnutrition among detainees; for instance, help the RCS: develop and implement appropriate management protocols; train health staff, including those working in other prisons, to deal with nutritional concerns; manage cases of malnutrition by supplying therapeutic food, drugs, equipment and other materials
- ▶ support the authorities in making countrywide reforms to the health system in prisons; more specifically, urge them to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the health system in places of detention and on that basis, draft a plan of action; organize a national round-table in this connection and lend other assistance as required
- ▶ during health/medical emergencies, provide drugs, supplies, referrals, financial support for hospitals, and other assistance that will benefit sick and injured people

Water and habitat

- ▶ back the detaining authorities' efforts to ensure adequate hygiene and maintain infrastructure at the 14 central prisons; help them to:
 - plan and monitor the implementation of management/maintenance regimes, by offering coaching and advice – for renovating and constructing prisons, for instance – and by sponsoring officials' and other prison personnel's attendance at relevant training courses
 - maintain/refurbish cooking and hygiene facilities: help them to ensure the functioning of the briquette, soap and chlorine production units installed in the past with ICRC support, so that detainees receive a sufficient monthly supply of these materials; organize vector-control campaigns and a hygiene-promotion seminar
 - study the performance and financial benefits of the production units mentioned above
- ▶ repair health facilities at the prisons serving as sites for pilot health projects (see above); initiate/support rehabilitation/construction work as needed during emergencies or visits, for instance, to police stations
- ▶ provide recreational items to help ease the daily lives of detainees, particularly minors

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Rwanda is a major contributor of troops to UN peacekeeping operations abroad. Domestically, the RDF and the RNP play central roles in law enforcement operations.

The Rwandan government is taking steps to ratify IHL treaties; however, it has not yet established a national IHL committee, and domestic implementation of ratified IHL treaties remains slow.

Rwanda's academies provide most of the army, police and prison officers hired by the government. Four universities have law faculties that teach IHL as a core subject.

Objective

National authorities, the police and the armed forces understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other situations

of violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. Academics help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ raise awareness among the authorities, especially those newly installed and military/police officials, of the ICRC's activities and mandate, humanitarian principles and IHL, and obtain their support; urge media representatives to report accurately on key humanitarian issues and the ICRC's work
- ▶ seek to strengthen working relationships with the police and armed forces, and to expand the scope of cooperation, with a view to ensuring that IHL and other applicable norms are incorporated in their operations and training; more specifically:
 - discuss with the RDF/RNP the treatment of detainees under their authority and impress upon them the need to respect judicial guarantees
 - offer to provide instruction – for instance, in areas not previously covered, such as protecting the provision of health care – at RDF training institutions and during field exercises, to help the RDF expand its curricula
 - arrange workshops or training sessions for RNP officers, on international law enforcement standards, including those covering detention; through training and follow-up, encourage police instructors to conduct such sessions independently
 - conduct predeployment briefings for RDF/RNP personnel bound for peacekeeping missions abroad
 - sponsor training for military and police officials at advanced/instructors' courses abroad
- ▶ support activities initiated by professors and students, at four law universities, to promote IHL and enhance instruction in this body of law; to that end:
 - enable lecturers on law to attend national or regional meetings – particularly a national faculty round-table – to share experiences and best practices with fellow academics
 - help the law faculties organize the national moot court competition, and sponsor the participation of students/professors in other contests
 - encourage Rwandan academics to contribute to IHL-related research
 - publish and distribute IHL reference materials
- ▶ urge the authorities to advance incorporation in domestic legislation of the provisions of signed/ratified IHL instruments – particularly the Arms Trade Treaty, the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and the African Union Convention on IDPs – and to accede to other treaties; assist them in doing so, by:
 - providing technical support and advice for ongoing IHL incorporation projects, such as the second phase of the Rwanda Law Reform Commission's initiative to harmonize domestic legislation and the IHL instruments to which Rwanda is party
 - sponsoring officials' participation in IHL events abroad, including the yearly regional IHL seminar and meetings on the Strengthening IHL process

- support the Rwandan Red Cross in following up the outcomes of the 32nd International Conference and advocating the passage of laws recognizing the National Society and protecting the Movement's emblems

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Rwandan Red Cross is the main humanitarian actor in the country, because of its countrywide network of trained volunteers. It works in partnership with the ICRC, notably to restore family links and assist unaccompanied/separated children (see *Civilians*). It continues to strengthen its operational capacities in a number of areas, with support from various Movement partners.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action. It is able to carry out its core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

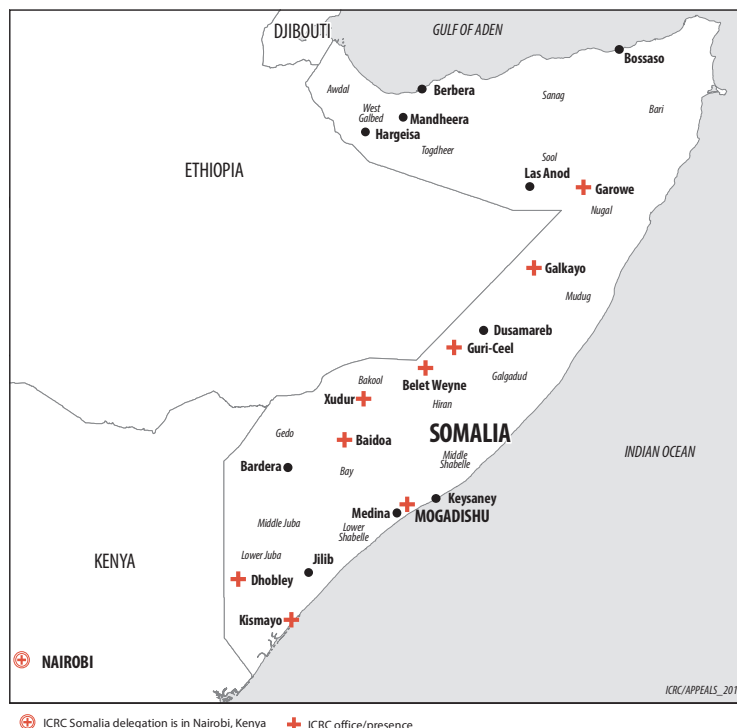
- provide training and technical, material and/or financial support, including coverage of overhead costs and

administrative expenses, for the National Society to improve its legal base, operations – particularly its family-links and first-aid services – and its public communication; more specifically, help it to:

- revise its statutes and lobby for the passing of relevant domestic laws (see *Actors of influence*)
 - promote the Movement's activities and the Fundamental Principles among the authorities and the general public, through radio/TV spots, publications and other means
 - strengthen its emergency-response capacities, for instance by improving its application of the Safer Access Framework, conducting contingency planning and training volunteers to form at least 50 additional local disaster-response teams
 - improve its organizational capabilities, particularly its income-generation, planning and monitoring mechanisms
- encourage coherent Movement action by organizing coordination meetings regularly

SOMALIA

The ICRC has maintained a presence in Somalia since 1982, basing its delegation in Nairobi, Kenya, since 1994. Working with the Somali Red Crescent Society to implement many of its activities, it focuses on providing emergency aid to people affected by armed conflict, runs an extensive first-aid, medical and basic health care programme and supports projects to help restore or improve livelihoods in communities weakened by crises. It visits detainees and endeavours to promote respect for IHL, particularly the protection of civilians and medical staff and infrastructure. It supports the National Society's development.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	4,728
Assistance	60,955
Prevention	3,983
Cooperation with National Societies	2,610
General	256
TOTAL	72,533
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>4,427</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	46
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	187

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- Parties to the conflict take steps, after learning more about IHL and humanitarian principles at ICRC-organized meetings and events, to protect civilians more effectively and ensure their access to health-care and other basic services.
- Conflict/violence-affected people – particularly children, pregnant/lactating women and victims of sexual violence – meet their immediate needs with water, food and health care provided directly by the ICRC or through its partners.
- Aided by the Somali Red Crescent Society/ICRC, communities strengthen their resilience to the consequences of armed conflict/other violence by restoring their food production and taking up/resuming livelihood activities.
- Detainees receive visits conducted according to the ICRC's standard procedures. They benefit from prison authorities' efforts to improve health services – such as treating and preventing malnutrition – in places of detention.
- With comprehensive ICRC support, the National Society strengthens its ability to assist people affected by conflict/other violence; its staff/volunteers work in safety, guided by policies aligned with the Safer Access Framework.
- Beneficiary communities, traditional/religious leaders, the media, academics, local NGOs and the Somali community abroad learn more about IHL and support the Movement's work.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Food commodities	Beneficiaries	210,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	90,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	120,000
Cash	Beneficiaries	15,000
Services and training	Beneficiaries	500

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	530,000
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Health

Health centres supported	Structures	32
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Hospitals

Hospitals supported	Structures	4
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Water and habitat

Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	460
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CONTEXT

The process of creating a federal State continues, but some aspects, such as a constitutional review, are stalled. Fighting between clans persists in parts of southern and central Somalia, as do hostilities between military forces supporting the Somali government – the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and forces from other countries – and armed groups, in particular the Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen (better known as al-Shabaab). Tensions persist in the semi-autonomous region of Puntland and the self-declared Republic of Somaliland.

Owing to the prevailing situation, hundreds of arrests continue to be made, further straining judicial and penitentiary services that are already overstretched.

The humanitarian situation – massive displacements, food insecurity (owing to climate shocks and competition over scarce resources) and precarious access for civilians to basic services – remains serious. Civilians and weapon bearers wounded/injured during conflict and other situations of violence, and/or natural disasters, have limited access to specialized care. Most international humanitarian agencies are unable to operate in the prevailing circumstances, particularly in the southern and central regions. Widespread insecurity and blurring of front lines continue to hinder the delivery of aid to vulnerable communities, such as those under the control of armed groups.

People fleeing the conflict in Yemen (see *Yemen*), both Somali returnees and Yemeni refugees, continue to arrive in Puntland and Somaliland, though in smaller numbers than before. Some of the 300,000 Somali refugees living in the Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya have begun to return to Somalia, after the Kenyan government announced plans to close the camp (see *Nairobi*).

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Together with the Somali Red Crescent Society, its main partner in the field, the ICRC will continue to work with communities to strengthen their resilience to the effects of armed conflict/other violence, which are often compounded by natural disasters. The ICRC will continue to adapt its working procedures to the security situation, with a view to broadening its access to people in need in Somalia.

Dialogue with the authorities and weapon bearers will be maintained in order to: raise awareness of IHL and humanitarian principles; promote respect for civilians – including those seeking and providing medical services; and secure access to people in need. With ICRC support, the National Society will build its capacity to restore family links and deliver humanitarian services in line with the Safer Access Framework.

The ICRC will help households cope with emergencies by providing food and water rations and essential household items. It will also support communities in recovering their self-sufficiency; in particular, it will help them rebuild their livelihoods and secure/manage their water resources. To this end, the ICRC will provide, *inter alia*: material/technical support for farming, pastoralist and fishing households to become more productive; equipment and assistance for animal-health services and community-based cooperatives to provide more effective support for livelihoods; support for repairing/building water-supply systems, especially in light of climate shocks; and cash-for-work opportunities.

Vulnerable urban households will be given training or cash grants to start small businesses.

In addition to repairing/building water facilities, the ICRC will help communities become more capable of sustaining their water supply; it will do so by training borehole operators, community technicians, National Society staff and regional authorities to operate/maintain these facilities and respond to emergencies that compromise them.

To help address people's health needs, the ICRC will continue to support primary-health-care and hospital services throughout Somalia. ICRC-supported National Society clinics will treat wounded/sick people, including children and pregnant/lactating women suffering from malnutrition and victims of weapon wounds and sexual violence. Patients requiring advanced care will have access to medical/surgical treatment at four ICRC-supported hospitals. Community and National Society volunteers will receive training in first aid and in managing human remains.

The ICRC will continue to visit detainees held by the Somali federal authorities, including the National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA), and the authorities in Puntland and Somaliland. It will maintain dialogue with other detaining authorities to gain access to all detainees within its purview. It will continue to work with the detaining authorities to improve detainees' treatment: for example, it will urge AMISOM to foster, among its troops, compliance with its – AMISOM's – standard procedures for treating detainees. Detainees will benefit from the authorities' efforts, backed by the ICRC, to improve detainees' living conditions, particularly with regard to access to health care and treatment/prevention of malnutrition. In certain facilities, support will be given for planting kitchen gardens to supplement inmates' diets, and for setting up masonry/tailoring workshops through which detainees can acquire skills that can be used to earn an income.

The ICRC will build support for the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action among communities, the authorities, traditional/religious leaders, journalists, academics, local NGOs and the Somali community abroad; to that end, it will organize dissemination sessions and regional events, and publicize the Movement's activities through print publications and other media.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Civilians continue to suffer the consequences of indiscriminate attacks by weapon bearers; there are persistent reports of killings, and of sexual violence and attacks against patients and medical staff/facilities.

The protracted armed conflict and other violence, exacerbated by natural disasters, displace people repeatedly and lead to chronic food insecurity and the loss of livelihood. The situation makes children, IDPs and female-headed households particularly vulnerable. IDPs/refugees who manage to return to their areas of origin need assistance to rebuild their livelihoods.

Diseases and malnutrition are prevalent because infrastructure, particularly water-supply systems and health facilities, has been severely damaged by over two decades of conflict.

IDPs and Somalis living in other countries need help to restore/maintain contact with relatives.

Objective

Civilians are respected in accordance with IHL and other applicable law. Their basic needs are covered and they have access to essential health services. Members of dispersed families are able to restore/maintain contact, in Somalia and elsewhere.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ intensify confidential dialogue – with the authorities, community leaders and weapon bearers from all sides – on respect for civilians and civilian infrastructure and for people's right of access to essential goods and services, and on the protection due to patients, medical staff/facilities, and humanitarian workers; supplement the dialogue with workshops, training opportunities and information campaigns (see *Actors of influence*)
- ▶ through comprehensive support, help the National Society strengthen its staff's ability to monitor compliance with humanitarian principles and to deliver family-links services, particularly tracing

Restoring family links

With the National Society:

- ▶ enable people, including IDPs living in camps and people whose relatives have allegedly been detained, to restore/maintain contact with family members through National Society/ICRC family-links services, such as mobile phone calls and tracing, and through a radio programme; distribute informational materials to publicize these services
- ▶ issue travel documents to help former detainees and their families, refugees, and asylum seekers reunite with relatives or resettle in countries that have accepted them

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ through training and guidance, enable National Society staff to improve their provision of emergency aid, health services and livelihood support

With the National Society and local authorities:

Economic security

- ▶ help displaced/resident households affected by conflict/other violence and/or disasters meet their immediate needs; to that end, distribute:
 - in remote areas, food rations for up to two months to up to 25,000 households (150,000 people)
 - in areas with functioning markets, cash to buy food for up to three months, to some 10,000 households (60,000 people), including the families of pregnant/lactating women and of children undergoing treatment for malnutrition (see below)
 - shelter/hygiene items to up to 15,000 of these families (90,000 people)
- ▶ enable conflict/drought-affected families to restore their food production and livelihoods; specifically, provide:
 - up to 10,000 farming households (60,000 people), including returnees, with seed, tools and assistance for upgrading water systems (see below), in order to restore their food production to 70% of pre-crisis levels

- up to 10,000 agro-pastoralist and fishing households (60,000 people) with livestock fodder and training to increase their productivity by 30%
- vulnerable urban households (18,000 people) – specifically, those of 500 youth and 2,500 families of malnourished children, wounded persons, victims of sexual violence, and female breadwinners – with vocational training or cash grants to start businesses, from which to derive income to cover 80% of average household expenses
- animal-health services and up to 40 community-based cooperatives, including groups helping women, with anti-parasite medicines, solar-powered irrigation pumps and other equipment, training, assistance in repairing veterinary clinics (see below), and other aid to help them provide livelihood support
- community members with wage-earning opportunities through cash-for-work projects to repair/construct infrastructure (see below)

Water and habitat

- ▶ help communities gain sustainable access to clean water, including for agricultural purposes, by:
 - repairing/building wells and boreholes, benefiting up to 150,000 people
 - rehabilitating/constructing rainwater catchments, flood-control structures and irrigation systems, including through cash-for-work projects, thereby helping some 10,000 farmers and 90,000 other people secure their water sources and livelihoods
- ▶ in case of emergency, help up to 150,000 IDPs or residents have access to clean water by repairing water facilities and/or supplying: water rations for up to two weeks; chlorine tablets to purify drinking water, for up to four weeks; and water-storage tanks
- ▶ train borehole operators, community technicians and staff from National Society branches, especially in flood-prone areas, to operate/maintain facilities and/or respond to emergencies that compromise the water supply; support regional water authorities in managing water infrastructure
- ▶ repair/build up to three health clinics (catchment population: 40,000), and up to three veterinary clinics tending to the livestock of up to 15,000 families

Health

- ▶ to facilitate access to emergency and primary health care for IDPs and other conflict-affected people in southern and central Somalia, continue to cover running costs – and provide support for training staff and maintaining/constructing infrastructure (see above) – for 27 fixed and 5 mobile National Society-run clinics; help these clinics, other facilities and/or the National Society to:
 - treat sick/injured/wounded people, including victims of weapon wounds and sexual violence
 - treat up to 6,000 pregnant/lactating women with acute malnutrition and up to 16,000 severely malnourished children, providing up to 14,000 of the latter with supplementary two-week rations of therapeutic food to help them recover fully; stabilize or enable the recovery of some 3,500 children suffering from medical complications caused by severe acute malnutrition, and cover the cost of food for their caregivers during the

- treatment (see above); undertake nutrition surveys in areas inaccessible to other humanitarian organizations
- provide good-quality ante/post-natal care for women
- mitigate risks to public health by supplying vaccines and promoting preventive measures over radio broadcasts and through health-education sessions
- advocate protection for medical services, and train National Society staff in documenting violations

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People continue to be detained by: the Somali federal authorities, including NISA; the authorities in Puntland and Somaliland; AMISOM and other foreign forces (before being transferred to Somali authorities); and armed groups, including al-Shabaab. The living conditions in detention facilities are generally below internationally recognized standards.

Although formal procedures for treating detainees exist, mechanisms to protect people from ill-treatment during their arrest and transfer to detaining authorities are either lacking or not fully complied with.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that meet internationally recognized standards. They have contact with their relatives.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ visit detainees, in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, to monitor their living conditions and treatment, including respect for judicial guarantees; communicate findings and, when necessary, recommendations confidentially to the authorities
- ▶ through regular dialogue and workshops, help detaining authorities and weapon bearers add to their knowledge of internationally recognized standards for the treatment and living conditions of detainees in their custody; offer training to detaining authorities to enable more effective management of facilities – of nutrition/food supply and vocational programmes, for instance (see below); urge AMISOM to foster, among its troops, compliance with its standard procedures for detention – particularly those pertaining to the principle of *non-refoulement* and the timely handover of detainees to the Somali authorities – and to inform the ICRC of all arrests
- ▶ offer detainees family-links services and, for foreign detainees, help to inform their consular offices; at their request, assist released foreign detainees in their repatriation
- ▶ through dialogue, help the authorities further their understanding of the ICRC's role and working procedures; seek to gain access to all detainees within the ICRC's purview

ASSISTANCE

Health

- ▶ help improve health services – in six prisons in particular (3,000 detainees) – by providing training, technical advice, assistance in repairing infrastructure, and medical supplies/equipment for authorities and staff of health facilities; for example: support prison staff in ensuring

that management and nursing protocols are carried out in line with national standards and in monitoring/managing TB cases, and encourage information sharing with other medical professionals and staff at other institutions/agencies concerned

- ▶ help detaining authorities tackle/prevent malnutrition, by:
 - in six prisons, monitoring detainees' nutrition and, where needed, providing supplementary food and drugs to treat severe cases and/or parasitic infections
 - in facilities suffering food shortages, supplying food for some 1,000 inmates for up to three months
 - providing staff training
- ▶ in case of a disease outbreak, provide technical/material assistance to treat affected detainees; help the prison authorities and the health ministry strengthen outbreak assessment procedures and early warning systems; conduct hygiene-promotion activities to reduce risks to public health (see below)

Water and habitat

- ▶ support detention authorities and staff in improving living conditions and reducing health risks in places of detention; specifically:
 - help them repair/construct water, sanitation and health infrastructure in up to six facilities (2,500 detainees)
 - distribute cleaning materials to up to 29 facilities (5,500 detainees)
 - conduct training sessions in hygiene promotion and vector control in up to nine facilities
 - equip/train prison maintenance teams, for instance in preventive maintenance and basic repairs
- ▶ in an emergency, deliver water rations for up to two weeks for some 1,500 detainees, and treat contaminated water-supply systems

Economic security

- ▶ in up to three places of detention, provide training, seed and tools for planting kitchen gardens, to enable detainees and prison guards to supplement their diet
- ▶ distribute hygiene kits, other essentials and educational/recreational items to some 5,000 inmates, and ad hoc Ramadan assistance to around 5,500 people
- ▶ offer vocational training and materials for 480 detainees to set up workshops – for masonry and tailoring, among others

WOUNDED AND SICK

Wounded/sick people seeking treatment must contend with uncertain security conditions, poverty and transport/access problems. Patients and medical staff/infrastructure are not excluded from attacks (see *Civilians*).

The quality and availability of health-care services remain poor after years of conflict/other violence. Hospitals outside Mogadishu often lack resources and access to international aid. Private health services, where available, are beyond most people's means.

Objective

The weapon-wounded and other trauma patients receive medical/surgical care of adequate standard.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

Medical care and Water and habitat

With the National Society:

- ▶ train and equip community and National Society volunteers to administer first aid, manage human remains and perform their duties in safety
- ▶ continue to help hospitals in Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu (Keysaney and Medina) to improve medical/surgical care for wounded/injured/sick people, including victims of sexual violence; to that end:
 - cover running costs and provide medical equipment/supplies – including support for the malnutrition treatment centres at the Baidoa and Kismayo hospitals (see *Civilians*), and for a fistula treatment programme at Keysaney
 - through coaching/training, expand staff skills and help strengthen administrators' capacity to manage the hospitals' daily functioning and human and financial resources
 - repair water, sanitation and energy-supply facilities, and train staff in their operation/maintenance
- ▶ in an emergency, support health facilities, by deploying an ICRC surgical team, for instance

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Besides dealing with the effects of armed conflict/other violence, the Somali authorities are also pursuing State-building efforts. The government has yet to incorporate IHL in domestic legislation.

Abuses by weapon bearers are widely reported. Somali armed forces have limited training in applying provisions of IHL, including in relation to detention, but are taking measures to improve the conduct of troops. AMISOM (which has military and police components) and other foreign forces have standard procedures for detention and other IHL-related policies, but knowledge of these policies needs to be bolstered among their troops.

Many weapon bearers are unaware of the National Society/ICRC's roles and work – this limits humanitarian access to people in need and puts humanitarian workers at risk.

Traditional/religious leaders, journalists, academics and the Somali community abroad play a crucial role in fostering respect for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

Objective

Political authorities, and armed/security forces and other weapon bearers, understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict or other violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media, traditional leaders and others capable of shaping public opinion help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among all parties concerned and in the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the Movement's work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ to foster respect for IHL and international human rights law, and acceptance for the National Society/ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action:

- maintain/pursue dialogue with authorities and weapon bearers from all sides, particularly on the importance of: ensuring unhindered access to basic services and humanitarian aid; developing and enforcing regulations for the conduct of hostilities and law enforcement, especially in connection with arrests/detention; the protection of civilians; and the prevention of sexual violence
- provide opportunities for training/further studies for: AMISOM and Somali armed forces, to facilitate incorporation of IHL in their training and operations; military/police instructors, in IHL/international human rights law; and custodial officers, particularly in internationally recognized standards for detention

With the National Society:

- ▶ to raise awareness of and support for IHL, humanitarian principles and the Movement's work: hold dissemination sessions/discussions for/with the authorities, traditional/religious/community leaders – heads of youth and women's groups, for instance – journalists, academics, local NGOs and the Somali community abroad; support their participation in IHL events; and publicize Movement activities through informational/reference materials and local/international media, including the ICRC's Somalia website and a radio programme

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Somali Red Crescent is active throughout the country, often in challenging circumstances. As the ICRC's main partner in the field, it plays a vital role in delivering emergency aid, providing health-care and family-links services, and promoting IHL and the Movement's work.

Objective

The National Society is firmly established as a neutral, impartial and independent provider of humanitarian services. It is able to carry out its core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

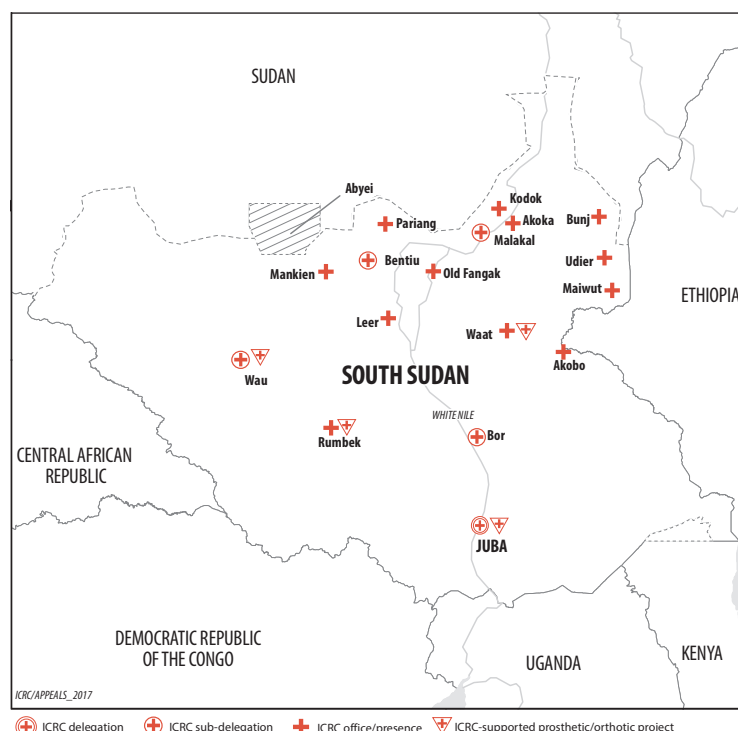
Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ work closely with the Somali Red Crescent, particularly in the areas of health care, economic security, family-links services and promotion of IHL and their respective roles; provide comprehensive support for implementing its activities and ensuring effective delivery of humanitarian services; specifically, help it to:
 - operate safely in sensitive environments, by incorporating the Safer Access Framework in its policies and programmes
 - strengthen its communication
 - streamline management of finances, human resources and logistics
 - cover operational expenses
- ▶ help strengthen cooperation/coordination among Movement partners – for instance, through working groups on financial matters, disaster management and health – while upholding the Fundamental Principles

SOUTH SUDAN

Present in Juba since 1980, the ICRC opened a delegation in newly independent South Sudan in mid-2011. It works to ensure that people affected by non-international and international armed conflicts are protected in accordance with IHL, have access to medical care, physical rehabilitation and safe water, receive emergency relief and livelihood support, and can restore contact with relatives. It visits detainees and seeks to increase knowledge of IHL among the authorities, armed forces and other weapon bearers. It works with and supports the South Sudan Red Cross.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	8,822
Assistance	104,530
Prevention	7,382
Cooperation with National Societies	4,787
General	475
TOTAL	125,996
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>7,690</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	166
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	799

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

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- The authorities and weapon bearers take steps to prevent abuses against people who are not, or are no longer, participating in hostilities, and facilitate humanitarian access to vulnerable communities.
- IDPs and residents, especially in areas accessible to few or no other organizations, meet their basic needs and reduce the risks to their health and safety, aided by donations of food and essentials items and repairs to water points.
- Households resume or improve food production and livelihoods after receiving seed, farming or fishing tools, and livestock health services. This helps them strengthen their food security and/or boost their incomes.
- Wounded, sick or disabled people obtain health services, including psychosocial support for victims of sexual violence, at clinics, hospitals and physical rehabilitation centres that the ICRC supports with supplies, advice and funds.
- Malnourished detainees receive therapeutic food donated by the ICRC and distributed by prison health staff. The penitentiary authorities take measures to boost the food supply in prisons, with a view to tackling malnutrition.
- People separated from their families, particularly in the immediate aftermath of clashes or other violence, restore contact with them through family-links services offered by the South Sudan Red Cross and the ICRC.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Food commodities	Beneficiaries	330,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	138,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	498,000
Services and training	Beneficiaries	380

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	390,000
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Health

Health centres supported	Structures	11
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Hospitals

Hospitals supported	Structures	4
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Water and habitat

Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	240
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Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	4
Patients receiving services	Patients	2,800

CONTEXT

The political and security situation in South Sudan remains tense despite the establishment, in April 2016, of a national unity government as part of the 2015 peace agreement between the parties to the non-international armed conflict that broke out in 2013. Clashes continue to take place between the government and the opposition, as they did in Juba in July 2016. Armed groups also continue to fight among themselves. These confrontations and other violence are sometimes fuelled by communal or ethnic tensions. Attacks against civilians, obstruction of medical care, and other unlawful conduct by weapon bearers from different sides continue to be reported.

Some 1.6 million people have reportedly been displaced as a result of conflict and other violence; over 800,000 are taking refuge in neighbouring countries. Thousands are staying at camps and at the “protection-of-civilians sites” of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS); tensions and clashes sometimes force people to flee these areas.

Many people are at risk or suffering from malnutrition and disease because of the unavailability or inaccessibility of basic commodities and essential services. The security situation has adversely affected the economy and people’s livelihoods.

Security and logistical constraints limit humanitarian agencies’ ability to assist vulnerable communities.

Tensions persist between South Sudan and Sudan, particularly over an unresolved border dispute.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Given the acute humanitarian needs in South Sudan, the ICRC will continue to implement a multidisciplinary response that combines emergency activities with efforts to help people strengthen their resilience to the effects of conflict and other violence. It will also continue to promote the protection afforded by IHL to people who are not, or are no longer, participating in hostilities.

The ICRC will adjust its activities and working methods as necessary to address security and logistical difficulties, so that it can respond to needs in a timely manner while also ensuring the safety of its staff. Having managed to expand its presence in the field in 2016, it will seek to preserve and increase its proximity to vulnerable people. It will continue to use its aircraft to transport staff and supplies, while also trying to increase delivery of aid by land. The South Sudan Red Cross, as the ICRC’s main partner, will receive support for developing its capacities.

With the National Society, the ICRC will focus on assisting communities that are accessible to few or no other organizations. It will help people meet their immediate needs by distributing food and essential household items. Water and sanitation facilities will be repaired or installed to help ensure people’s access to water and to mitigate health risks. Family-links services will be available for members of dispersed families to restore contact.

The ICRC will help thousands of households recover or maintain some degree of self-sufficiency. It will provide them with seed, fishing or farming tools, and livestock health services, to help them boost their food production or income. It will also organize discussions to encourage and help people to develop projects for preserving their livelihoods.

Efforts to increase access to health care for the wounded and the sick will continue. The ICRC will promote, among various audiences, measures to ensure protection for health personnel and medical infrastructure. It will train National Society personnel, and weapon bearers, in first aid and facilitate the referral and transport of casualties to hospitals. Material assistance, staff training and infrastructural improvements will help expand the capacities of health facilities in violence-affected areas. Such support will enable communities to obtain health services, including psychosocial care for victims of sexual violence. ICRC surgical teams will be assigned to more hospitals than in the past year; they will help doctors improve their skills and assist them in treating weapon-wounded people. The ICRC will continue to support physical rehabilitation centres in Juba, Rumbek and Wau, and help establish another centre.

Through confidential dialogue and written representations, the ICRC will remind all pertinent parties of their responsibilities under IHL and other applicable law to: respect and protect people who are not, or are no longer, participating in hostilities; address abuses against civilians; and facilitate safe access to medical and other aid. It will back these efforts with information sessions for communities and with training in IHL for weapon bearers.

The ICRC will also continue, through dialogue, to seek access to all detainees within its purview. It will visit people held by the authorities and armed groups, and those in UNMISS holding facilities, to monitor their treatment and living conditions. It will discuss its findings confidentially with the authorities concerned and help them maintain detention conditions that meet internationally recognized standards, by repairing infrastructure, training prison staff and donating therapeutic food and essential supplies.

The ICRC will coordinate its activities with those of Movement partners, UN agencies and other organizations – to maximize impact, identify unmet needs and avoid duplication.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Civilians report unlawful conduct by weapon bearers on all sides, including sexual violence and the recruitment of minors into fighting forces. Victims and other sick/wounded people are seldom able to obtain health care because attacks on medical workers and infrastructure have led to the closure of health facilities and the evacuation of health-care providers (see *Wounded and sick*). People separated from their families often lack the means to contact or rejoin their relatives.

Resources are stretched to the limit in remote areas, where displaced people are taking refuge. Many IDPs and residents cannot afford to buy food and other basic commodities. People risk being attacked when they travel long distances to obtain water or food. Lack of water and absence of sanitation facilities contribute to the spread of disease.

Some improvement in people’s harvests has been reported, but many households still struggle to resume or sustain food production or their livelihoods.

Objective

Civilians are respected by all parties to armed conflict or other violence, in accordance with IHL and other applicable

law. They meet their basic needs and can restore or sustain their livelihoods. Separated family members can keep in touch and are reunited where appropriate.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ through dialogue and written representations, remind the authorities and weapon bearers of their responsibilities under IHL and other applicable law to: respect people not or no longer participating in hostilities; prevent and address abuses against them and civilian property; and ensure unimpeded access for people to essential goods/services and humanitarian aid; raise awareness of these matters among community leaders and others with influence (see *Actors of influence*)
- ▶ draw attention to the protection afforded by IHL to people seeking or providing health care; work with the authorities and the National Society to develop measures for improving the safety of patients, medical workers and health facilities (see *Wounded and sick*)
- ▶ in cooperation with community members and with other humanitarian agencies, help victims of sexual violence and other unlawful conduct by referring them to suitable facilities or providing them with assistance (see below)

Restoring family links

- ▶ provide staff training and material assistance for the National Society to improve its family-links services

With the National Society:

- ▶ enable newly displaced persons and other vulnerable people, including unaccompanied/separated children, to restore contact with their relatives through family-links services; when appropriate, reunite members of dispersed families
- ▶ through tracing activities and dialogue with the pertinent parties, help families ascertain the whereabouts of relatives reportedly missing or detained

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ continue to work with National Society teams to strengthen their ability to implement emergency-response and resilience-building activities

With the National Society:

Economic security

- ▶ help IDPs and residents meet their immediate needs by distributing food rations, including nutritional supplements, to around 330,000 people (55,000 households), and household essentials to up to 138,000 people (23,000 households)
- ▶ to help communities strengthen their resilience to the consequences of conflict and other violence:
 - provide up to 28,000 households (168,000 people) with fishing kits that they can take with them if they have to flee for their safety
 - with the livestock and fisheries ministry, organize animal vaccination campaigns to help around 25,000 households (some 150,000 people in all) improve or maintain the health of their livestock; train and equip community-based animal health workers
 - distribute seed and farming tools to some 30,000 households (180,000 people), so that they can resume food production or increase it by some 25%

- facilitate group discussions for community members to develop projects for self-protection and/or preservation of livelihoods; support these projects with material donations and by other means

Water and habitat

- ▶ with local authorities and technicians, help ensure access to clean water for communities and mitigate health and security risks; more specifically:
 - repair and/or install water supply systems serving some 250,000 residents/IDPs in urban areas, and around 50,000 people in rural areas
 - provide training and material assistance for technicians and local authorities to operate and maintain these systems
- ▶ directly, or through technical support for the authorities, repair community infrastructure (e.g. irrigation facilities) serving around 20,000 people
- ▶ in case of emergency, install water or sanitation facilities, donate water-treatment chemicals and promote better sanitation practices, for the benefit of some 70,000 people
- ▶ repair facilities at ICRC-supported clinics (see below), to help ensure uninterrupted provision of care

Health

- ▶ provide up to 11 clinics with supplies, equipment and staff training, so that they can:
 - treat sick or injured people and refer patients for higher-level care
 - offer the necessary services, including psychosocial support, for victims of sexual violence
 - facilitate safe child deliveries and provide ante/post-natal care
 - mitigate disease risks among children via immunization
- ▶ through information campaigns, raise awareness of the consequences of sexual violence and of the services available to victims; help establish a community centre that offers counselling, recreational activities and skills training for victims of sexual violence
- ▶ during emergencies, donate medical materials to clinics, so that they can sustain their services

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People detained in relation to conflict/other violence are held in facilities run by the interior ministry, the military or the national security ministry. Some people are being held by armed groups. Persons who allegedly endanger the safety of IDPs at “protection-of-civilians sites” are in UNMISS holding facilities; some are handed over to the South Sudanese authorities.

Malnutrition, owing to food shortages, has been reported in prisons. The penitentiary authorities’ means to provide detainees with health services and to address malnutrition and other systemic concerns are limited.

Sudanese soldiers are sometimes captured during hostilities between South Sudan and Sudan.

Objective

Detainees and POWs are afforded treatment and living conditions that comply with IHL, where applicable, and with internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ through dialogue with the authorities and weapon bearers, seek to gain access to all detainees within the ICRC's purview; in particular:
 - request information on the whereabouts of people allegedly captured or detained
 - explain the ICRC's mandate and working methods
 - discuss with legislative officials an agreement on comprehensive access for the ICRC to detainees
 - remind the authorities of their responsibilities under the Third Geneva Convention to notify the ICRC of all newly captured POWs and to allow it to visit them in accordance with its standard procedures
- ▶ through visits carried out according to standard ICRC procedures, monitor the treatment and living conditions of detainees in government-run facilities, people held by armed groups and people in UNMISS's custody; pay particular attention to the mentally ill and to other detainees with specific needs; share findings and recommendations confidentially with the pertinent parties
- ▶ help detainees contact their families through family-links services
- ▶ with the agreement of all parties concerned, act as a neutral intermediary in the handover or exchange of released detainees; check on the welfare of people handed over by UNMISS to the national authorities; remind detaining authorities to respect the principle of *non-refoulement*
- ▶ provide the authorities at one prison with advice and the material means to improve data management, to enable more effective follow-up of detainees' cases

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ to help the authorities ensure that detainees' living conditions meet internationally recognized standards:
 - train health staff and provide them with materials to carry out medical screenings – to identify malnourished detainees, for example – and make referrals
 - in up to six prisons with high rates of malnutrition: donate therapeutic food for malnourished detainees; provide enough food for up to 2,000 detainees; and train staff in food-supply management
 - encourage and help the authorities to develop long-term solutions for food shortages and other systemic issues
 - repair prison facilities for the benefit of up to 2,000 detainees, and distribute hygiene items and other essential supplies to some 5,000 detainees; through information sessions, promote better sanitation practices among detainees and prison staff
 - donate medicines and other supplies during disease outbreaks or other emergencies

WOUNDED AND SICK

Wounded, sick, or disabled people face obstacles to obtaining treatment: ethnic tensions and the dangers and costs associated with travelling long distances and crossing front lines, for example. The functioning of hospitals and physical rehabilitation centres is hindered by damaged or inadequate facilities and shortages of supplies, equipment and trained staff.

Attacks on health personnel and facilities have reduced people's meagre access to medical services even further; several hospitals have had to halt their operations.

Objective

Weapon-wounded or sick patients receive appropriate treatment. People with physical disabilities have access to good-quality prostheses/orthoses and physiotherapy.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

Medical care and Water and habitat

With the National Society:

- ▶ through dialogue and information sessions, urge the authorities, weapon bearers, medical workers and community members to ensure the safety of people seeking or providing medical treatment; in particular:
 - raise awareness of measures to improve protection for patients and health workers/facilities; help implement these measures by, for example, repairing facilities
 - promote respect for medical ethics, particularly the impartial provision of health care
- ▶ to enable wounded or sick people to receive emergency care:
 - facilitate, through dialogue with all parties concerned, the prompt referral and transfer of patients to hospitals
 - provide volunteers/staff of the National Society, military personnel and members of armed groups with first-aid training and materials; train doctors in weapon-wound surgery
 - reinforce surgical services at four hospitals that receive influxes of wounded people (see below)
- ▶ provide comprehensive assistance for up to four hospitals to offer good-quality surgical and medical support services and for two of them to maintain paediatric and obstetric/gynaecological services; in particular:
 - offer training and on-site assistance by assigning one surgical team to each hospital
 - donate supplies, equipment, and fuel for generators, and food for destitute patients and their caretakers
 - repair water, sanitation, and electrical supply infrastructure
 - through training and material assistance, help the hospitals' staff build their capacities in infection control, maintenance and human resources/financial management
- ▶ during emergencies, support health facilities with medical supplies and/or a surgical team

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ to help around 2,800 disabled people obtain good-quality services:
 - back the authorities' efforts to improve the management of the physical rehabilitation centres in Juba, Rumbek and Wau, by providing funds, technical advice, training and materials/equipment; help establish up to one more centre
 - refer patients from ICRC-supported health facilities to the centres mentioned above; cover transportation, food and/or accommodation costs for destitute patients
- ▶ support the sustainability of physical rehabilitation services by giving the authorities technical advice for

establishing a national oversight board, and covering the tuition of students pursuing professional courses abroad

- ▶ facilitate the social or economic reintegration of disabled people through material assistance and funding for local NGOs that offer vocational training, income-generating opportunities or sports programmes for them

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Members of fighting forces – soldiers, militia personnel, minors and people allegedly recruited against their will – lack awareness of IHL and other applicable rules. Attacks and other abuses against civilians are reported.

Often, medical personnel and aid workers can carry out their work only if parties to the conflict facilitate safe access for them. Humanitarian access is also dependent on acceptance among local communities. Community and religious leaders and the media can influence public opinion.

The operations of peacekeeping forces – the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei and UNMISS – continue. The African Union Regional Task Force is active in Western Equatoria, to fulfil its mandate to suppress the activities of the Lord's Resistance Army.

Objective

The authorities and all weapon bearers understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other violence; and they incorporate them in their decision-making. Community leaders and journalists help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among all those involved in armed conflict and other violence and in the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ through funding, training and material assistance, help the National Society strengthen its ability to promote IHL and the Movement's work among various audiences

With the National Society:

- ▶ to help ensure that people affected by conflict and other violence, including the weapon-wounded and people at risk from sexual violence, are protected and receive medical care and humanitarian assistance:
 - during meetings, dissemination sessions and first-aid courses, remind the authorities, military officials, police personnel, international troops and other weapon bearers of their responsibilities under IHL and other applicable rules, including those protecting the red cross and red crescent emblems; seek to increase acceptance among them for the ICRC's mandate and

working methods; and encourage them to facilitate the ICRC's access in the field

- broaden awareness of IHL and humanitarian issues, including those covered by the Health Care in Danger project, and foster support for Movement activities through information sessions for traditional and religious leaders, discussions with beneficiary communities, radio spots, press releases/conferences and meetings with members of the diplomatic community
- ▶ through train-the-trainer sessions and briefings for weapon bearers, and by sponsoring the participation of senior military officers in advanced workshops abroad:
 - urge commanders on both sides to implement disciplinary measures to address and prevent IHL violations, and to improve their troops' conduct
 - help the military incorporate provisions of IHL and other applicable norms – including those governing the conduct of hostilities and the treatment of detainees – in their decision-making and operations
- ▶ through meetings and seminars, help the national authorities acquire a better grasp of their role in implementing IHL domestically
- ▶ build interest in IHL among academics through workshops and competitions

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The South Sudan Red Cross is often the first responder during emergencies. However, its capacities are limited, partly owing to its personnel being displaced or otherwise affected by armed conflict.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action. It is able to provide emergency assistance during armed conflict and other violence. It is effective in restoring family links and promoting the Movement. The activities of all Movement components are coordinated.

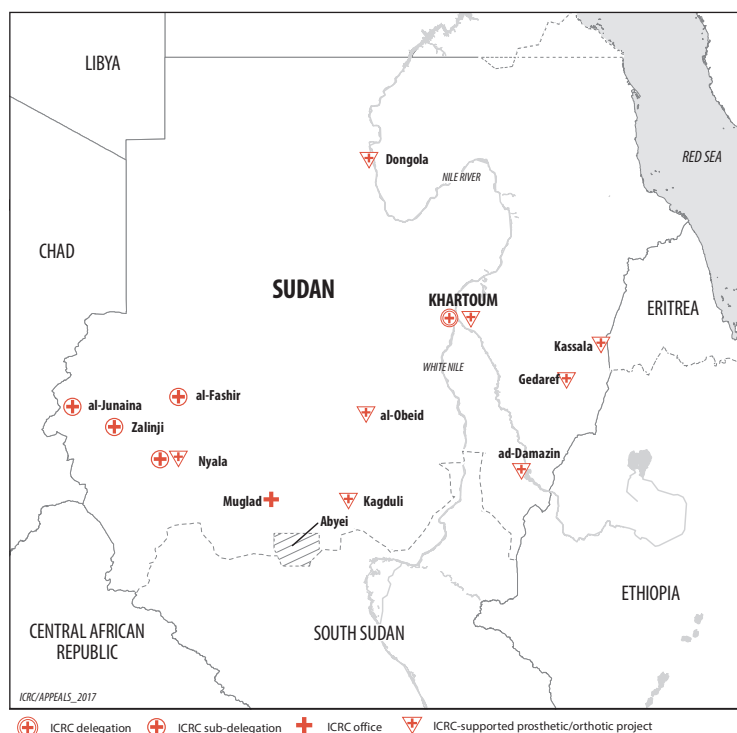
Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ to enable it to do its work effectively and to strengthen the ICRC's partnership with it, provide the National Society with staff training and material, logistical and financial support for organizational development and for increasing its capacity to respond to emergencies, restore family links, promote IHL and the Movement, and apply the Safer Access Framework
- ▶ help reinforce the Movement's response, and strengthen coordination among Movement partners, through periodic meetings and other means

SUDAN

The ICRC has been present in Sudan since 1978 to address the consequences of non-international and international armed conflicts. While pursuing dialogue with the authorities on gaining direct access to conflict-affected people, it focuses on activities aiming to: promote respect for IHL; help disabled people obtain rehabilitative services; re-establish links between separated family members; and seek information on the fate of persons allegedly detained in relation to the conflicts. The ICRC works with and supports the Sudanese Red Crescent Society.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,176
Assistance	3,244
Prevention	2,500
Cooperation with National Societies	1,783
General	97
TOTAL	9,801
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>598</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	12
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	151

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

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ The authorities facilitate independent and direct access for the ICRC to vulnerable communities, enabling the organization to implement assistance and other activities that match the scale of humanitarian needs in the country.
- ▶ People with physical disabilities receive rehabilitative services at State-run centres that the ICRC provides with various forms of support. The most vulnerable patients receive financial assistance for their travel and other expenses.
- ▶ After reviewing existing agreements, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society and the ICRC draft a new partnership framework agreement that clarifies their roles and responsibilities in addressing humanitarian needs.
- ▶ Military officers and police personnel learn more about IHL and other legal norms applicable to their duties, through briefings and courses organized by the ICRC in Sudan and abroad.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

WOUNDED AND SICK

Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	10
Patients receiving services	Patients	3,000

CONTEXT

The armed conflicts between government troops and armed groups in Darfur and in Blue Nile and South Kordofan continue. Clashes, particularly in the Jebel Marra area, have reportedly resulted in the displacement of people, who mostly sought refuge in Central, North and South Darfur. Communal violence persists in other parts of Sudan.

Relations between South Sudan and Sudan remain fragile, mainly owing to an unresolved border dispute. The presence of hundreds of thousands of people who have fled armed conflict in South Sudan strains the meagre resources of host communities in Sudan.

International organizations have limited access to conflict-affected people in large parts of Darfur, and in Blue Nile and South Kordofan, and to newly arrived refugees in areas bordering South Sudan. Humanitarian aid is usually channelled through the Sudanese authorities, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society and/or local NGOs, in compliance with government directives.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC will maintain its efforts to build acceptance for its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action in Sudan, with a view to gaining independent and direct access to people affected by past and current conflict and other violence in the country. It will also continue to undertake the limited range of humanitarian activities it is able to carry out.

The ICRC's operations in Sudan were suspended from February to September 2014, in accordance with a government directive. The organization took up some of its work again after it signed a headquarters agreement with the government in August 2014 and an agreement with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in November 2014. Based on these agreements, the ICRC signed framework agreements with federal ministries in 2015. However, despite these developments, and despite the periodic meetings between Sudanese authorities and ICRC officials, including the organization's president, the ICRC has been unable to carry out activities that match the scale of humanitarian needs in Sudan. Thus, in 2017, the organization will work to foster better understanding of its humanitarian action, through more discussions with Sudanese authorities and other influential parties. During bilateral meetings and other events, it will explain its working procedures and seek to clarify and finalize the practical arrangements necessary for it to be able to implement assistance and other activities in the field.

In the meantime, the ICRC will continue to help address the needs of vulnerable people through the activities it is able to carry out. Its partnership with the National Authority for Prosthetics and Orthotics (NAPO), to make physical rehabilitation services accessible to disabled people, will continue. As in the past, NAPO will be given materials, technical guidance and funds for running its physical rehabilitation centres, shoring up its capacities and maintaining good-quality services in the long term. Similar support will be given to a Khartoum-based NGO that offers rehabilitative services to children with physical disabilities.

The ICRC will extend family-links services to members of dispersed families, so that they can restore contact or, when appropriate, be reunited.

The ICRC will provide the Sudanese Red Crescent with training and technical, material and financial support for improving its family-links services, emergency response, and other capacities. It will seek, through regular meetings, to broaden the scope of its operational partnership with the Sudanese Red Crescent; it will also review its existing agreements with the National Society. It will work with the National Society to draft a new partnership framework agreement that clarifies roles, objectives and responsibilities.

To foster awareness of and support for its activities in Sudan and elsewhere, the ICRC will organize briefings, workshops and other events for political and judicial authorities and representatives of armed groups, and for community and religious leaders, academics and other members of civil society. It will seek to promote respect for IHL and other applicable law through training courses for military, police and security personnel. The ICRC will continue, whenever possible, to monitor the situation in conflict-affected areas and document allegations of abuse reported to it. It will take every opportunity to discuss these allegations and other issues of humanitarian concern with the pertinent parties. The ICRC will also strive to gain access to people held in relation to armed conflict and other situations of violence, in order to monitor their treatment and living conditions.

Public-communication efforts will be carried out with the National Society, and contact with members of the media intensified, to help increase support for the Movement.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Civilians are reported to be the object of direct attacks and other unlawful practices allegedly perpetrated by parties involved in the armed conflicts and other situations of violence in Sudan. People also face difficulties brought about by insufficient resources and inadequate infrastructure and essential services.

Thousands of families have been torn apart by conflicts and other violence in Sudan and abroad. Sudan hosts refugees who have fled the violence in neighbouring countries.

Humanitarian activities to address the needs of people affected by conflict and other violence are closely regulated by the Sudanese authorities.

Objective

Civilians are respected, in accordance with IHL and other applicable law, by all parties involved in armed conflict and other situations of violence. Members of families dispersed by conflict or other violence can keep in touch, and ascertain the whereabouts of missing relatives. Where appropriate, unaccompanied children and other vulnerable people are reunited with their families.

Plan of action and indicators

- continue to discuss with the Sudanese authorities the arrangements necessary to facilitate independent and direct access to vulnerable communities and operationalize the ICRC's agreements with the government, the HAC and federal ministries (see *Humanitarian response*), so that the ICRC can carry out humanitarian activities that match the scale of needs in Sudan; engage other influential

parties in dialogue to increase acceptance for the ICRC's mandate and work (see *Actors of influence*)

PROTECTION

- ▶ whenever possible, monitor the situation of people affected by conflict and other violence, and pay particular attention to abuses allegedly committed against them; pursue dialogue on humanitarian issues and respect for IHL with Sudanese authorities and armed groups (see *Actors of influence*)

Restoring family links

- ▶ help the Sudanese Red Crescent improve its family-links services, through training and technical, material and financial support, particularly for conducting needs assessments and managing data
- ▶ in cooperation with pertinent agencies, help vulnerable people – particularly IDPs, families with relatives detained abroad, refugees, unaccompanied minors, and children formerly associated with armed groups – restore contact with their relatives through short oral messages, RCMs and other family-links services; where appropriate, reunite unaccompanied minors with their families and organize follow-up visits

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People have reportedly been detained by the Sudanese police and security forces or by the military in relation to the armed conflicts and other situations of violence in the country. Civilians and members of government forces are allegedly being held by armed groups in Darfur and in Blue Nile and South Kordofan.

Sudanese and South Sudanese soldiers are sometimes captured during hostilities between the two countries.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that comply with IHL and/or other internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ pursue dialogue with Sudanese authorities and armed groups, aimed at gaining access to all detainees within the ICRC's purview; in particular, explain the humanitarian nature of the ICRC's activities for people deprived of their freedom
- ▶ request pertinent parties to provide any information they might have on the whereabouts of people allegedly detained or captured; offer family-links services to detainees to help them contact their families
- ▶ at the request of all parties concerned and in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, act as a neutral intermediary in the repatriation or handover of detainees or POWs; urge the pertinent parties to respect the principle of *non-refoulement*
- ▶ provide released detainees with ad hoc financial or material assistance for their journey home

WOUNDED AND SICK

Many people in Sudan have physical disabilities caused by armed conflict or other situations of violence. They are often

unable to avail themselves of physical rehabilitation services, because of poverty and/or the scarcity of means of transport.

The NAPO is expanding its capacities – for example, by building new physical rehabilitation centres – in order to meet the demand for rehabilitative services. It requires more trained personnel, but there are only a few qualified prosthetic or orthotic professionals in the country.

The Cheshire Home, an NGO based in Khartoum, provides physiotherapy and mobility devices to physically disabled children.

Objective

People with physical disabilities have access to good-quality prostheses and/or orthoses, and physiotherapy.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ to help ensure that people with physical disabilities can avail themselves of the necessary services:
 - provide NAPO with materials, equipment, technical advice and staff training so that it can treat up to 2,700 people at its physical rehabilitation centres, especially the ones in al-Obeid, Khartoum and Nyala
 - supply materials and equipment to Cheshire Home, to help them treat up to 300 children with physical disabilities
 - cover the transport, food and accommodation costs of up to 200 people from Darfur and West Kordofan, so that they can obtain services at the NAPO-run centre in Nyala
 - provide patients and their caretakers with manuals on the maintenance of assistive devices
- ▶ to help NAPO increase its capacities and maintain good-quality services in the long term:
 - provide technical and financial assistance for expanding its managerial capabilities, drafting and implementing standard operating procedures and improving coordination among its centres
 - help expand the pool of well-trained professionals, including instructors, via partnerships with NAPO and local universities
 - cover tuition and other expenses for up to three NAPO staff members, so that they can continue their studies abroad
 - mobilize support from other organizations for the national physical rehabilitation sector
- ▶ encourage and support local efforts to promote the social inclusion of people with disabilities; for example, provide livelihood support to up to 60 people with disabilities and donate sport wheelchairs to a local organization

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), including the air force, and the Central Reserve Police are engaged in military operations against armed groups (see *Context*). Sudan has deployed forces in support of a Saudi-led military coalition in Yemen.

Sudan is party to most IHL treaties, but full incorporation of their provisions in domestic legislation has been delayed by other priorities. The national IHL committee has expressed interest in facilitating ratification of the country's existing commitments and/or accession to additional treaties.

Journalists, academics and community and religious leaders have some influence over public opinion; they can help promote respect for IHL and foster support for the Movement's work.

Objective

National authorities and all weapon bearers understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and other situations of violence; they incorporate these in their decision-making processes. Community leaders, academics, journalists and other influential people help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among all those involved in the conflict/other violence and in the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the Movement's work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ to build acceptance for the ICRC's activities and working methods, and to raise awareness of IHL among Sudanese authorities, armed groups, influential members of civil society and the general public:
 - continue to engage political and judicial authorities, representatives of armed groups, community and religious leaders, and members of the diplomatic community in dialogue on: the neutral, impartial and independent nature of the ICRC's work; the need for humanitarian access to people affected by conflict and other violence, including detainees; and the pressing concerns of these people (see *Civilians and People deprived of their freedom*)
 - reinforce dialogue with influential groups by conducting dissemination sessions and producing reports and informational materials on the topics mentioned above
 - encourage journalists, through round-tables, workshops and press releases, to report on humanitarian issues – those covered by the Health Care in Danger project, for example – and on the ICRC's activities in Sudan and elsewhere
 - stimulate interest in IHL among university lecturers and students by organizing briefings and other events
- ▶ to foster respect for people who are not, or are no longer, involved in the fighting:
 - during meetings and round-tables, remind the authorities, government forces and armed groups of

their responsibilities under IHL and other applicable law, especially those provisions governing the conduct of hostilities and the treatment of detainees

- conduct basic IHL courses and train-the-trainer sessions for military, police and security personnel; support the participation of senior SAF officials in advanced IHL courses abroad
- pursue discussions with the national IHL committee on the domestic implementation of IHL; help government officials and university lecturers attend IHL-themed courses, so that they can later provide technical advice to the national IHL committee
- ▶ provide the Sudanese Red Crescent with technical, material and financial support for building its capacity to raise awareness of IHL, promote protection for the red cross and red crescent emblems, and foster support for the Movement

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Sudanese Red Crescent is the largest humanitarian organization in the country. Movement components present in Sudan discuss and coordinate their activities through meetings.

Objective

The Sudanese Red Crescent carries out, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles, effective activities for people affected by armed conflict or other violence. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ continue to work to broaden the scope of cooperation with the National Society; in particular:
 - help it to enhance its emergency response and incorporate elements of the Safer Access Framework in its programmes, through training, advice and financial and logistical support
 - encourage and support the National Society to strengthen its legal base, for example, by reviewing its statutes
 - jointly review existing agreements with it, with a view to developing a new partnership framework agreement that clarifies roles and responsibilities
- ▶ help facilitate coordination within the Movement by engaging with the National Society and other partners through periodic meetings and other means; in particular, exchange information with them on the needs of people affected by conflict and other violence

UGANDA

The ICRC has been present in Uganda since 1979. Given the progress towards peace in the north of the country, ICRC assistance activities have been adapted to decreasing humanitarian needs. 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. Whenever possible, the ICRC supports the Uganda Red Cross Society in its efforts to improve its capacities.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,904
Assistance	-
Prevention	720
Cooperation with National Societies	713
General	62
TOTAL	4,399
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	268

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	10
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	43

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Refugees and asylum seekers reconnect with their families through family-links services. The needs of unaccompanied minors are monitored and, if it is in their best interest, these minors are reunited with their families.
- ▶ Detaining authorities work to ease conditions at places of detention, notably by expediting the processing of detainees' cases to reduce congestion and facilitating access to medical and legal aid, with ICRC support.
- ▶ The families of missing persons jump-start their livelihoods with ICRC assistance in the form of agricultural inputs and training and support for forming their own savings and loan associations.
- ▶ Military and police personnel, including those deployed abroad, take steps to ensure respect for civilians during their operations, after attending courses on IHL and applicable norms on policing, arrest and detention.
- ▶ The Uganda Red Cross Society improves its organizational capacities, notably in fiscal management, with technical and financial support from the ICRC; it responds to violent situations and other emergencies with ad hoc ICRC aid.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	5,000
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CONTEXT

Sporadic incidents of violence, notably in relation to the general elections held in February, persist. These include political demonstrations, communal clashes in the western part of the country, and attacks on police stations and military detachments. Such incidents often result in casualties, arrests, displacement and damage to public property.

Uganda remains host to thousands of refugees who had fled armed conflict and other situations of violence in neighbouring countries, mainly Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan. Their presence significantly strains the country's resources.

Hundreds of families remain without news of their relatives who went missing in connection with the 1986–2006 non-international armed conflict in northern Uganda.

The Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) contributes troops to the African Union Mission in Somalia and to military operations against the Lord's Resistance Army in the Central African Republic.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will continue to encourage and support efforts by local authorities to ensure humane treatment of civilians, particularly during law enforcement operations, and people deprived of their freedom.

The ICRC will sustain efforts to remind the authorities and weapon bearers to respect and protect civilians, for example during law enforcement operations in response to demonstrations and communal tensions. It will help the UPDF and the Uganda Police Force (UPF) to conduct dissemination sessions on IHL and international human rights law for their personnel, including those about to be deployed on missions abroad. The UPDF will also receive support to further incorporate IHL and international human rights law in its doctrine, training and operations.

Family members separated by conflict or other violence will be able to restore contact with relatives through Movement family-links services. The families of missing persons will be helped to meet their psychosocial needs, through peer-support sessions with community members trained by the ICRC; some of them will benefit from livelihood assistance, through agricultural inputs and training and support in forming their own savings and loan associations. The ICRC will urge the authorities, during discussions with them, to adopt suitable legislative and administrative measures for these families, such as the creation of a national registry of missing persons.

The ICRC will continue to seek access to all detainees within its purview, and to remind the authorities concerned of the need to hold people in officially recognized places of detention, in accordance with domestic and international law. Authorities will also be urged to respect detainees' judicial guarantees, for example by facilitating their access to legal aid; paralegal training for prison personnel will help ensure that these guarantees are met. Visits to detainees will be conducted in accordance with standard ICRC procedures and, on this basis, the ICRC will provide the authorities with confidential feedback and recommendations on issues of concern, such as overcrowding in prisons. In particular, the authorities will be given advice on managing detainees' case files more efficiently to expedite the processing of these

cases and thereby contribute to reducing prison congestion. During meetings with them, the ICRC will urge prison and health authorities to coordinate in providing medical services to inmates. It will also help inmates restore and/or maintain contact with their families through RCMs, phone calls and family visits. In police-run places of detention, structural improvements and distributions of hygiene and recreational items will be carried out when necessary.

Together with the national IHL committee, the ICRC will continue to urge the authorities to ratify IHL treaties, including the Arms Trade Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. The ICRC will be in contact with government, religious and community leaders regularly, to help build understanding of humanitarian issues and to raise support for the Movement and its work; it will also undertake various public communication efforts and organize events for academics and journalists.

The ICRC's operational partnership with the Uganda Red Cross Society was again put on hold in 2016, as the latter continued to face challenges in meeting requirements for ensuring financial accountability; the partnership was first suspended in 2014, but gradually resumed in the last quarter of 2015. Nevertheless, the ICRC will continue to support the National Society in building its organizational capacities, particularly in financial management, with a view to fully resuming cooperation in responding to emergencies and restoring family links. It will also back some of the National Society's communication activities, notably to raise public awareness of and acceptance for its work. The ICRC will coordinate its activities with those of Movement partners, UN agencies and other humanitarian actors in areas of common interest, in order to maximize impact, identify unmet needs and avoid duplication.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Violent incidents, such as communal tensions in Western Uganda, result in casualties and displacement; civilians report abuses, such as sexual violence, linked to these incidents. Often, military forces jointly operate with the police to respond to demonstrations and other potentially violent situations.

Asylum seekers and refugees, particularly children, need help to establish or maintain contact with their families; a few of them also request protection after allegedly receiving threats.

Children formerly associated with armed groups have specific vulnerabilities, particularly with regard to their security and their social reintegration.

People whose relatives went missing in relation to past conflicts struggle to cope not only with their loss, but also with the ensuing economic difficulties. Government authorities lack the technical capacity and the resources to address the issue of missing persons and their families' concerns, and to manage human remains in a way that allows for future identification.

Objective

Civilians, including refugees and asylum seekers, are respected and protected in accordance with IHL and other relevant provisions of international law and international

law enforcement standards. Separated family members, particularly children, establish and/or maintain contact and are reunited when appropriate. The families of missing persons receive support.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ urge the authorities, weapon bearers and communities – through oral and written representations, and dissemination sessions on IHL and other relevant norms (see *Actors of influence*) – to respect and protect asylum seekers, refugees and all other civilians affected by armed conflict or other violence, including sexual violence; remind the actors concerned of the importance of complying with international policing standards, especially during demonstrations and communal clashes

Restoring family links

- ▶ work towards the gradual resumption of joint family-links activities with the Uganda Red Cross Society (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*)
- ▶ help families of missing persons in northern Uganda deal with their situation, through:
 - peer-support sessions facilitated by ICRC-trained community members; referrals of those needing mental-health or other care to partner agencies; assistance in organizing commemorative ceremonies, if requested
 - support for up to 500 families to form their own savings and loan associations or to resume or jump-start their livelihoods with agricultural inputs and training
 - ad hoc material assistance for the most vulnerable families
- ▶ urge authorities to put in place appropriate legislative and administrative measures to respond to the needs of the families of missing persons; continue discussions with them about establishing a national registry of missing persons
- ▶ help the authorities and the National Society build up their capacities in managing human remains by sponsoring their participation in training sessions in Uganda and elsewhere

With the National Society:

- ▶ enable separated relatives, including refugees and asylum seekers, to restore and/or maintain contact through Movement family-links services, such as RCMs and phone calls
- ▶ register unaccompanied minors, including refugees and those formerly associated with armed groups, in order to monitor their situation and to coordinate coverage of their needs with the other actors concerned; explore if reuniting them with their families is possible and in their best interest and, if so, facilitate their reunification

ASSISTANCE

With the National Society:

- ▶ during emergencies, help ensure access to water and sanitation systems of up to 5,000 people living in violence-affected communities, for example by providing water directly and repairing or installing facilities

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People detained in Uganda include those held in connection with “terrorism”, suspected links to armed groups, communal clashes, demonstrations or disarmament operations; at times, detainees are held at police-run facilities, which are designed only for short-term detention.

The slow processing of their cases often results in detainees being held beyond the limits set by domestic law. This contributes to overcrowding, which strains government resources and often leads to poor sanitation and inadequate medical services at places of detention. Overcrowding also exposes inmates to risks of sexual violence.

Mainly because of a lack of money, detainees are often unable to receive visits from relatives or pay for their transport home upon release.

Objective

All detainees are accorded treatment and living conditions that comply with domestic law and internationally recognized standards, and their judicial guarantees are respected.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ visit detainees – including people at police-run facilities – in accordance with standard ICRC procedures; on the basis of these visits, provide the authorities with confidential feedback and recommendations on issues of concern, such as overcrowding and sexual violence
- ▶ through dialogue and dissemination sessions, remind prison and police authorities of the need to:
 - hold detainees in officially recognized places of detention
 - observe internationally recognized standards for the treatment of detainees and uphold their judicial guarantees – such as access to legal aid and, for foreign detainees, the principle of *non-refoulement*
 - enable detainees to inform their families of their arrest, detention and/or transfer
- ▶ help prison personnel strengthen their ability to ensure respect for judicial guarantees by giving them paralegal training
- ▶ assist detaining authorities in their efforts to reduce overcrowding, particularly by helping them to improve their information management system, with a view to expediting the processing of detainees’ cases
- ▶ organize meetings to facilitate coordination between prison and health authorities to help ensure detainees’ access to appropriate medical care within places of detention or, if necessary, through referrals to specialists
- ▶ enable inmates to restore or maintain contact with relatives through phone calls and RCMs; where appropriate, facilitate family visits – for instance, by covering transport costs
- ▶ help released detainees return home by covering their expenses; refer these detainees to organizations that can assist in their social reintegration

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ supplement, on an ad hoc basis, the authorities’ efforts to enhance detainees’ well-being – through structural repairs in police stations and distributions of hygiene and recreational items

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The UPDF can help promote respect for IHL among its troops, including those deployed abroad, and facilitate access to victims of conflict/other violence. IHL is well integrated in the UPDF's training programme, but not as much in its operational planning.

Military forces are often deployed with the police to respond to violent incidents in Uganda.

Uganda has acceded to many IHL treaties, but most have not been implemented through domestic legislation. The national IHL committee plays a significant role in promoting the passage and implementation of IHL-related bills.

Politicians, journalists and religious leaders exercise influence in Ugandan society, but not all are familiar with IHL and the Movement. Some universities offer IHL courses.

Objective

The authorities, security forces and other weapon bearers understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and other violence, and incorporate these in their operational planning and decision-making. The media, religious and community leaders, and academics help foster awareness of IHL and humanitarian issues among all parties concerned and the general public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and key messages and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ foster compliance with IHL and other applicable norms among the military and police and urge them to facilitate access by the National Society and the ICRC to violence-affected people by:
 - supporting them in conducting basic courses or briefings on IHL or international human rights law for UPDF and UPF personnel, including those bound for missions abroad, with an emphasis on ensuring the safe delivery of health-care services
 - introducing, with the National Society, humanitarian principles and the Movement's work at first-aid training sessions for UPDF and UPF personnel, particularly in violence-prone areas
- ▶ support the authorities' efforts to incorporate provisions of IHL and international human rights law – including those linked to the use of force in law enforcement operations, arrest and detention, and the prevention of sexual violence – in the doctrine, training and operations of government forces, by:
 - conducting seminars for UPDF legal advisers
 - sponsoring the participation of high-ranking officers in advanced courses abroad
 - distributing relevant publications to UPDF and UPF personnel and printing the UPDF's code of conduct
- ▶ continue supporting national authorities in ratifying or acceding to and implementing IHL treaties – particularly the Arms Trade Treaty and the Convention on Cluster

Munitions – including by sponsoring their participation in international events, such as a meeting of national IHL committees and a course in IHL for policy-makers

- ▶ help boost IHL instruction at universities by supporting the participation of students and teachers in courses and competitions on IHL, and of Muslim scholars in a seminar on Islamic law and IHL

With the National Society:

- ▶ raise awareness of and support for IHL, humanitarian principles and the work of the National Society and the ICRC among the general public, through:
 - discussions with traditional, religious and civil society leaders
 - radio spots and printed materials
 - ad hoc field visits and other interaction with journalists to encourage accurate reporting on humanitarian issues

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The ICRC put on hold its operational partnership with the Uganda Red Cross Society in 2016, as the latter continued to face challenges in ensuring its financial accountability (see *Humanitarian response*). Nevertheless, the National Society continues to receive ICRC support for strengthening its governance and integrity, and for promoting its role and activities among the public. It continues to respond to outbreaks of violence and other emergencies, such as those in relation to the elections (see *Context*).

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action. It is able to carry out its core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

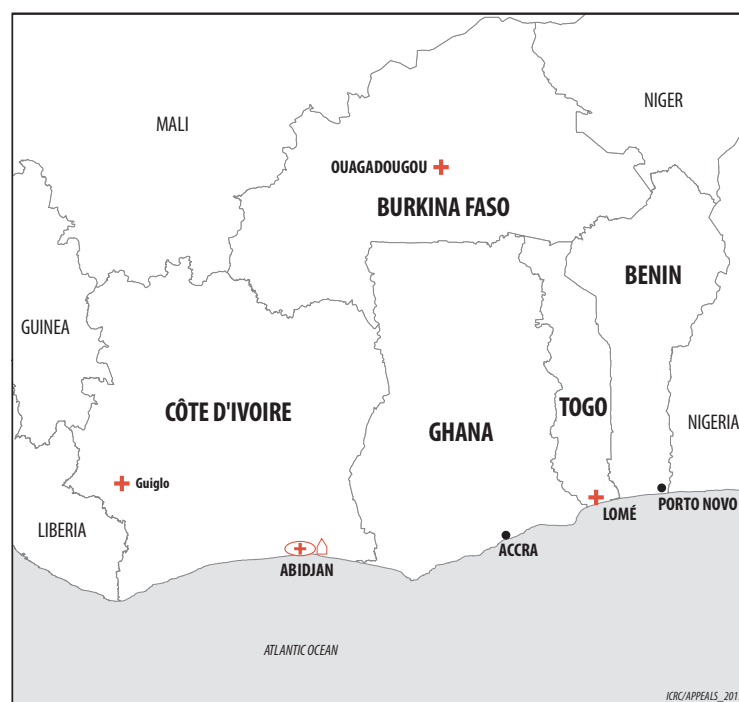
COOPERATION

- ▶ work towards resuming joint activities with the National Society by reviewing the terms of the partnership in light of the latter's existing capacities and the challenges it encountered, and advising it in conducting its activities with financial integrity
- ▶ through workshops, help the National Society to administer first aid and deliver relief and other assistance during emergencies, particularly in violence-prone areas, in accordance with the Safer Access Framework
- ▶ back the National Society's efforts to promote its role and activities, through ad hoc technical and financial support for its first-aid training programmes and awareness-raising initiatives
- ▶ to help the National Society stay abreast of relevant developments in international law, sponsor the participation of its legal adviser in a meeting of National Society legal advisers in Switzerland
- ▶ at bilateral talks or coordination meetings, urge other Movement components to increase support for the National Society

ABIDJAN (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo

In the countries covered by the delegation, established in 1992, the ICRC supports the authorities in implementing IHL, encourages the armed/security forces to respect that law and visits detainees, working with the authorities to improve conditions of detention. It works with and supports the development of the region's National Societies. The delegation focuses on responding to the protection and assistance needs of people, including refugees, affected by armed conflicts and other situations of violence in the greater region.



ICRC regional delegation ICRC office/presence ICRC regional logistics centre

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,574
Assistance	4,215
Prevention	2,180
Cooperation with National Societies	1,771
General	134
TOTAL	10,876
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>664</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	33
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	179

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ People held for security reasons are treated in accordance with applicable norms; the ICRC monitors their well-being and shares confidential feedback with the authorities, particularly on respect for detainees' judicial guarantees.
- ▶ The penitentiary authorities in Côte d'Ivoire draw on the ICRC's technical expertise to strengthen their ability to manage prisons independently, as the ICRC reduces its direct assistance for malnourished and ailing inmates.
- ▶ The Burkinabé Red Cross Society and the Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire, with the ICRC's support, provide relief, first aid and family-links services to people affected by outbreaks of violence or other emergencies.
- ▶ Burkinabé and Togolese peacekeepers are regularly briefed on IHL by the ICRC before deployment in Mali, with the goal of fostering respect for IHL, including the protection due to those seeking or providing medical care.

ASSISTANCE		Targets (up to)
CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)		
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	4,500
Cash	Beneficiaries	3,000
Services and training	Beneficiaries	36,000
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	54,000

CONTEXT

Communal, political and socio-economic tensions in some of the countries covered, particularly Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire, lead to isolated incidents of violence; the two countries have also experienced "terrorist" attacks. The security situation in northern Burkina Faso is further undermined by the alleged cross-border activities of armed groups (see *Mali*), and villages in western Côte d'Ivoire are sporadically attacked by armed elements based in Liberia.

Ivorian refugees who fled the 2011 post-electoral crisis, or communal violence in western Côte d'Ivoire, are returning home from Liberia as part of a voluntary repatriation process led by UNHCR. Others are in Ghana, and are being encouraged to return by the Ivorian government. Meanwhile, Malian refugees remain in host communities or UN camps in northern Burkina Faso; the situation continues to put additional strain on already limited resources.

The mandate of the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire has been extended until June 2017.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC's regional delegation in Abidjan will continue to focus on visiting detainees, responding to emergencies, supporting the National Societies in the region, and promoting IHL and other relevant norms. By July 2017, the ICRC's presence in Liberia (see separate Appeal) will have been scaled down from a delegation to a mission that will report to the regional delegation in Abidjan.

The ICRC will individually monitor the treatment and living conditions of people detained for security reasons in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo, and people convicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (now under the authority of the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals) who are serving their sentences in Benin. In Côte d'Ivoire, it will also visit inmates in priority prisons. Based on these visits, the ICRC will share confidential feedback with the authorities concerned, particularly on respect for judicial guarantees.

In Côte d'Ivoire, the ICRC will help the Ivorian authorities strengthen their efforts to improve detainees' living conditions by providing them with technical input and training on prison management and other matters, even as it reduces its direct assistance for malnourished and ailing inmates. However, detainees will still be treated with the ICRC's backing, which will include training and medical supplies for prison health workers. To ease detainees' living conditions, the ICRC will continue to improve prison infrastructure and distribute essential items. During emergencies, the authorities will receive additional financial or material support.

Should incidents of violence occur in Burkina Faso or Côte d'Ivoire, the ICRC will support the Burkinabé Red Cross Society and the Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire in responding to victims' needs through water/sanitation-related initiatives, relief distributions and support for medical services. It will also work with them to promote good hygiene and sanitation practices in Burkinabé and Ivorian communities hosting the displaced, with a view to reducing their risk of contracting diseases. In Burkina Faso, projects to repair/improve water facilities will be launched to complement these activities, while in Côte d'Ivoire, they will be completely handed over to the National Society by

the second half of 2017. In northern Burkina Faso, residents and refugees will maintain their herds' health with the help of free vaccinations carried out by the ICRC with local partners.

People dispersed by conflict, violence or other circumstances – particularly Malian and Ivorian refugees – will reconnect with their relatives through the Movement's family-links services; where appropriate, unaccompanied children will be reunited with their families.

National Societies throughout the region will receive support for strengthening their operational capacities, external and internal communication, and organizational development. To help ensure that volunteers can respond to emergencies safely, the ICRC will organize dissemination sessions with them to raise awareness of the Movement's work, and promote the adoption of a law protecting the red cross emblem in Côte d'Ivoire.

Through ICRC workshops, Burkinabé, Ivorian and Togolese armed/security forces personnel will add to their knowledge of, as applicable, IHL and international standards for law enforcement. To facilitate the incorporation of these norms in militaries' doctrine and training, the ICRC will provide them with input on IHL instruction and send officers to advanced IHL courses abroad. It will also brief Burkinabé and Togolese peacekeepers on IHL prior to their deployment abroad.

To gain support for the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, the ICRC will maintain and develop contact with key actors. It will organize several events, including meetings with officials and youth leaders, moot-court competitions for academics, workshops on humanitarian reportage for journalists, and discussions of the parallels between IHL and Islam for members of religious circles.

Governments in the region will draw on the ICRC's expertise for their efforts to accede to or implement IHL-related treaties, including the Arms Trade Treaty. The Beninese, Burkinabé and Ivorian authorities will also receive input on the revision of their penal codes.

The delegation will continue to provide logistical and technical support for ICRC operations in central, northern and western Africa.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Isolated incidents of violence linked to communal, political and socio-economic tensions – for instance, clashes over land tenure in western Côte d'Ivoire, and fighting between herders and farmers in north-eastern Côte d'Ivoire – cause injuries, deaths and displacement. In Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire, "terrorist" attacks have also led to mass-casualty incidents.

In western Côte d'Ivoire and northern Burkina Faso, communities hosting the displaced face health risks related to the need for improved hygiene and sanitation. In northern Burkina Faso, Malian refugees and their hosts, who both rely on herding for their livelihoods, have insufficient access to water; their livestock are also vulnerable to diseases.

Some families dispersed by conflict, violence or other circumstances require help to reconnect with each other. In Côte d'Ivoire, some people still have no news of relatives missing in relation to past conflicts.

In 2016, two people who were being held at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba were transferred to Ghana for resettlement.

Objective

Vulnerable people, including refugees, can meet their basic needs. Families dispersed by conflict, violence or other circumstances can restore/maintain contact and, where appropriate, reunite. People are informed of the fate of relatives missing in relation to past conflicts.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ monitor the concerns of people in western Côte d'Ivoire; if necessary, urge the authorities to take steps to prevent abuses
- ▶ coordinate with the authorities concerned to ensure that the people formerly held at the Guantanamo Bay internment facility are able to reintegrate into society, and that their rights are respected

Restoring family links

- ▶ help National Societies in the region, particularly the Burkinabé and Ivorian National Societies, bolster their family-links services by providing them with equipment and financial or technical support; encourage them to incorporate these services in their volunteers' training
- ▶ facilitate coordination among the National Societies in the region, for instance, through regular meetings; organize a regional seminar at which five National Societies can exchange operational experiences and best practices
- ▶ promote the Movement's family-links services among the authorities and the public through a media campaign, so that more people can avail themselves of these services

With the National Societies concerned:

- ▶ enable families dispersed by conflict, violence or other circumstances to reconnect through the Movement's family-links services, including phone calls for Malian refugees and family visits for the people formerly held at the Guantanamo Bay internment facility; reunite unaccompanied minors/separated children with their families, when appropriate, or refer them to other actors for assistance

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ help National Societies respond to emergencies by providing training and other support (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*); construct a new building for the Burkinabé Red Cross, to help them improve their operational reach

With the National Society concerned:

- ▶ in the event of an emergency, help people meet their urgent needs by providing:
 - support for the water or sanitation needs of up to 18,000 people
 - essential items to up to 4,500 people (750 households) and cash or vouchers for a month's worth of food to 3,000 people (500 households)
 - medical supplies to help health facilities cope with sudden influxes of patients
- ▶ help up to 6,000 households (36,000 people) in northern Burkina Faso maintain healthy livestock through free

vaccination/deworming services provided with local partners

- ▶ conduct campaigns to promote good hygiene and sanitation practices among 21,000 people in Côte d'Ivoire and 15,900 people in northern Burkina Faso
- ▶ improve access to water for the 15,900 people mentioned above by repairing boreholes, wells and other facilities
 - provide the medico-legal institute in Côte d'Ivoire with material support and training in identifying human remains in relation to past conflicts; sponsor the director's participation in a regional conference for forensics professionals

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People throughout the region are arrested and held for security reasons, including in connection with: "terrorist" attacks in Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire; attacks in western Côte d'Ivoire by armed elements from Liberia; the 2011 Ivorian conflict; the 2011 and 2015 coup attempts in Burkina Faso; and the 2009 coup attempt and 2013 market fires in Togo. Some people convicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, now under the authority of the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT), are serving their sentences in Benin.

In Côte d'Ivoire, people are held by the justice ministry, the police/*gendarmérie* and the army. The penitentiary authorities have taken steps to improve detainees' treatment and living conditions, for example, by commuting sentences to ease overcrowding in prisons. However, malnutrition, access to health care, sanitation and overcrowding – in part, because of judicial delays – are still issues.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that meet internationally recognized standards, including respect for their judicial guarantees.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ seek access to people in temporary places of detention in Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire, with a view to visiting them regularly (see below)
- ▶ to monitor whether their treatment and living conditions meet internationally recognized standards, regularly visit:
 - people detained for security reasons in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo
 - inmates in eight priority prisons in Côte d'Ivoire
 - based on these visits, share confidential feedback with the authorities concerned, for instance, regarding respect for judicial guarantees, and the protection-related concerns – including reports of sexual violence – of women, minors and other particularly vulnerable groups, and those under the MICT's jurisdiction
- ▶ enable destitute and foreign detainees to contact their families or consular representatives through the ICRC's family-links services
- ▶ help the Ivorian authorities strengthen their efforts to improve detainees' living conditions by providing them with technical input and training on managing existing prisons, constructing new facilities and designing training

programmes for penitentiary staff; urge them to allocate additional funds for basic services in prisons

ASSISTANCE

Economic security

- ▶ provide financial or material support for the Ivorian authorities' efforts to ensure that:
 - inmates in eight priority prisons have two meals daily
 - moderately malnourished detainees in a major prison receive an additional meal every day
- ▶ distribute mats, plates and other items to up to 4,000 detainees in Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire, to ease their living conditions
- ▶ help prison personnel strengthen their ability to manage the prison food supply by providing them with training and other technical support

Health

- ▶ aid the Ivorian authorities in improving access to health care for detainees in 8 priority prisons; specifically:
 - participate in national health care and nutrition commissions' working groups and provide input on guidelines for detecting and managing malnutrition and other conditions; help them evaluate and if necessary, revise the system for medical referrals
 - assist them in implementing information-management tools and organizing annual reviews, and sponsor a representative's participation in a seminar abroad on prison health care
 - help them treat sick and malnourished detainees by providing prison health workers with advice, training and medical equipment/supplies, including therapeutic food
- ▶ in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo, monitor detainees' health status during ICRC visits; urge the authorities concerned to allocate funds for medical treatment
- ▶ in the event of an emergency, provide the authorities in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo with medicines, therapeutic food, and funds to cover patients' treatment

Water and habitat

- ▶ work with the Ivorian authorities to improve detainees' living conditions and mitigate their sanitation-related health risks by:
 - upgrading water and sanitation facilities, conducting hygiene-promotion campaigns and donating hygiene products for 7,500 people in eight priority prisons
 - implementing a system for turning waste into biogas for cooking, for 1,200 detainees
 - carrying out anti-vector campaigns for 2,200 detainees
- ▶ in Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire, provide financial or material support to help the authorities deal with water/sanitation-related emergencies

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Armed/security forces in the countries covered participate in local law enforcement operations, and in peacekeeping missions abroad; Burkinabé and Togolese troops comprise a large portion of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization in Mali. Militaries in the region are working on incorporating key IHL provisions in their training.

Some police/*gendarmérie* and penitentiary staff need training in international standards for their duties. In Burkina Faso, civilian self-defence groups conduct unofficial operations to curb crime.

Governments in the region are taking steps to reduce the proliferation of weapons and to reform their security sectors. However, progress in ratifying and implementing key IHL-related treaties, and in revising penal codes, is uneven.

IHL is taught at several universities. Religious, political, traditional, and youth leaders and the media influence public and political opinion.

Objective

Political decision-makers and all weapon bearers understand IHL and support the ICRC's work. International actors, the media, NGOs, academics and religious leaders understand and support the work of the ICRC, and assist it in increasing awareness of humanitarian issues among the public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

With the National Society concerned:

- ▶ foster respect for IHL and other norms, including those related to sexual violence and the need to respect and protect those seeking or providing medical care; in particular:
 - help military forces incorporate such norms in their doctrine and training by: sponsoring the attendance of Burkinabé, Ivorian and Togolese officers at advanced IHL courses abroad; organizing pre deployment IHL briefings for Burkinabé and Togolese peacekeepers; and providing input on practical exercises for IHL instruction in military schools
 - organize seminars for Burkinabé, Ivorian and Togolese armed/security forces on international standards for law enforcement, including those related to arrests, detention and the proper use of force; hold dissemination sessions regarding human rights principles, for unofficial self-defence groups in Burkina Faso
- ▶ garner support for the Movement and its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action in the region and beyond by maintaining and developing contact with and organizing events for key actors; for instance:
 - conduct briefings for Burkinabe and Ivorian officials and youth leaders in Côte d'Ivoire on the ICRC and its work
 - facilitate discussions on the common ground between IHL and Islam, for members of Islamic circles in Burkina Faso and western Côte d'Ivoire
 - hold information sessions on IHL and moot-court competitions for Burkinabé, Ivorian and Togolese law students and professors
 - organize workshops and a contest on humanitarian reportage for local journalists in Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire, and members of the international media in Côte d'Ivoire
 - jointly organize events with the National Societies in the region (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*)

- ▶ to facilitate the implementation of IHL and other relevant legal frameworks:
 - advise the authorities in the region on acceding to weapons-control treaties – particularly the Arms Trade Treaty and a regional convention on small arms – or on incorporating their provisions in domestic legislation, and the Ivorian authorities, on adopting a law regarding the proper use of the red cross emblem
 - help civil/military judges, parliamentarians, national IHL committees and small arms commissions throughout the region fulfil their role in supporting IHL and its implementation by adding to their knowledge of these matters through workshops and other events, including a regional seminar (see *Nigeria*)
 - provide technical input to the Beninese, Burkinabé and Ivorian authorities, so that key provisions in these frameworks will be taken into account in their revised penal codes

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The National Societies in the region assist people affected by various emergencies (see *Context*). With the Movement's support, they are strengthening their operational capacities and organizational structures.

Objective

The region's National Societies have a strong legal basis for independent action and carry out their core activities

effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ provide financial, logistical and material support and training to help the Burkinabe and Ivorian National Societies:
 - strengthen their capacity to respond to emergencies (see *Civilians*) in accordance with the Safer Access Framework
 - improve their external and internal communications
- ▶ help ensure that volunteers can respond to emergencies safely by raising awareness of the Movement through various events, such as joint dissemination sessions in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Togo; in Côte d'Ivoire, promote the adoption of a law on the red cross emblem (see *Actors of influence*)
- ▶ advise the Beninese, Ghanaian and Ivorian National Societies on the revision and dissemination of their statutes, policies and procedures, to help them strengthen their organizational development
- ▶ support the Burkinabé, Ivorian and Togolese National Societies' efforts to organize coordination meetings with other Movement components to maximize impact, avoid duplication of effort, and strengthen joint advocacy on issues of humanitarian concern

ANTANANARIVO (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles

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 authorities to help improve conditions in prisons. It raises awareness of IHL and international human rights law among the authorities and the armed and security forces. It supports the activities of the region's National Societies, while helping them strengthen their capacities.



ICRC/APPEALS_2017



ICRC regional delegation

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	926
Assistance	1,736
Prevention	385
Cooperation with National Societies	390
General	42
TOTAL	3,480
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	212

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	7
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	31

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- The Malagasy authorities gradually assume more responsibility for nutrition in prisons, and a local NGO prepares to take over the ICRC's support for them in this regard – in both cases, with technical guidance from the ICRC.
- Journalists, political/religious leaders and the public learn more about the Movement at events organized by the ICRC, and can help facilitate first responders' access to casualties in case of violence in the Comoros and Madagascar.
- The Comoros Red Crescent, with comprehensive support from the ICRC, resumes the provision of family-links services to Comoran migrants returning from the French department of Mayotte.
- States in the region accede to/ratify key IHL treaties or incorporate their provisions in domestic legislation, particularly the Arms Trade Treaty in the Comoros and Madagascar, and Additional Protocol III in Mauritius and the Seychelles.

CONTEXT

In Madagascar, political tensions persist, and occasionally result in episodes of violence. In the Comoros, elections took place in April 2016 amid relative calm, but the country remains vulnerable to sociopolitical unrest. Economic difficulties in both countries hinder the provision of basic services, including in prisons.

Comoran migrants continue to be deported from the French department of Mayotte.

Mauritius and the Seychelles remain politically stable. The region is affected by natural disasters of varying scale.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC's regional delegation in Antananarivo will continue to support the authorities in Madagascar – and to a lesser extent, the Comoros – in improving detainees' treatment and living conditions. It will foster understanding of and support for the Movement throughout the region, and encourage respect for international standards and norms for law enforcement, especially in Madagascar. Whenever possible, it will work with the National Societies concerned, and provide them with support for responding to emergencies, especially in the Comoros and Madagascar.

Detainees in the Comoros and Madagascar will be visited by the ICRC according to its standard procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions; in Madagascar, the focus will be on priority prisons. Based on these visits, the ICRC will confidentially share its findings/recommendations with the authorities, and support them in addressing detainees' concerns. For instance, it will train prison staff in internationally recognized standards for detention and lend technical expertise for measures to lessen overcrowding by improving the management of detainees' case files. The organization will also urge officials to increase the budget for basic services in prisons, and mobilize other actors to strengthen their support for such services.

In Madagascar, the ICRC will provide the authorities with advice on and tools for managing the food supply and monitoring detainees' nutrition, to help them gradually take on more responsibility in these areas. Together with a local NGO, it will help the authorities treat malnourished inmates by providing therapeutic food; it will also prepare the NGO to take over this programme by training their personnel. To improve detainees' access to health care, the ICRC will donate medical equipment and supplies to the Comoran and Malagasy authorities and cover some detainees' medical treatment on an ad hoc basis. The organization will also mitigate the risks to detainees' health by refurbishing and disinfecting prison infrastructure. Furthermore, in Madagascar, the ICRC will lobby for the inclusion of detainees in the national TB-treatment programme, and help the authorities strengthen their capacity to improve health care in prisons – for example, by providing support for prison health workers' training.

The ICRC will work with National Societies throughout the region to garner public support for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, in order to facilitate access for Movement personnel to people in case of violence. It will produce communication materials on its activities, and hold dissemination sessions for journalists, political/religious leaders and academics in the Comoros and Madagascar.

The ICRC will foster respect for international standards for law enforcement among the armed/security forces, especially in Madagascar: it will conduct dissemination sessions and train-the-trainer workshops, and offer support to the police/*gendarmerie* for updating their training materials. To promote the implementation of IHL, the ICRC will encourage the authorities to ratify or accede to key treaties, or incorporate their provisions in domestic legislation. These include the Arms Trade Treaty in the Comoros and Madagascar, and Additional Protocol III in Mauritius and the Seychelles.

The region's National Societies will receive comprehensive support for responding to emergencies and for promoting IHL and the Movement. The ICRC will engage the Comoros Red Crescent in dialogue, with the aim of resuming its support for the latter's family-links services for Comoran migrants returning from Mayotte.

The ICRC will coordinate with Movement partners and other humanitarian actors in areas of common interest, to avoid duplication and enhance the provision of services.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In Madagascar, overcrowding in prisons – in part, because of judicial delays – remains a major issue, exacerbating poor prison conditions. In some instances, detainees also have to contend with malnutrition and lack of access to health care and water/sanitation facilities. The prison administration's efforts to improve the situation are hindered by their limited means, and are further hampered by budget cuts. Nevertheless, the authorities, with help from local and international actors, are working, through two technical committees, to improve health care for detainees and enforce respect their judicial guarantees. The Aumônerie Catholique des Prisons (ACP), a local NGO, is also providing support for treating malnourished inmates.

Financial constraints are a major obstacle in the Comoros as well; they make it difficult for the authorities to improve hygiene and access to health care for detainees.

Objective

Detainees are afforded living conditions and treatment, including respect for judicial guarantees, that are in accordance with internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- monitor the treatment and living conditions of detainees in the Comoros and Madagascar through visits conducted according to standard ICRC procedures, focusing on priority prisons in Madagascar; follow up particularly vulnerable detainees, such as minors and women, individually
- discuss findings/recommendations from these visits confidentially with the authorities, to help them bring detainees' living conditions in line with internationally recognized standards
- help the Comoran and Malagasy authorities address detainees' concerns, including overcrowding, respect for

judicial guarantees, and allegations of ill-treatment; to this end:

- raise these concerns during bilateral and round-table discussions with prison authorities and other parties concerned
 - train personnel in prison management and internationally recognized standards for detention
 - in Madagascar, counsel the technical committee responsible for strengthening respect for judicial guarantees – for instance, on alternative sentencing options and on the management of detainees' case files
 - in the Comoros, provide officials with technical support for developing prison registries and a framework for prison administration
- in the Comoros and Madagascar, urge the authorities to increase the budget for basic services in prisons, and mobilize other actors to strengthen their support for such services

Restoring family links

With the relevant National Society:

- offer family-links services to detainees, such as RCMs, so that they can communicate with their relatives; remind the authorities to inform detainees' families of their relatives' detention
- in Madagascar, help detainees request transfers to prisons nearer their families; provide newly released detainees with financial support for their journey home

ASSISTANCE

Economic security

Madagascar

- give the authorities advice on and tools for managing the food supply and monitoring detainees' nutrition, so that they can gradually take on more responsibility in these areas
- together with the ACP, help the authorities treat malnourished inmates in 20 prisons by providing them with therapeutic food and financial support for additional rations; prepare the ACP to take over this programme by training their personnel in all aspects of its management, including fundraising

Health

- donate medical equipment and supplies to up to three prisons in the Comoros, and ten in Madagascar; cover, on an ad hoc basis, the expenses of detainees in need of specialized treatment

Madagascar

- during meetings with the authorities, advocate the allocation of more funds for health services and medical staff, lobby for the inclusion of detainees in the national TB-treatment programme, and encourage better coordination between the health and justice ministries
- help the authorities strengthen their capacity to improve detainees' access to health care, especially in priority prisons; more specifically:
 - aid them in documenting the gaps in the prison health system and improving the collection of hygiene- and health-related data, with a view to formulating possible solutions

- provide them with material and technical support for prison health workers' training; sponsor a representative's participation in a course abroad
- assist in the diagnosis and treatment of malnourished inmates by monitoring their nutrition and providing them with therapeutic food
- stand ready to donate additional medical equipment and supplies during emergencies

Water and habitat

Comoros

- help reduce the risks to around 200 inmates' health, by refurbishing prison infrastructure and by carrying out anti-pest campaigns with the Comoros Red Crescent

Madagascar

- work with the authorities to ease detainees' living conditions; in particular:
 - improve prison facilities for up to 3,000 people – for instance, by renovating water-supply systems and installing more energy-efficient stoves
 - conduct anti-vector campaigns and distribute hygiene items, so that up to 5,000 people are less at risk from diseases
 - train prison staff in infrastructure maintenance, and help establish hygiene committees in prisons

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

In the Comoros and Madagascar, the army is deployed alongside the police and the *gendarmérie* during law enforcement operations. Demonstrations sometimes turn violent, and there have been reports of the use of excessive force on these occasions.

The media, academics and political/religious groups influence public opinion, and can help promote humanitarian principles.

All four countries have national IHL committees, but are at different stages of IHL implementation.

Objective

National authorities and the armed/security forces understand and respect IHL and other applicable norms protecting people during unrest, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media and academic circles help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among these parties and the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All parties concerned understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- broaden awareness of the ICRC's mandate and its humanitarian activities for detainees, to facilitate its work and reinforce its position as one of the main actors in this area; to this end:
 - engage officials in dialogue on detainees' particular concerns (see *People deprived of their freedom*) and train prison staff and the police/*gendarmérie* in internationally recognized standards for detention
 - raise awareness of these subjects among officials and the general public by organizing various events

With the pertinent National Society:

- ▶ to garner public support for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, and thus help facilitate access for Movement personnel to communities in case of violence:
 - encourage journalists to report on issues of humanitarian concern, by conducting workshops on these matters
 - produce communication materials, such as fact sheets, social-media content and videos, in order to raise awareness of the ICRC's mandate and activities among the public
 - hold dissemination sessions on these topics for political/religious leaders and academics in the Comoros and Madagascar
- ▶ foster respect for international standards for law enforcement, as well as IHL, among armed/security forces throughout the region; in particular:
 - organize workshops for troops and the police/*gendarmerie* on these standards, particularly those pertaining to the proper use of force and detention – in Madagascar, with the help of local instructors previously trained by the ICRC
 - help the Malagasy security forces incorporate these considerations in their decision-making, by holding workshops for their instructors and providing technical support for updating their training materials and manuals
 - conduct training sessions on IHL and other applicable norms for the Malagasy army, including peacekeepers bound for missions abroad
- ▶ to promote IHL and its implementation:
 - encourage the authorities to ratify/accede to key treaties and incorporate their provisions in domestic legislation, while also offering technical support in this regard; for instance, urge the Comoran and Malagasy authorities to accede to the Arms Trade Treaty and other weapons-related treaties, and the Mauritian and Seychellois authorities to ratify Additional Protocol III
 - counsel the Malagasy authorities on drafting a law on the protection due to the red cross emblem
 - help the region's national IHL committees facilitate the implementation of IHL: encourage them to hold meetings regularly, organize local workshops for them,

and sponsor their members' attendance at IHL-related events abroad, including regional seminars (see *Harare* and *Pretoria*)

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The National Societies are bolstering their ability to respond to humanitarian needs resulting from natural disasters and violence, including in connection with political unrest. Some of the Movement's efforts to support them in this regard are coordinated via the Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform (PIROI), a mechanism led by the French Red Cross.

Objective

The region's National Societies have a strong legal basis for independent action. They are able to carry out their core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ provide financial, material and technical support for the National Societies' activities; more specifically:
 - in Madagascar and the Comoros, strengthen the National Societies' ability to prepare for and respond to natural disasters and situations of violence, in line with the Safer Access Framework
 - help all four National Societies promote IHL and the Movement through various events and communication channels (see *Actors of influence*)
 - support the incorporation of family-links services in their emergency response plans; organize a regional conference with the PIROI, with a view to helping the National Societies bolster their forensic capacities
- ▶ work towards resuming support for the Comoros Red Crescent's family-links services for Comoran migrants from Mayotte, by exploring solutions, with that National Society and the French Red Cross, to administrative issues encountered in 2015
- ▶ reinforce partnerships with the National Societies in the region through regular meetings with them; sponsor the participation of their representatives in Movement forums abroad, to help strengthen Movement coordination

DAKAR (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Cabo Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal

The ICRC opened a regional delegation in Dakar in 1989, although it had already worked in the region for several years. It focuses on promoting IHL among the armed forces and other weapon bearers and on encouraging implementation of that law by the authorities throughout the region. It 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 aid where necessary.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	1,882
Assistance	3,420
Prevention	1,921
Cooperation with National Societies	1,075
General	146
TOTAL	8,443
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>515</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	18
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	139

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- Civilians in Casamance, Senegal are respected in accordance with IHL; abuses, mine-related incidents and movement restrictions are documented and, to prevent their recurrence, are raised with the parties concerned.
- With support from the ICRC, returnees in Casamance resume farming and rebuild their homes, and women mitigate their risk of sexual violence through livelihood projects that reduce their need to work in unsafe areas.
- The families of missing migrants obtain economic, psychosocial and other assistance for their needs via a network established by associations of such families, the authorities, the Senegalese Red Cross Society and the ICRC.
- Representatives of governments and international organizations learn more about the ICRC's work in the region and about humanitarian issues, such as migrants' concerns, and the need to protect those seeking/providing medical care.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Food commodities	Beneficiaries	1,800
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	1,800
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	12,150
Cash	Beneficiaries	1,350
Services and training	Beneficiaries	47,700

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	8,250
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	1
Patients receiving services	Patients	1,500

CONTEXT

The situation in Casamance, Senegal remains relatively calm. However, little progress has been made on peace talks between the Mouvement des forces démocratiques de Casamance (MFDC) and the government. A few of the people who had fled within Casamance or to neighbouring countries have returned to their homes, but several areas remain inaccessible to prospective returnees and to humanitarian actors, because of mines – some newly laid – and other security concerns.

Amid political tensions, and given the foreseen withdrawal of peacekeeping troops from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Bissau-Guinean authorities are working to strengthen State institutions. Basic services are particularly limited in the north-west, where people have also been affected by the conflict in Casamance. Migrants headed for Europe or elsewhere, including asylum seekers and refugees, travel through or from Senegal and the other countries covered.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC's regional delegation in Dakar will focus on responding to the needs of people affected by the conflict in Casamance. It will document incidents related to mines or explosive remnants of war (ERW), movement restrictions, and abuses reported by civilians and share these allegations with the parties concerned, to prevent their recurrence; it will also organize dissemination sessions for weapon bearers, to foster respect for IHL and the ICRC's mandate, and thus facilitate its work.

To help people strengthen their resilience to the conflict's consequences, the ICRC will provide them with several forms of support, focusing on communities that other humanitarian actors cannot reach. For instance, returnees in Casamance will be able to rebuild their homes and livelihoods with ICRC-provided construction materials and agricultural supplies. Women will be at lesser risk of sexual violence because of livelihood projects – for example, assistance for cultivating market gardens – that will reduce the need for them work in unsafe areas. Herders in Casamance, as well as in the north-west of Guinea-Bissau, will be able to maintain their livestock's health with the help of animal-health workers supported by the ICRC. To ensure that people in Casamance have enough water for personal consumption and agro-pastoral activities, the ICRC will work with local communities and officials to renovate or construct wells, dikes and other structures.

In Guinea-Bissau, people with disabilities caused by past conflicts or by non-communicable diseases will receive physical rehabilitation services from the ICRC-supported Centro de Reabilitação Motora (CRM); Senegalese mine/ERW victims will be referred to the CRM, in line with an agreement that the ICRC signed with the Centre National d'Action Anti-Mines au Sénégal (CNAMS) in November 2015.

Families dispersed by conflict, detention or migration will reconnect through the Movement's family-links services. In Senegal, the families of missing migrants will obtain administrative/legal, economic, psychosocial and other assistance for their specific needs via a support network established by associations of such families, the authorities, the Senegalese Red Cross Society and the ICRC.

Through visits conducted in accordance with its standard procedures, the ICRC will monitor the treatment and living conditions of people held in connection with the conflict in Casamance, political tensions in Guinea-Bissau, and "terrorism" in Guinea-Bissau and Senegal; it will also seek dialogue with Gambian authorities on the resumption of visits to detainees in Gambia. Based on these visits, it will share confidential feedback with the parties concerned. In Senegal, it will follow up on recommendations that it made during past round-tables/workshops on measures to reduce overcrowding, and provide the authorities with technical expertise for their implementation.

Across the region, the ICRC will raise awareness of and support for IHL and the ICRC's work in Casamance and in West Africa, particularly Mali and the Lake Chad region. It will do so through bilateral discussions with and events for local and international media, religious scholars, academics, diplomats, and representatives of multilateral organizations; these discussions and events will focus on the ICRC's thematic priorities, such as issues related to the Health Care in Danger project, needs related to migration, and sexual violence.

Governments in the region will draw on the ICRC's technical expertise to work on ratifying/acceding to or implementing IHL/IHL-related treaties, and on revising key laws. These include the Arms Trade Treaty, the penal and military justice codes in Guinea-Bissau and a law protecting the red cross emblem in Cabo Verde.

With the ICRC's backing, the region's National Societies will strengthen their ability to respond to emergencies in line with the Safer Access Framework and to promote IHL and the Movement. They will also receive assistance for organizational development and for coordination with other Movement components.

The learning and development unit and the regional communication centre in Dakar will provide other ICRC delegations in the region with training and communication support, respectively.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

In Casamance, the presence of mines and weapon bearers limits people's access to essential services and sources of income, particularly in areas that the authorities and international organizations cannot reach. Civilians have also reported mine/ERW-related incidents, movement restrictions and abuses, including sexual violence. IDPs and refugees are often unable to return home, and those who are able to do so often require assistance for rebuilding their houses and their livelihoods. People in north-western Guinea-Bissau, who rely on herding for their subsistence, also feel the conflict's effects.

In Guinea-Bissau and Senegal, people are separated from their relatives by conflict, detention or other circumstances. Some Senegalese families remain without news of relatives who are missing in relation to migration or the conflict in Casamance.

Objective

Civilians are respected by weapon bearers in line with IHL and other applicable law. Conflict- or violence-affected people meet their basic needs and are able to restore/preserve their livelihoods. Members of dispersed families re-establish contact with or receive news of relatives, including those who are missing.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- organize dissemination sessions for weapon bearers on IHL and other norms (see *Actors of influence*); document alleged violations reported by civilians – including mine/ERW incidents, movement restrictions and sexual violence – and make confidential representations to the parties concerned, so that they can take steps to prevent their recurrence and ease people's attempts to return home

Restoring family links

- train and equip National Society volunteers to provide family-links services and take measures to prevent minors from being separated from their relatives during festivals and other crowded events; organize workshops for National Societies in the region, with a view to improving coordination among them

With the relevant National Society:

- enable members of families dispersed by conflict, migration, detention and other circumstances to restore/maintain contact through phone calls and RCMs; provide tracing services for the relatives of the missing, and organize family visits for people who have resettled in Cabo Verde and Senegal after their release from the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba
- aid the families of missing Senegalese migrants in obtaining assistance for their specific needs, notably, by working with associations of such families, the authorities and the National Society to establish a support network that will help up to 1,300 families gain access to administrative/legal, economic and psychosocial assistance
- urge the Senegalese authorities to establish a national mechanism for clarifying the fates of missing migrants and providing their families with assistance; train government personnel on human remains management
- seek dialogue on people missing in relation to the conflict, with the parties concerned

ASSISTANCE

With the relevant National Society:

Economic security

- in case of an emergency, enable up to 1,800 people (200 households) in Guinea-Bissau and Senegal to cover their immediate needs by giving them household essentials and up to two weeks' worth of food
- donate agricultural equipment/supplies and animals to 350 returnee households (3,150 people) and 100 households (900 people) in host communities, to help them resume farming and cope with the additional strain on their resources, respectively; provide seeds to up to 150 other households (1,350 people) and build/repair dikes and other structures for them (see below), to assist them in increasing their crop yields

- help 100 households (900 people) cope with long-term displacement, and 50 households (450 people), the loss of their breadwinners owing to migration, by providing them with cash grants and technical support for starting small businesses
- facilitate communication between State services and four communities working on reforestation programmes and other environmental projects, with a view to helping the latter protect their livelihoods in the long term
- to help communities become more self-sufficient, and to mitigate the risk of sexual violence for women by reducing their need to work in unsafe areas:
 - donate grain mills to 150 female heads of households (1,350 people), reducing the time needed to grind cereal
 - provide 300 women with material and technical support for establishing or sustaining market gardens (benefiting 2,700 people) and 300 female-headed households (2,700 people in all) that have already received such support, with a vehicle for bringing their produce to markets
 - provide animal-health workers with equipment, supplies and training, so that they can help 4,100 households in Senegal (36,900 people) and 1,200 households (10,800 people) in Guinea-Bissau maintain their livestock's health

Water and habitat

- work with local actors to ease the living conditions of up to 8,250 people in Casamance; to that end:
 - donate roofing materials to 3,500 returnees for the reconstruction of their homes
 - renovate or build wells and hand pumps to improve access to potable water for around 2,500 of them
 - construct latrines and conduct hygiene-promotion campaigns to help 1,500 people lessen their risk of contracting diseases
 - train village committees and government workers on maintenance, and National Society personnel on hygiene promotion
 - install wells and solar-powered water pumps in market gardens, and construct or repair dikes for retaining rainwater and protecting crops against saltwater, to the benefit of 300 women and 900 returnees, respectively (see above)
- help the Bissau-Guinean and Senegalese National Societies carry out their work by supporting the construction of a new branch office for each

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In Senegal, people are held by the authorities in connection with the conflict in Casamance. Poor living conditions in some detention facilities are exacerbated by overcrowding, which is caused in part by judicial delays. With support from the international community, the authorities are endeavouring to reform penitentiary management.

People are detained in relation to "terrorism" in Senegal and Guinea-Bissau, and political unrest in Guinea-Bissau and Gambia.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions, including respect for their judicial guarantees, that meet internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ through visits conducted in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, monitor the treatment and living conditions of people held in connection with the conflict in Casamance, political tensions in Guinea-Bissau, and “terrorism” in Guinea-Bissau and Senegal; seek dialogue with Gambian authorities on the resumption of visits to detainees in Gambia
- ▶ help the authorities concerned improve detainees’ treatment and living conditions; in particular:
 - provide confidential feedback/recommendations based on the above-mentioned visits
 - in Senegal, follow up on recommendations made during round-tables/workshops organized by the ICRC in previous years, regarding measures to reduce overcrowding; provide the authorities with technical support for these measures, such as the use of alternative sentences for minor offences
 - train Senegalese prison staff on prison management and on IHL and internationally recognized standards for detention
- ▶ enable foreigners and security detainees to contact relatives and/or consular representatives by providing them with family-links services, together with the National Societies concerned
- ▶ in case of an emergency, help the Bissau-Guinean or Senegalese authorities deal with the situation by giving them ad hoc financial or material support

WOUNDED AND SICK

The Centro de Reabilitação Motora (CRM) is Guinea-Bissau’s only physical rehabilitation centre. It provides services to people disabled because of past conflict and, increasingly, non-communicable diseases; it also treats mine/ERW victims referred from Senegal, based on an agreement that the ICRC signed with the CNAMS in 2015. Owing to the political situation in Guinea-Bissau, the CRM has encountered some difficulty in obtaining financial support.

Objective

Disabled people have access to good-quality physiotherapy/orthopaedic services.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

With the relevant National Society:

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ to enable up to 1,500 disabled people to obtain good-quality care at the CRM:
 - provide financial and technical support for its operations
 - finance the medical treatment of 50 children with club foot and 200 patients with other disabilities, and cover their accommodation and travel costs

- promote CRM’s services among prospective patients through media campaigns, and outreach visits co-organized with the National Society and associations of disabled persons
- assist CRM technicians in bolstering the quality of their services by sending them to courses abroad and providing them with on-the-job training and supervision from two ICRC technicians stationed at CRM
- ▶ help the CRM prepare to operate independently by providing key personnel with advice on financial management, recruitment and other matters, and by encouraging the authorities and other actors to provide more funding for CRM and its patients
- ▶ facilitate the social inclusion of the disabled, for instance, by organizing sporting events for them

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

In Casamance, people continue to report a lack of respect for IHL (see *Civilians*). Community/religious leaders are influential in the area, including among armed groups, and the media can relay humanitarian messages to the public, particularly via radio.

Dakar is a regional hub for diplomats and representatives of international and multilateral organizations, including the UN, African Union (AU) and ECOWAS; in addition, Senegal will be a member of the UN Security Council until the end of 2017. The country contributes troops to peacekeeping missions abroad.

All of the countries covered endeavour to incorporate key IHL treaties in their domestic legislation and in the doctrine, training and operations of their armed/security forces.

Objective

The authorities and weapon bearers in the region understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate these in their decision-making processes. The media and community/religious leaders assist in increasing awareness of humanitarian issues among parties involved in armed conflict or violence and among decision-makers, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC’s mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

With the relevant National Society:

- ▶ foster respect for IHL and for the ICRC and its mandate, to facilitate its work for conflict-affected communities in Casamance; to this end:
 - engage the parties to the conflict in dialogue on alleged IHL violations, the ICRC’s role as a neutral intermediary, and the expansion of the ICRC’s access in areas under MFDC control
 - conduct dissemination sessions on IHL and other applicable norms for weapon bearers, local officials, and community/religious leaders
 - produce radio programmes to help civilians learn about the humanitarian aid available to them (see

- Civilians*), and about the risk of sexual violence, as well as its consequences
- ▶ help the Senegalese military further incorporate IHL in their doctrine, training and operations, notably, by advising them on the development of IHL teaching materials and by sponsoring senior officers' participation in advanced IHL training abroad; organize pre-deployment briefings on IHL in relation to peacekeeping, for troops to be sent abroad
 - ▶ across the region, raise awareness of and support for IHL and the ICRC's work in Casamance and in West Africa, particularly Mali and the Lake Chad region; for instance:
 - organize workshops and, in Senegal, field visits for members of the local and international media, to help them relay key humanitarian messages
 - sponsor the attendance of religious scholars at conferences abroad, on the common ground between IHL and Islam
 - encourage academic interest in IHL by sponsoring representatives' participation in local and regional moot court competitions and supporting the inclusion of IHL in a university's curriculum
 - through bilateral discussions and international forums organized by the ICRC or other actors, engage in dialogue with representatives of governments and multilateral organizations regarding IHL and thematic priorities, such as issues related to the Health Care in Danger project, needs related to migration, and sexual violence; discuss these issues with the Senegalese authorities, with a view to having these taken into account in UN Security Council deliberations
 - conduct IHL briefings for legal experts from the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, an AU body
 - ▶ provide technical advice and organize information sessions and other events for parliamentarians, law-makers and members of IHL and/or human rights committees, to help all four countries ratify/accede to or implement various IHL-related treaties, and revise key domestic laws, including:

- the Arms Trade Treaty and a regional convention on small arms and light weapons
- the military justice code and a law on missing people and their families' rights, in Senegal
- the penal and military justice codes in Guinea-Bissau
- a law protecting the red cross emblem in Cabo Verde

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region's National Societies assist people affected by conflict, violence, natural disasters and migration, and endeavour to foster support for IHL and Movement action. With support from other Movement components, they are working to strengthen their capacities in these areas.

Objective

The National Societies have a strong legal base for independent action and carry out their core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ with the International Federation, provide the National Societies with financial, logistic, material and technical support to help them:
 - respond to emergencies (see *Civilians*) in line with the Safer Access Framework and evaluate needs related to migration, with a view to improving family-links services in this regard
 - promote respect for IHL and the Movement's emblems
 - sustain their organizational development, including their financial management, by training key personnel
 - strengthen their statutes and legal base, for instance, through workshops for their legal advisers, and funding for their attendance of statutory meetings abroad
 - coordinate activities between themselves and with other Movement components, particularly cross-border activities, to avoid duplication of effort and maximize impact

HARARE (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

The Harare regional delegation has existed in its current form since 1981, although the ICRC has been present in some of the countries for much longer. It visits detainees in the region, working closely with Zimbabwe's authorities to improve detainees' conditions. It supports Zimbabwe's Mine Action Centre in strengthening its capacities. In Mozambique, it monitors the situation of people in tension-prone areas. Regionwide, it helps separated relatives, including refugees, restore contact; raises awareness of IHL and international human rights law among the authorities and the armed/security forces; and helps National Societies develop their operational capacities.



ICRC regional delegation ICRC office

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,017
Assistance	2,871
Prevention	1,489
Cooperation with National Societies	968
General	74
TOTAL	7,420
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	453

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	7
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	69

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Detainees in Zimbabwe receive visits from the ICRC. They are able to meet their basic needs, such as food and health care, as a result of the authorities' efforts, backed by the ICRC, to strengthen prison management.
- ▶ In areas contaminated by mines/explosive remnants of war, people are less at risk after the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre boosts its capacities, with ICRC technical input, particularly in supervising mine-clearance operations.
- ▶ Throughout the region, members of families dispersed by migration, violence or disaster are able to restore or maintain contact, using family-links services provided by the National Society concerned or the ICRC.
- ▶ Armed/police personnel hone their grasp of IHL, other pertinent norms and applicable standards, notably via ICRC-led dissemination sessions for Zimbabwean and Mozambican forces, and courses for regional peace-support troops.
- ▶ The National Societies, drawing on the ICRC's support, build their ability to respond effectively to humanitarian needs, especially during situations of violence, in line with the Safer Access Framework.

CONTEXT

Economic difficulties in the countries covered are exacerbated by adverse climatic conditions.

In Zimbabwe, detainees endure confinement in dilapidated and overcrowded facilities. People living in areas along Zimbabwe's border with Mozambique are at risk from mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW); demining operations are ongoing.

Social and political tensions persist throughout the region. Clashes between the armed forces of Mozambique and the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO), the country's main opposition party, have been reported since mid-2015 and continue to intensify. Protests against the government of Zimbabwe – linked partly to the 2018 general elections – have been growing, with potential for violence.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will strive to promote local ownership and sustainability of activities in behalf of detainees and work to address the situation of people at risk from situations of violence. It will foster support for IHL and for its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. It will help bolster the ability of the National Societies in the countries covered to operate effectively.

During visits conducted in accordance with its standard procedures, the ICRC will monitor the treatment and living conditions of inmates in prisons run by the Zimbabwe Prisons and Correctional Services (ZPCS). Afterwards, it will share confidential feedback with the ZPCS and other authorities concerned.

It will persuade the ZPCS to develop and implement measures to ensure the welfare of detainees, in coordination with other pertinent actors, which the ICRC will mobilize. The ICRC will also provide the ZPCS with training, technical advice and donations of supplies and equipment. Resultantly, the ZPCS will be enabled to strengthen its prison management, increase prison-farm productivity and improve detainees' access to health care and other basic services. The ICRC will back the ZPCS in mitigating food-supply gaps, and in responding to nutritional crises, disease outbreaks or other emergencies.

Through ICRC family-links services, detainees will be able to reconnect with relatives.

In areas contaminated by mines/ERW, the ICRC will contribute to reducing people's risks. The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) will draw on ICRC-provided training and technical input for enhancing its ability to manage the country's mine-action programme. The ZIMAC will train its personnel in mine-action quality assurance and control, and in information management, thus improving their supervision of mine-clearance operations. It will spread mine-risk education among mine/ERW-affected communities.

In the countries covered, the ICRC and the National Societies will help members of families dispersed by migration, violence or disaster restore or maintain contact using family-links services. Through a pilot project in Zimbabwe, the families of persons missing in connection with their migration to South Africa will receive ICRC support towards clarifying the fate of such migrants.

The ICRC will promote IHL and the Movement throughout the region to secure acceptance for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, particularly during situations of violence. In this regard, it will engage the authorities, armed/police forces – including those involved in peacekeeping operations – civil society representatives and the general public through dialogue, networking and training. The ICRC will provide the authorities with technical advice for ratifying and implementing pertinent IHL treaties and support academic instruction and research on IHL.

In Mozambique and Zimbabwe, the ICRC will monitor the situation of people in violence-prone/affected areas; when necessary, it will submit representations on their behalf to the pertinent parties and provide the most vulnerable with material assistance.

To enable the National Societies of the region to respond effectively to humanitarian needs, the ICRC will provide them with training and technical, material and financial support. It will help each National Society to: build its capacities in emergency response – especially its first-aid and family-links services – and in communication, in line with the Safer Access Framework; and reinforce its organizational structure, legal base and financial management.

The ICRC will help ensure a coherent Movement response to humanitarian needs by facilitating the development and implementation of coordination mechanisms.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

In mine/ERW-contaminated areas of Zimbabwe (see *Context*), people have limited awareness of the dangers to which they are exposed. They are more likely to take risks to find arable land, owing to economic and demographic pressures. Mine/ERW victims have few avenues for assistance.

In line with Zimbabwe's obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the ZIMAC has been strengthening its management of the national mine-action programme. Its responsibilities include coordinating and monitoring demining activities in the country, to ensure their conformity with domestic mine-action standards.

Throughout the region, members of families dispersed by migration, violence or disaster lack the means to stay in touch.

Intermittent clashes in Mozambique, and rising tensions in Zimbabwe, pose threats of violence to people in the areas affected (see *Context*).

Objective

People, such as IDPs and migrants – including asylum seekers and refugees – are respected and protected under applicable law and can cover their basic needs. They are safe from mines/ERW. Separated family members restore or maintain contact. People know the fate of missing relatives.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- monitor, directly or through local sources, the situation of people in violence-prone/affected areas of Mozambique and Zimbabwe; when necessary, address representations

on their behalf to the parties concerned and extend material assistance to those most vulnerable

Restoring family links

- ▶ with the National Societies, help separated family members reconnect, through such means as RCMs and phone calls
- ▶ to enable the National Societies to strengthen their ability to deliver sustainable family-links services:
 - encourage them to incorporate these services in their emergency-response mechanisms, notably by establishing a personnel training system
 - foster peer exchanges and promote coordination between them and other Movement partners, including through a regional workshop
 - provide coaching in the field, cover some staff salaries, and donate office supplies and equipment
- ▶ launch a pilot project towards clarifying the fate of persons missing in relation to their migration from Zimbabwe to South Africa (see also *Pretoria*); specifically:
 - collect tracing requests and ante-disappearance data from families in Zimbabwe and, with their consent, facilitate the transmission of such data to the South African authorities for processing
 - keep the families concerned updated on the status of their tracing requests and, as needed, help them take possession of the remains of their relatives

ASSISTANCE

Zimbabwe

Weapon contamination

- ▶ help reduce people's mine/ERW-related risks; to this end, based on a 2012 agreement with Zimbabwe's government, provide the ZIMAC with training and technical advice, bolstering its ability to manage the country's mine-action programme – specifically, enable it to:
 - train its staff, particularly in mine-action quality assurance and control, and in information management, thus improving their supervision of mine-clearance operations
 - spread mine-risk education among mine/ERW-affected communities, in coordination with pertinent actors

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The ZPCS, under the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs, is in charge of prisons in Zimbabwe. Although it has taken steps to reinforce its managerial capacities, the ZPCS grapples with a lack of financial and technical resources (see *Context*). This contributes to gaps in detainees' food supply and access to basic services, and in emergency response. Besides the ZPCS, the Ministry of Health and Child Care and other organizations are involved in providing health services to detainees.

Detainees in Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia reportedly have poor living conditions.

In the countries covered, many detainees are held in prisons far from their families.

Objective

Detainees in the region benefit from treatment and living conditions, including respect for judicial guarantees, that

comply with internationally recognized standards. They are able to restore or maintain contact with their families.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ visit inmates in Zimbabwe, in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions, and follow up on particularly vulnerable detainees individually; afterwards, share confidential feedback with the authorities
- ▶ maintain dialogue with the detaining authorities and other pertinent actors in Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia, towards the ICRC's conduct of humanitarian activities for detainees, when necessary
- ▶ enable detainees to stay in touch with their families through ICRC family-links services; remind the authorities concerned of the importance of family contact and urge them to hold detainees in prisons near their relatives

Zimbabwe

- ▶ to contribute to the authorities' efforts to improve the situation of detainees:
 - organize joint prison visits and workshops, enabling ZPCS personnel to improve their managerial skills
 - provide technical advice to the justice ministry for the ongoing revision of the legal framework on detention

ASSISTANCE

Zimbabwe

- ▶ with a view to promoting local ownership and sustainability of activities to ensure the welfare of detainees:
 - persuade the ZPCS to develop and implement appropriate measures, in coordination with the justice ministry and other pertinent actors; mobilize such actors
 - provide the ZPCS with capacity-building support, including technical input on data analysis and management (see also below)

Economic security

- ▶ to back the ZPCS in covering the basic needs of detainees:
 - provide training and agricultural inputs to ZPCS officials, so that they can better monitor some 20 prison farms and work to increase the productivity of these farms by at least 30% compared to 2014, in line with the recommendations of a 2013 study
 - enable prison-farm workers to boost their agricultural skills through on-site training and peer exchanges
 - facilitate the transport of food and distribute supplementary rations, helping mitigate food-supply gaps and avert malnutrition (see also below)
 - distribute household essentials, including blankets for up to 10,000 detainees; donate wool to the ZPCS so that it can produce clothing for some 5,000 detainees

Health

- ▶ to support the ZPCS in strengthening its ability to provide detainees, including those afflicted with micronutrient deficiencies or acute malnutrition, with access to adequate health care:
 - facilitate coordination between the ZPCS, the health ministry and other actors concerned

- foster on-site training opportunities for ZPCS health teams during joint visits to check on the health status of detainees
- organize workshops where prison food-service and health supervisors or staff can hone their skills
- provide the ZPCS and the health ministry with technical input so they can sustain their joint efforts to tackle malnutrition among detainees through systematic monitoring, production and distribution of supplementary food, and finalization of a nutrition-management protocol
- donate medical or office supplies and equipment to the ZPCS
- enable the ZPCS to respond to nutritional crises, disease outbreaks or other emergencies by extending advice on contingency planning; during emergencies, mobilize health workers and, when necessary, provide medical assistance

Water and habitat

- ▶ work with the ZPCS to improve detainees' living conditions; more specifically:
 - organize training for and donate tools and building materials to the ZPCS's construction unit, so that it can bolster its capacities to maintain or repair such facilities as kitchens and water-supply sanitation systems, benefiting some 7,000 inmates; and improve the use of space in selected prisons
 - provide equipment to the ZPCS as it expands sanitation-related projects, involving the use of chlorine solution and cleaning materials produced by detainees, to more prisons
 - based on a protocol drafted with ICRC support, back the ZPCS in conducting delousing campaigns in two pilot sites; afterwards, given lessons learnt, help refine the protocol

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The governments of the countries covered have shown interest in ratifying and implementing IHL treaties, but progress remains slow. Decision-makers have some understanding of the Movement and its activities.

The armed/police forces are at different stages of incorporating IHL, other pertinent norms and applicable standards into their doctrine, training and operations. They may be deployed on peace-support missions abroad. For these missions, they train at a centre run by the Southern African Development Community (SADC), of which all the countries covered are members.

Certain academic institutions teach IHL within such disciplines as law and security studies; some IHL lecturers serve on national IHL committees, where existent, or as advisers to the authorities. Religious, media and other civil society organizations help shape public opinion.

Objective

The authorities, the armed forces and the police understand and respect IHL, international human rights law and other relevant norms, and incorporate these into their decision-making processes. The media, academia and other circles of influence help foster awareness of humanitarian issues among key decision-makers and the wider public, thus

securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ to help promote the protection of vulnerable people, and facilitate humanitarian activities for them:
 - maintain dialogue with Zimbabwe's government and other pertinent actors on the humanitarian needs of detainees (see *People deprived of their freedom*) and of people in mine/ERW-affected areas (see *Civilians*)
 - organize dissemination sessions for Zimbabwean and Mozambican armed/police forces, towards raising their awareness of norms and standards applicable to their duties
 - enable senior military commanders and other officers taking courses at local or regional training institutes to further their knowledge of IHL, by providing input to such courses
 - in line with a memorandum of understanding with the SADC, brief troops and officers participating in predeployment seminars, field exercises or courses linked to peace-support operations on IHL and international human rights law; engage the SADC in dialogue on its role in such operations and on other matters of mutual interest
- ▶ increase understanding of and support for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and the Movement by:
 - engaging the authorities, armed/police forces, media outfits and religious and other civil society organizations, through dialogue and networking, on humanitarian issues and the ICRC and its activities; encourage the media's accurate coverage of these matters
 - enabling the National Societies to develop their public-communication capacities through training, so that they can promote their services and relay key messages about the Movement and its work
 - producing multimedia resources for the general public
- ▶ promote IHL and foster its acceptance; in particular:
 - provide ministry officials, parliamentarians and national IHL committee members with technical advice and support their participation in events abroad, to encourage ratification of IHL treaties – notably, the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols – and their integration in domestic law
 - extend technical input to academic institutions for incorporating IHL in their teaching curricula and research agendas; back the participation of law students in IHL competitions abroad; facilitate the establishment, in Zimbabwe, of an IHL forum for specialists

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The National Societies of the countries covered help respond to humanitarian needs. Each National Society faces a particular set of organizational and operational challenges.

Objective

The National Societies have strong legal bases for independent action. They are able to carry out their core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

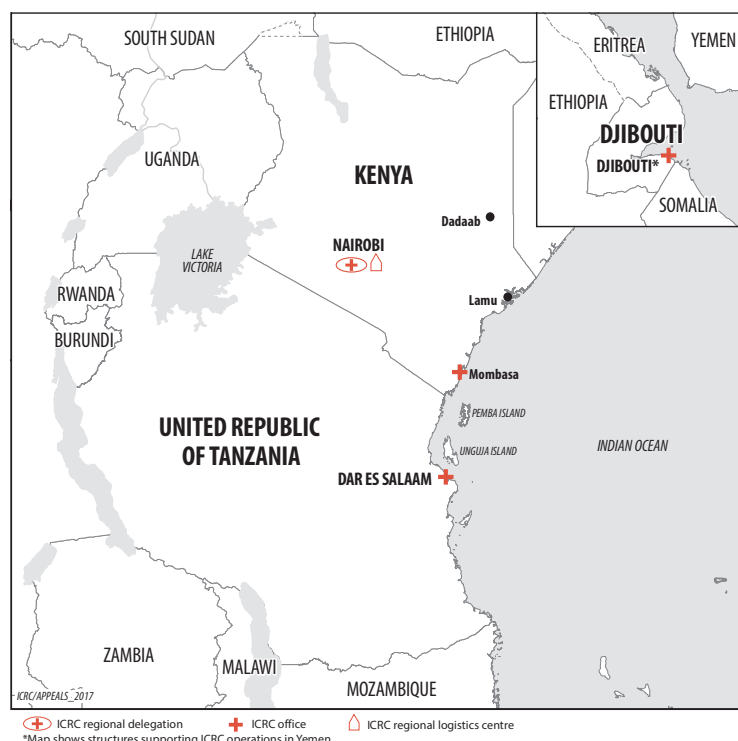
Plan of action and indicators**COOPERATION**

- ▶ enable the National Societies, with technical, material and financial support, to:
 - respond effectively to humanitarian needs, including during situations of violence, in line with the Safer Access Framework; hone, in particular, their first-aid, family-links and public-communication capacities (see *Civilians and Actors of influence*)
 - reinforce their organizational structures, legal bases and, especially for the National Societies of Malawi, Namibia and Zambia, their financial management
- ▶ help ensure a coherent Movement response to humanitarian needs by facilitating the development and implementation of coordination mechanisms

NAIROBI (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Djibouti, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania

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 in the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes regions, and further afield.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	3,064
Assistance	3,469
Prevention	3,271
Cooperation with National Societies	1,008
General	391
TOTAL	11,203
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>684</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	56
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	394

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

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- Migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees from Somalia, Burundi and Yemen, are able to reconnect with their relatives via Movement family-links services; their fundamental rights are respected by all parties concerned.
- The Kenyan authorities accept the ICRC's offer to carry out humanitarian activities in behalf of detainees, paving the way for detainees to be visited by the ICRC to monitor their treatment and living conditions.
- Governments and multilateral organizations know of the ICRC's institutional concerns – such as migrants' needs and the protection due to medical workers – and its response thereon, via events that it organizes/participates in.
- All three States draw on the ICRC's technical expertise to ratify, accede to or implement IHL or IHL-related treaties, including the Arms Trade Treaty and the African Union Convention on IDPs.
- Kenyans affected by violence or drought/floods meet some of their needs through the efforts of the Kenya Red Cross Society and the ICRC to distribute aid, provide livelihood support and construct/repair water infrastructure.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Food commodities	Beneficiaries	5,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	3,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	6,500
Cash	Beneficiaries	4,500
Services and training	Beneficiaries	2,750

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	25,000
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CONTEXT

Djibouti, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania (hereafter Tanzania) are transit/destination countries for migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, from the wider region; among them are people who have fled Somalia and South Sudan for Kenya, Burundi for Tanzania, and Yemen for Djibouti. In May 2016, the Kenyan authorities announced plans to close the Dadaab refugee camp, where over 300,000 Somali refugees are staying; voluntary repatriations have increased since then, despite the situation in Somalia.

In Kenya, groups affiliated with the Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen (better known as al-Shabaab) have reportedly carried out attacks in retaliation for the country's involvement in the African Union Mission in Somalia; the authorities have conducted security operations in areas near the coast or the north-east. Parts of north and north-western Kenya are experiencing communal violence due to disputes over resources, while tensions related to the forthcoming general elections in 2017 have led to violence in various parts of the country. Some communities are also feeling the effects of droughts/floods.

In Djibouti and in Tanzania, particularly Zanzibar, tensions persist between the government and the opposition. Djibouti's relations with Eritrea remain strained because of a border dispute.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the Nairobi regional delegation will continue to help migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, re-establish/maintain contact with their relatives through family-links services – mainly phone calls for refugees in camps – provided by the Kenya Red Cross Society, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti and the Tanzania Red Cross Society, with financial, material and technical assistance from the ICRC.

Through meetings with the National Societies and other stakeholders, and its activities in refugee camps and violence-affected communities (see below), the ICRC will step up its efforts to monitor people's protection-related concerns, so that it can document allegations of abuse – for sharing with the parties concerned, to prevent their recurrence – and raise awareness of people's needs among the authorities and other stakeholders.

Eritrean POWs and other detainees in Djibouti, and inmates in Zanzibar, will receive visits from the ICRC to help ensure that their treatment and living conditions comply with IHL or internationally recognized standards; they will also be able to contact their families via the ICRC. The organization will continue seeking access to all detainees in Kenya and Tanzania, including migrants and security detainees, through dialogue with the authorities concerned.

In Kenya, the ICRC will work with the Kenya Red Cross Society to help meet the needs of people affected by violence or drought/floods. They will have better access to water for themselves or their livestock, after the National Society constructs/repairs infrastructure with the ICRC's assistance. The National Society/ICRC will also distribute emergency relief and livelihood support – whenever possible, via cash grants; in other cases, people will be provided with seeds and tools so that they can resume farming, along with rations to tide them over until their harvests. To help victims of sexual violence in Nairobi obtain appropriate care, the ICRC

will, through information sessions, urge local authorities and other stakeholders to refer victims to ICRC-trained counsellors from the health ministry and the National Society. ICRC-organized courses on weapon-wound surgery and emergency-room trauma care will help Kenyan doctors strengthen their emergency preparedness, and forensic professionals will be given technical advice and training to bolster their ability to manage human remains during mass-casualty incidents.

The ICRC will broaden acceptance of its work, especially its protection activities during other situations of violence, through discussions with government officials and religious leaders, and briefings for security forces on its mandate and on international law enforcement standards. It will also conduct workshops and other events for local/international journalists and provide them with communication material to encourage coverage of humanitarian topics. In Kenya, radio journalists will be urged to help promote the Movement and its emblems among people in violence-prone areas, with a view to facilitating responders' access to casualties during emergencies.

At meetings and events that the ICRC will organize or participate in, diplomats, representatives of international/multilateral organizations and other international actors present in the region will know more about the ICRC's concerns and about regional issues, especially those related to Somalia and South Sudan.

The ICRC will support the authorities' efforts to ratify/accede to and implement IHL or IHL-related treaties, including the Arms Trade Treaty and the African Union Convention on IDPs. To reinforce the ICRC's position as a key source of reference on IHL, it will organize competitions and other events to foster interest in the subject among academics.

ICRC delegations in central and eastern Africa will receive supplies via the ICRC's logistics centre in Nairobi, and advice, training and other support from the ICRC's regional training and assistance units. Staff hosted in the Djibouti office will continue to provide administrative/logistical support for ICRC operations in Yemen.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

The security situation in Kenya has led to reports of abuse, the disruption of basic services and livelihoods, and displacement in some areas. Meanwhile, in Nairobi, some victims of sexual violence lack access to appropriate care.

Throughout the region, families dispersed by conflict, violence and migration need help to reconnect with each other. Those staying in refugee camps have also reported protection-related concerns.

Human remains need to be properly managed after mass-casualty incidents, to help families learn of their relatives' fates.

Objective

People affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence are protected in conformity with applicable law and meet their needs. Families separated by conflict, violence, detention or migration restore/maintain contact, and are

informed of their missing relatives' fates; unaccompanied minors are reunited with their families, whenever appropriate.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ reinforce dissemination sessions for the armed/security forces (see *Actors of influence*) by reminding:
 - the Kenyan and Tanzanian authorities of the need to ensure respect for people during security operations
 - the Kenyan authorities, and army officers from the United States of America (hereafter US) based in Djibouti, of their obligations under IHL during peacekeeping operations (see *Somalia*)
- ▶ through meetings with stakeholders – including the National Societies concerned – and assistance and family-links activities in violence-affected communities and refugee camps (see below), monitor people's protection-related concerns, with a view to:
 - documenting allegations of abuse and sharing these with the parties concerned, in order to prevent their recurrence; in the case of people fleeing Burundi, forward allegations to the ICRC's delegation there, for discussion with the parties concerned (see *Burundi*)
 - raising awareness of their needs among the authorities and other stakeholders

Restoring family links

- ▶ provide technical and financial support to help the region's National Societies strengthen their ability to run family-links services independently and efficiently
- ▶ through regular meetings with Movement components and other actors engaged in family-links activities, foster cross-border coordination in this regard, while reaffirming the Movement's lead role in such activities

With the relevant National Society:

- ▶ enable people to reconnect via the Movement's family-links network, which provides phone services in refugee camps and undertakes various tracing efforts, such as the reading out of names on the ICRC-sponsored radio programme aired by the BBC's Somali Service
- ▶ follow up unaccompanied minors/separated children and other vulnerable people – particularly children from South Sudan and Burundi – and reunite them with their relatives; where family reunification is impossible or inappropriate, find alternative solutions for them in coordination with other organizations
- ▶ at their request, and in coordination with IOM, UNHCR and the embassies concerned, provide migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees, with travel documents to enable them to return home or resettle elsewhere

KENYA

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ through training, help National Society personnel bolster their ability to distribute aid, provide livelihood support, assist victims of sexual violence, and construct/repair water infrastructure

With the National Society:

Economic security

- ▶ to help people affected by violence or drought/floods meet some of their immediate needs:

- donate food to 1,000 farming households (5,000 people) so that they can use ICRC-donated seeds (see below) for planting instead of consumption; give additional assistance to 300 of these households (1,500 people) through a food-for-work programme
- give 700 vulnerable families (3,500 people) cash for up to three months' worth of food
- provide up to 600 households (3,000 people) with essential items to ease their living conditions
- ▶ to help people affected by violence or drought/floods restore their livelihoods:
 - distribute seeds and tools to 1,000 households (5,000 people) to help them resume farming; help train some of them in agriculture
 - provide conditional cash grants for small businesses to up to 200 vulnerable families (1,000 people in all), including those headed by women
 - donate productive inputs to 300 particularly vulnerable families (1,500 people in all)
 - train 250 heads of households in the planning and implementation of micro-economic initiatives that will benefit 1,250 people in all
- ▶ assist 300 families (1,500 people in all) that previously received cash grants for small business in establishing informal credit facilities among themselves, in view of the conclusion of the ICRC's support

Health

- ▶ help victims of sexual violence in informal settlements in Nairobi have better access to appropriate care by:
 - conducting information sessions on sexual violence and its consequences, to encourage local authorities, community leaders and health-care providers to refer victims to organizations providing medical and psychosocial support
 - training and supervising National Society and health ministry personnel in the provision of psychosocial care

Forensics

- ▶ to improve families' chances of learning their relatives' fate after mass-casualty incidents:
 - provide the authorities and emergency responders in all three countries with technical advice and training, to help them strengthen their ability to professionally manage human remains; sponsor representatives' participation in a forensics course abroad, where they can discuss best practices with their peers (see *Abidjan*)
 - donate body bags and other equipment for managing human remains to the Djibouti Red Crescent
- ▶ if necessary, facilitate the identification and transfer of the remains of people reported missing in relation to the 2008 clash between Djibouti and Eritrea; provide psychosocial support to their families

Water and habitat

- ▶ help up to 25,000 people in violence-prone communities have better access to water for themselves and their livestock by providing financial and technical support to the National Society for the construction of wells and other infrastructure

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In all three countries, overcrowding in some places of detention – in part, due to judicial delays – remains a concern. Among the detainees are people held in relation to political unrest, State security and the fight against “terrorism”, and migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees. In Djibouti, POWs are still being held in connection with the 2008 clash with Eritrea. People under the jurisdiction of the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT) are held at the UN detention facility in Arusha, Tanzania pending appeal or transfer to Benin or Mali to serve their sentences.

Some detainees in the region, especially foreigners and security detainees, need help to restore/maintain contact with their families – as do two people held at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba, who have families in Kenya.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions, including respect for their judicial guarantees, that meet internationally recognized standards and, where applicable, IHL. They have contact with their families.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ seek access to all detainees, including migrants and security detainees, through dialogue with the Kenyan and Tanzanian authorities
- ▶ to help ensure that the treatment and living conditions of POWs and other detainees comply with, as applicable, the Third Geneva Convention and/or internationally recognized standards:
 - visit, in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, Eritrean POWs and other inmates in Djibouti, detainees in Zanzibar, and people held by the MICT; based on these visits, provide the parties concerned with confidential feedback and recommendations, paying special attention to particularly vulnerable detainees’ needs
 - give ad hoc material/medical assistance to Eritrean POWs in Djibouti, and lobby for the repatriation of an ailing POW on humanitarian grounds
 - coordinate with the MICT and the ICRC delegations concerned to ensure that MICT detainees can maintain contact with their families; urge the MICT to facilitate the return/relocation of people whom they have acquitted or released, while also reminding them of the need to respect the principle of *non-refoulement*
 - if requested, assist in repatriating Eritrean POWs in accordance with the principle of non-refoulement or in efforts to resettle them, if they so wish
- ▶ enable detainees in the region – as well as families with relatives held at the Guantanamo Bay internment facility – to contact their relatives or consular representatives through the Movement’ family-links services; organize family visits for security detainees from Zanzibar who are held in mainland Tanzania
- ▶ advise the Djiboutian, Kenyan and Tanzanian authorities on prison management, and on implementing alternatives to detention to alleviate overcrowding in prisons

ASSISTANCE

Water and habitat

- ▶ work with the authorities to upgrade water/sanitation infrastructure for detainees in Djibouti

WOUNDED AND SICK

In Kenya, influxes of weapon-wounded patients – for instance, in case of “terrorist” attacks or election-related violence – can strain the resources of health facilities.

Objective

Weapon-wounded and other trauma patients receive adequate first aid and medical/surgical care.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ work with the Kenyan Red Cross and health ministry to help local health-care providers prepare for and deal with mass-casualty influxes; in particular:
 - conduct seminars for surgeons on weapon-wound surgery and emergency trauma care
 - in case of an emergency, provide medical supplies to hospitals treating the weapon-wounded

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Armed/security forces across the region are stepping up security operations, and contribute to peacekeeping operations abroad. IHL and international law enforcement standards are taught at most military and police training centres.

Religious leaders and academics can influence decision-makers’ opinions. Nairobi is a regional hub for representatives of governments, international/multilateral organizations, and international media outlets; all of them can help relay key humanitarian messages.

Djibouti, Kenya and Tanzania have ratified many of the main IHL treaties but have not yet incorporated their provisions in domestic law. Kenya has a national IHL committee; Djibouti and Tanzania have taken steps to set up such bodies.

Objective

The authorities and the armed/security forces understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate these in their decision-making processes. The media, academics, international/regional actors and religious leaders help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among all parties concerned and the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC’s mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ through technical, financial and material support, help the National Societies build their ability to promote IHL and the Movement

With the relevant National Society:

- ▶ to foster acceptance of the ICRC's humanitarian work in the region and beyond, especially its protection activities (see *Civilians* and *People deprived of their freedom*) during other situations of violence:
 - engage officials, particularly those in the foreign affairs and interior ministries, in dialogue on these topics, focusing on the ICRC's added value; supplement these discussions with seminars and other events – for instance, field visits to ICRC projects, for Kenyan officials
 - conduct briefings for security forces on international law enforcement standards and the ICRC's role in other situations of violence; help the police update their manual on such standards by organizing a round-table review
 - help local/international media and journalism students/lecturers report on topics of humanitarian concern and the ICRC's work by giving them ICRC-produced communication materials and by organizing briefings, field visits and round-tables/workshops on these matters; in Kenya, encourage radio journalists to promote the Movement and its emblems among people in violence-prone areas, with a view to facilitating responders' access to casualties during emergencies
 - broaden religious leaders' understanding of neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and the similarities between IHL and Islam by organizing bilateral meetings and events on these topics, and by sponsoring their participation in advanced IHL courses abroad (see *Lebanon* and *Tunis*)
- ▶ raise awareness of institutional concerns – particularly migrants' needs, the protection due to health-care workers/facilities, and sexual violence – and regional issues, especially those related to Somalia and South Sudan, to garner support for the ICRC's work in these areas; specifically:
 - discuss these matters with international actors – diplomats, UN officials, representatives of Movement components, and key members of civil society – through bilateral meetings and events organized or attended by the ICRC; in Kenya, organize a course on IHL for humanitarian decision-makers from the region
 - brief the East African Community (EAC) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) on the ICRC's work and discuss areas of mutual interest and possible cooperation with them, including the promotion of the African Union Convention on IDPs with IGAD; sponsor EAC and IGAD representatives' participation in a regional seminar on IHL implementation
- ▶ to reinforce the ICRC's position as a source of reference on IHL:
 - help the armed forces incorporate IHL in their decision-making by sponsoring the participation of officers in courses abroad, and providing training institutions with technical advice upon request; conduct briefings on IHL for troops departing on peacekeeping missions
 - encourage interest in IHL among students and lecturers by: organizing local/regional essay-writing and moot court competitions, round-tables and seminars;

sponsoring their participation in similar events abroad; offering internships to law/communication students; and providing reference materials, notably, through the ICRC's IHL documentation centre in Nairobi

- encourage the incorporation of IHL in the Eastern Africa Standby Force's peace-support operations by meeting with its officials and sending a military legal adviser to a seminar abroad
- organize training for judges from the African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights and the East African Court of Justice to help them apply IHL in regional judicial processes
- ▶ help the authorities ratify/accede to and implement IHL or IHL-related treaties, including the Arms Trade Treaty and the African Union Convention on IDPs; to this end:
 - provide technical support for the Kenyan national IHL committee's work, including a review of national legislation protecting health-care workers; for the establishment of national IHL committees in Djibouti and Tanzania; and for the adoption of the Geneva Conventions Act, in Tanzania
 - meet with parliamentarians and other officials, and sponsor their attendance at local and international meetings/workshops

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Kenya Red Cross Society delivers emergency relief to victims of violence or natural disasters. With the Movement's support, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti and the Tanzania Red Cross Society are strengthening their ability to provide family-links services and first aid, promote IHL and the Movement, and improve their management and governance.

Objective

The National Societies have strong legal bases for independent action. They are able to respond to emergencies, restore family links and promote IHL and the Fundamental Principles. The activities of all Movement components are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ provide financial/technical backing for the Kenyan Red Cross's efforts to meet the needs of violence-affected people and to improve waste management at a refugee camp
- ▶ with other Movement partners, provide funds, training and technical support to help the National Societies enhance their capacities in:
 - preparing for/responding to emergencies in line with the Safer Access framework
 - promoting IHL and raising awareness of humanitarian issues among decision-makers and the public
 - organizational development
- ▶ sponsor the participation of National Society representatives in regional/international Movement events
- ▶ coordinate with Movement components regularly through meetings

PRETORIA (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa, Swaziland

The ICRC has worked in South Africa since the early 1960s, opening a regional delegation in Pretoria in 1978. It visits migrants at an immigration detention centre in South Africa, and other detainees within its purview in Angola, Lesotho and Swaziland to monitor their treatment and living conditions, and helps refugees, asylum seekers and other migrants restore contact with relatives. It promotes IHL treaty ratification and implementation and supports the incorporation of IHL into military training and university curricula, particularly in South Africa, given its regional influence. The ICRC supports the region's National Societies in building their capacities.



ICRC/APPEALS_2017
 ICRC regional delegation  ICRC office

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	939
Assistance	104
Prevention	1,291
Cooperation with National Societies	631
General	42
TOTAL	3,006
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>183</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	7
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	29

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- Migrant families reconnect using family-links services. South African authorities develop their capacities to manage and identify the remains of migrants, and help families ascertain the fate of their missing relatives, with ICRC support.
- Detainees, including migrants in holding centres in Botswana and South Africa, benefit from steps taken by the authorities – based on the ICRC's recommendations – to improve their treatment and living conditions.
- South African authorities take the humanitarian concerns of migrants into account while reforming national policies on immigration, after receiving ICRC advice in this regard.
- Armed forces take steps to incorporate IHL and other applicable norms in their training and operations, including peace-support missions, with the help of ICRC-organized/sponsored training.

CONTEXT

Migration within the region gives rise to various socio-economic issues for both migrants and their host countries. Every year, South Africa receives more asylum applications than it can process, which makes it difficult for many migrants to remain within the country legally. Migrants often lose contact with their families during their journey; many become victims of violence brought about by sociopolitical tensions in their host communities.

South Africa continues to remain influential throughout the continent. It participates in diplomatic initiatives regularly and contributes troops to peacekeeping missions abroad. It is a member of the BRICS group of emerging economies, along with Brazil, the Russian Federation, India and China. South Africa also hosts the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) and other regional organizations, as well as an extensive diplomatic community, regional offices of the UN and other humanitarian agencies, think-tanks and major media agencies.

Protests and labor strikes occur occasionally and can lead to violence – for example, in Angola and Swaziland. In Lesotho, political instability persists.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC's regional delegation in Pretoria will focus on promoting understanding of and acceptance for humanitarian principles and Movement action, and step up its efforts to address the humanitarian needs of migrants in the region. It will develop dialogue with key contacts and organizations in the region, with a view to fostering support for its activities. The ICRC will help the region's National Societies to boost their capacities to provide family-links services and respond to emergencies. Beginning in 2017, Angola will be included among the countries covered by the Pretoria delegation.

Addressing the humanitarian needs of migrants, and strengthening family-links services, throughout the region will be a priority. Tracing, RCM, and telephone services will be made available to migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees, wishing to restore or maintain contact with relatives and, where appropriate, reunite; the availability of these services will also be promoted among potential beneficiaries. The ICRC's Pretoria delegation will launch, in cooperation with the delegation in Harare, Zimbabwe, a pilot project to document cases of missing Zimbabwean migrants in South Africa and to help the families concerned ascertain the fate of their relatives; to this end, the South African authorities will be given assistance for building up their expertise in forensics. More specifically, the ICRC will provide technical support for forensic professionals and police personnel in managing ante/post-mortem data using a centralized database to enable them to identify unclaimed human remains, including those of migrants.

The ICRC will visit migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees, held at detention centres in Botswana and South Africa, and detainees in Angola, Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland, in accordance with its standard procedures. After these visits, it will communicate findings and recommendations – for example, on detainees' living conditions and access to health care – confidentially to the authorities. It will enable detainees to share news with their relatives through family-links services.

To foster dialogue on humanitarian concerns, including issues covered by the Health Care in Danger project, and to enlist support for Movement activities, such as those that address humanitarian needs stemming from migration, the ICRC will strive to develop and maintain ties with political and military authorities, regional intergovernmental organizations, multilateral forums and humanitarian organizations. It will conduct briefings for military troops and police forces to broaden awareness of and respect for IHL and international human rights law, and encourage the incorporation of these norms in military doctrine, training and operations, including peacekeeping missions. To draw public attention to humanitarian issues, such as the plight of migrants, the ICRC and the National Societies concerned will foster relations with the media, academics and other members of civil society – for example, by providing journalists with regular updates on humanitarian issues and by sponsoring their attendance at training courses abroad.

The ICRC will work with the region's authorities to promote implementation of IHL in the countries covered. It will provide legal expertise to governments and their national IHL committees for the ratification and domestic implementation of IHL-related treaties, such as the Arms Trade Treaty and the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

The ICRC will help coordinate activities with Movement partners and maintain relations with UN agencies and other humanitarian actors in areas of common interest, in order to maximize impact, identify unmet needs and avoid duplication of effort.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Within the region, South Africa remains a preferred destination for migrants, including asylum seekers and unaccompanied minors, from all over Africa, and some Middle Eastern and Asian countries as well; most of these migrants, however, are Zimbabwean. In 2016, the authorities published a document outlining intended reforms to the government's immigration policies, including plans to establish processing centres near border areas to accommodate asylum seekers while their status is being determined.

Attacks against migrants (see *Context*) sometimes cause further displacement: some migrants move to neighbouring countries, such as Botswana and Swaziland, to escape these attacks.

In the course of their journey, migrants often lose contact with their relatives; some families remain without news of relatives they have reported missing.

In the Gauteng province, there are hundreds of sets of human remains that have not yet been identified by or claimed from the authorities; many of these are presumed to be the remains of migrants. Efforts by the authorities, particularly the Forensic Pathology Services (FPS) and the South African Police Service (SAPS), to identify these remains are hampered by the lack of means to collect ante-mortem data from possible countries of origin, and by inadequate systems to manage ante/post-mortem data.

Objective

Members of families separated by migration are able to restore or maintain contact. The families of persons reported missing learn the fate of their relatives.

Plan of action and indicators

With the relevant National Society:

PROTECTION

- ▶ engage in dialogue with the authorities concerned on the difficulties faced by migrants, particularly with the South African home affairs ministry, in view of their plans to revise their immigration policies
- ▶ give the South African Red Cross Society expert advice for developing activities to assist migrant communities affected by violence

Restoring family links

- ▶ offer migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees, tracing, RCM and telephone services to locate and restore or maintain contact with relatives; whenever appropriate, help reunite unaccompanied minors with their families, including across borders
- ▶ launch a project to help the families of missing Zimbabwean migrants learn their relatives' fate; to this end, with their consent, facilitate the transmission of ante-mortem data from tracing requests collected in Zimbabwe (see *Harare*) to the SAPS for entry into its forensic database (see below)
- ▶ coordinate with UNHCR and the diplomatic missions concerned to issue travel documents to people eligible for repatriation or resettlement in third countries
- ▶ help strengthen the family-links services provided by community representatives and the National Societies in the region, in particular to enable them to deal effectively with the steady influx of migrants needing such services, by providing funding, equipment and training
- ▶ broaden awareness among potential beneficiaries of the availability of family-links services – for example, by disseminating communication materials and publishing information on social media

ASSISTANCE

Forensics

- ▶ to help resolve tracing cases involving missing migrants, contribute to developing local forensic expertise in South Africa; more specifically:
 - assist an FPS-run mortuary in the Gauteng province in improving its procedures for collecting post-mortem data – for example, by sponsoring the participation of staff in training abroad
 - advise the pertinent authorities on facilitating the systematic entry of post-mortem data from the FPS and ante-mortem data from tracing requests into a centralized database, to enable the SAPS to identify human remains and inform families of the fate of their relatives
 - commission an academic study regarding methods to establish the geographic origin of unidentified human remains

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Strict border controls and other measures put in place by the South African home affairs ministry result in the arrest, detention and deportation of irregular migrants. The largest immigration detention centre in the country is the holding facility in Lindela; many migrants are held in police stations before being sent there.

Owing to an influx of migrants into Botswana, the population of the country's only immigration detention centre, in Francistown, has risen significantly. The Botswana Red Cross regularly visits people held at this facility and occasionally provides them with assistance.

Living conditions for detainees in Lesotho are precarious, in part because of the prison administration's limited budget. Soldiers who were apprehended and detained by the Lesotho Defence Force, and are under investigation for mutiny, are held in Maseru Central Prison; a small group of foreigners, convicted of attempting to assassinate Lesotho's prime minister in 2009, are serving their sentences in the same facility.

In Swaziland, some individuals are detained in connection with their participation in demonstrations. In Angola, although the level of violence remains low in the Cabinda province, arrests are made there regularly, in connection with protest activities.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that comply with internationally recognized standards. They can keep in touch with their families.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ conduct visits, in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, to detainees in Angola, Lesotho and Swaziland, and to migrants – including asylum seekers and refugees – at the Lindela immigration detention centre in South Africa; monitor their treatment and living conditions, paying special attention to security detainees and other particularly vulnerable inmates, such as foreigners, women, minors and the sick; in Botswana, join National Society personnel in visits to migrants detained at a facility in Francistown, and provide them with expert advice on carrying out family-links activities
- ▶ after these visits, communicate findings and recommendations confidentially to the authorities concerned; develop dialogue with the authorities in the region on:
 - ensuring respect for procedural safeguards and judicial guarantees, particularly in Angola, on the maximum length of administrative detention for migrants in South Africa, and on preventing ill-treatment
 - facilitating access to appropriate health care for all detainees, including any victims of abuse
- ▶ through bilateral talks with the authorities concerned, seek access to all detainees within the purview of the ICRC, particularly migrants held in police stations in South Africa and security detainees in Swaziland
- ▶ in South Africa, organize a workshop for home affairs ministry officials and others working at the Lindela

holding centre, on international standards pertaining to the treatment and living conditions of detainees

- ▶ with the National Societies concerned, enable detainees visited to exchange news with relatives by means of RCMs and phone calls, including monthly phone calls for security detainees at Maseru Central Prison in Lesotho; help foreign detainees contact their consular representatives and UNHCR

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

South Africa remains influential, and is a major diplomatic hub; it is also one of the wider region's main sources for regional and international news. In addition to a large diplomatic community, the country has a vocal civil society: think-tanks, business centres and humanitarian NGOs make efforts to influence government policies and public opinion. Fifteen ICRC-supported universities in the region offer IHL courses.

Armed/security forces in the region occasionally work with the police during internal security operations. In Swaziland, arbitrary arrests and use of excessive force during such operations have been reported.

The South African National Defence Force (SANDF) and the SAPS contribute troops to peacekeeping operations elsewhere in Africa; the African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum (APCOF) conducts training courses for the SAPS. The planning element of the South African Development Community (SADC) is working towards the operationalization of the SADC Brigade, a regional peacekeeping force.

The region's States have national IHL committees and are at different stages of ratifying and implementing IHL instruments.

Objective

National authorities, the police and the armed forces understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media, academics, NGOs and other influential civil society groups help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ to foster awareness of the ICRC's activities and respect for IHL and international human rights law among the region's military and police forces, and to encourage the incorporation of IHL and international human rights law in their doctrine, training and operations:
 - organize predeployment briefings for SANDF and SAPS troops bound for peacekeeping operations and hold training sessions on international human rights law for police forces in Swaziland; during such sessions, highlight the need to ensure safe access to health care and prevent sexual violence
 - provide technical support for APCOF-led courses for the SAPS on policing standards
- ▶ to help military officials build up their capacity to incorporate IHL in the doctrine, training and operations

of the SADC Brigade and the SANDF, sponsor their participation in international workshops

- ▶ seek to boost, among the region's authorities, awareness of and support for IHL, humanitarian principles and the Movement's priorities, including the Strengthening IHL process and the Health Care in Danger project; in particular, through regional/international seminars – for SADC officials and BRICS representatives, for instance – and bilateral talks:
 - foster acceptance of the ICRC's activities and draw attention to humanitarian issues such as the plight of migrants, nuclear disarmament and the need to prevent sexual violence
 - follow up on resolutions and pledges adopted at the 32nd International Conference
 - keep South African authorities, the PAP, relevant UN agencies, diplomats and international organizations based in the region abreast of developments in IHL and encourage them to promote its implementation across the region
- ▶ in South Africa, facilitate dialogue among pertinent government agencies, academic institutions and NGOs focused on forensics, with a view to developing partnerships between them and thereby building capacities across the region in managing and identifying human remains (see *Civilians*)

With the National Society concerned:

- ▶ provide updates on humanitarian developments to national IHL committees, support their regular meetings, and give them technical input, to encourage them to advance the:
 - ratification of IHL-related treaties, such as the Arms Trade Treaty
 - domestic implementation of IHL-related instruments to which their countries are already party, such as the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
 - in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, legislation recognizing the National Societies and ensuring protection of the emblem
- ▶ to generate support for humanitarian principles and Movement action among opinion leaders and the wider public:
 - maintain contact with the media, think-tanks and other civil society organizations to share updates on priority issues (see above) and Movement activities
 - assist universities in strengthening IHL teaching and research, and in drawing the attention of decision-makers to humanitarian issues, by enabling teachers and students to participate in moot court competitions, courses and other related events abroad; sponsoring advanced training for academics; encouraging the sharing of IHL research and best practices in teaching IHL; and providing universities with ICRC publications and other resources

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Some of the National Societies in the region are experiencing financial and organizational difficulties that limit their capacity to respond to humanitarian needs, such as those arising from natural disasters, and violence sometimes arising from protests.

Objective

The National Societies have strong legal bases for independent action. They are able to carry out their core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

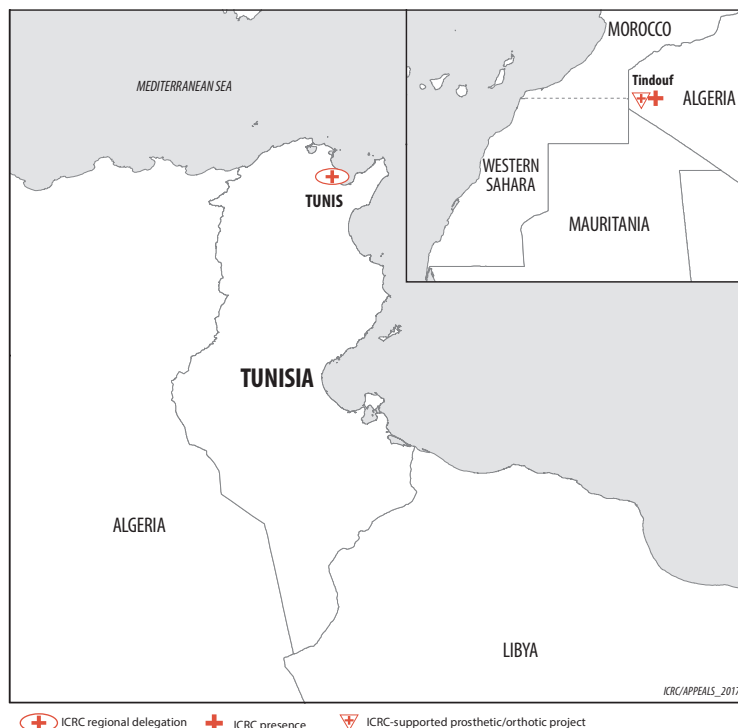
COOPERATION

- ▶ provide the region's National Societies with training and financial, technical, and material support to help them, especially those affected by financial or structural crises, to:
 - develop their managerial capacities – for example, in coordination and in planning and monitoring projects
 - bolster their capabilities in emergency preparedness and response, and in providing family-links services, in line with the Safer Access Framework
 - reinforce their legal bases – for instance, by adopting statutes in conformity with Movement standards – and monitor respect for the emblems
- ▶ coordinate with other Movement components working in the region, through participation in regional/international meetings and other forums, and by other means

TUNIS (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Tunisia, Western Sahara

The ICRC's regional delegation based in Tunis has been operating since 1987. It visits people deprived of their freedom in Tunisia, monitoring their treatment and living conditions, and promotes awareness of IHL among the authorities, armed forces and armed groups, as well as implementation of that law. The ICRC supports the Tunisian Red Crescent in building its capacities and works with the Polisario Front and Sahrawi organizations to address issues of humanitarian concern arising from the aftermath of the Western Sahara conflict. It helps Sahrawi refugees with disabilities obtain physical rehabilitation services.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,113
Assistance	2,893
Prevention	793
Cooperation with National Societies	430
General	66
TOTAL	6,296
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>384</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	24
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	47

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- In Tunisia, detainees benefit from steps taken by the authorities to improve their treatment – for instance, ensuring proper judicial/medical follow-up – and to strengthen health services through pilot projects at two prisons.
- Members of dispersed families reconnect through Movement family-links services. Those involved in addressing/preventing cases of missing persons refresh their skills – in managing human remains, for example.
- Migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, moving to or through Tunisia are helped to meet their needs by the State, with ICRC support. They receive basic assistance and information on preserving family ties.
- Disabled Sahrawi refugees benefit from treatment at an ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centre, the building of wheelchair-adapted homes in refugee camps, and the creation of an association promoting their social inclusion.
- Military/security forces deployed in Tunisia or abroad learn more about IHL and human rights principles through ICRC-organized briefings.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	900
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	1
Patients receiving services	Patients	700

CONTEXT

In Tunisia, major attacks by gunmen in 2016 – for instance, in Ben Guerdane near the Libyan border – caused injuries and death, including of some civilians. State forces continue to conduct operations – particularly along the borders with Algeria and Libya – against armed groups reportedly operating in the region and within Tunisia. Many arrests were made, specifically under anti-terrorism legislation adopted in 2015. Massive protests and violent demonstrations – linked to widespread unemployment and wage-related issues – also contributed to the fragility of the political situation in Tunisia.

Thousands of people fleeing armed conflict or instability in the region seek refuge in Tunisia or pass through the country en route to their home countries or Europe.

The status of Western Sahara remains a point of contention between Morocco and the Polisario Front. The UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) has been extended to 2017. However, uncertainties hang over MINURSO's activities after many of its officers were expelled from the country in 2016, as a result of diplomatic issues between the UN and the Moroccan government over Western Sahara. Hundreds of people continue to wait for news of relatives missing since the 1975–1991 Western Sahara conflict. Families in Western Sahara remain at risk from mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). Tens of thousands of Sahrawis live in refugee camps near Tindouf, Algeria.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC's regional delegation in Tunis will continue to help the Tunisian authorities improve treatment and living conditions for people deprived of their freedom. To this end, delegates will visit detainees in places of temporary detention and prisons, paying particular attention to security detainees; afterwards, they will share their findings/recommendations confidentially with the authorities. The ICRC will continue to support the authorities in ensuring proper case documentation and judicial/medical follow-up for victims of violence, and respect for the principle of *non-refoulement* for foreign detainees/migrants; it will also continue to support the authorities in tackling overcrowding in prisons.

The ICRC will continue to provide direct assistance – specifically, staff training and medical/laboratory equipment and supplies – for pilot projects seeking to improve health services at the two most overcrowded prisons in the country. The ICRC will lend its expertise to the authorities during the handover of responsibility for health care in detention from the justice to the health ministry. To improve living conditions for the growing prison population, the authorities and the ICRC will renovate sanitation systems at several detention facilities.

The ICRC will facilitate/sponsor the participation of Sahrawi and Tunisian detention authorities and personnel in seminars/workshops or specialized training to help them enhance their knowledge of internationally recognized standards for detention.

People separated by armed conflict, regional insecurity, detention or migration will reconnect through Movement family-links services. In Tunisia, the ICRC's tracing services will enable families to receive news of relatives in countries affected by armed conflict. The ICRC will assess the needs/vulnerabilities of migrants, including refugees and asylum

seekers – taking into account allegations of abuse – with a view to assisting State and other actors in addressing them. Government bodies and others involved in clarifying the fate of people who are unaccounted for – including the Moroccan human rights council and the “Sahrawi Red Crescent,” who are working on missing-persons cases related to the 1975–1991 Western Sahara conflict – will be encouraged to coordinate their efforts. The ICRC will provide technical support/training for the Tunisian authorities, forensics and medical institutions, and the Tunisian Red Crescent to strengthen their ability to manage human remains.

The Tunisian Red Crescent and the “Sahrawi Red Crescent” will receive support for strengthening their first-aid services. The ICRC will enable Tunisian military doctors and surgeons/residents from public hospitals to attend courses in war surgery and trauma management.

An ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centre in Rabouni, near Tindouf, will continue to provide physiotherapy services and assistive devices to Sahrawi amputees and other disabled people. Some disabled persons will have their travel costs covered in order to receive treatment. The ICRC will also help disabled people create an association to organize activities that promote their social inclusion, for instance, training sessions for family members. Wheelchair users and other vulnerable refugees living in the camps will benefit from ICRC-supported construction of wheelchair-adapted homes.

To facilitate the activities mentioned above, the ICRC will maintain/develop dialogue, on humanitarian principles and support for the Movement, with the authorities, weapon bearers and other actors of influence. Information sessions and other activities for military/security personnel will focus on increasing understanding of and respect for IHL and international norms applicable to arrests and detention, and for the ICRC's work, particularly for detainees.

The Tunisian Red Crescent, with help from the ICRC, will build its capacity to deliver first aid, assistance to migrants, and family-links services. The ICRC will coordinate with other Movement components, for example, to draft a contingency plan for responding to displacement in the region.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, who leave Libya or Tunisia by boat sometimes run into trouble at sea and have to be rescued by the Tunisian coast guard; the remains of people who do not survive the trip are often found on Tunisian shores.

People fleeing instability or who have lost contact with members of their families reportedly involved in armed conflict elsewhere – for example, in Iraq or in the Syrian Arab Republic – may need help to restore/maintain contact with their relatives. People may also lose contact with relatives who have migrated or are detained/interned abroad.

Families living in weapon-contaminated areas continue to be at risk of injury or death from mines/ERW as a result of the 1975–1991 Western Sahara conflict. The Moroccan human rights council and the “Sahrawi Red Crescent” are primarily responsible for clarifying the fate of thousands of people missing in relation to the conflict.

Objective

Members of families dispersed by armed conflict/other violence, detention or migration restore/maintain contact and, where appropriate, are reunited. Families are informed of the fate of relatives who are unaccounted for, including people who have been missing since the Western Sahara conflict. People lessen the risk to them from weapon contamination.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION****Tunisia**

- ▶ assess the needs/vulnerabilities of migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers – taking into account allegations of abuse – with a view to assisting State and other actors in addressing them; with the Tunisian Red Crescent, brief migrants on ways to prevent family separation
- ▶ provide training and financial/material/technical support for the National Society to assess/address family-links needs more effectively, especially in emergencies; help it to maintain its countrywide network of trained family-links focal points/volunteers

Restoring family links

With the National Society:

- ▶ help members of dispersed families restore/maintain contact and, where appropriate, reunite them; specifically:
 - enable families to send RCMs and parcels, and make regular video calls/visits, to relatives detained or resettled abroad
 - provide phone services for migrants, including those rescued by the coast guard
- ▶ promote family-links services among vulnerable people in Tunisia, and among State actors and local organizations working in their behalf
- ▶ provide tracing services for families awaiting news of missing relatives; urge the Tunisian social affairs ministry to assist these families, for instance by designating an office to cater to them (see *Forensics* below)

1975–1991 Western Sahara conflict

- ▶ through regular contact with them and by offering technical advice and training where needed, urge those working to clarify the fate of missing people – primarily the Moroccan national human rights council and the “Sahrawi Red Crescent” – to follow up the cases of people reported dead or missing; serve as a neutral intermediary to facilitate exchange of information between them; encourage the pertinent actors to draft an action plan to assess/address the needs of refugee families in the camps with relatives who went missing during the past conflict

ASSISTANCE**Water and habitat**

- ▶ enable vulnerable refugees – including disabled recipients of ICRC-donated wheelchairs (see *Wounded and sick*) – and their families to have better shelter, by building up to 150 wheelchair-adapted homes in the refugee camps

Forensics

- ▶ in order to provide answers to the families of persons unaccounted for and to help prevent further missing-persons cases, assist the Tunisian authorities, forensic institutions, emergency/medical responders and the National Society to strengthen their ability to manage

human remains and to improve coordination among them; to this end:

- provide material support and technical guidance and demonstrate best forensic practices where possible, such as during exhumations and identification of remains in relation to specific incidents involving the death of migrants
- facilitate their participation in training courses/sessions/conferences, including workshops for drafting national guidelines for forensic procedures in mass-casualty incidents
- provide technical support for centralizing and managing ante/post-mortem data
- make psychosocial support available for responders who may encounter difficulties in the conduct of their work

Weapon contamination

- ▶ offer technical advice for the pertinent authorities and other entities to strengthen their ability to initiate mine-risk education activities; provide training/materials for their dissemination activities

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In Tunisia, hundreds of people are reportedly detained in relation to recent attacks (see *Context*) and for their alleged involvement in local/regional insecurity or armed conflict abroad. The interior and justice ministries are pursuing efforts to reinforce existing protocols governing the treatment of people held in places of temporary detention. The authorities are also exploring ways to reduce overcrowding: in the first few weeks after a new law on police custody came into force in mid-2016, the number of persons in temporary detention reportedly dropped. A multidisciplinary working group for tackling overcrowding is preparing recommendations for submission to the ministries concerned. The Tunisian government has also initiated the process of transferring responsibility for health care in detention from the justice ministry to the health ministry.

Objective

Detainees, particularly those held on security-related charges in places of temporary detention, are afforded treatment and living conditions, including respect for judicial guarantees, that meet internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION**

- ▶ through regular contact and during seminars/workshops or specialized training held locally/abroad, help the relevant Sahrawi and Tunisian detention authorities and personnel enhance their knowledge of internationally recognized standards in detention and their understanding of the ICRC’s activities benefiting detainees

Tunisia

- ▶ visit detainees at places of temporary detention and prisons in accordance with standard ICRC procedures; pay special attention to people held for security reasons and vulnerable detainees, such as foreigners; and document allegations of ill-treatment
- ▶ help improve treatment and living conditions for detainees by sharing confidentially the findings/recommendations

from visits to detainees with the interior ministry, security force commands and other pertinent authorities; work with them to:

- ensure that medical/judiciary/penitentiary staff observe national/international guidelines/norms on case documentation and judicial/medical follow-up for victims of violence and other detainees with specific needs
 - uphold the principle of *non-refoulement* when releasing or deporting foreign detainees/migrants; where needed, refer cases to UNHCR and other institutions; help the authorities define a regulatory framework for the detention of migrants
 - add to health/medical staff's knowledge of ethical issues associated with provision of care in detention
 - update prison-management regimes
 - coordinate with other organizations working for judiciary/penitentiary reform, particularly in initiatives aimed at tackling overcrowding
 - identify/address specific needs of detainees – for hygiene items or clothing, for instance
- enable detainees, particularly foreigners, to contact their relatives or consular representatives through family-links services; help the authorities assess/address family-links needs in selected prisons
- assess the needs of released detainees and their families, and refer them to organizations that can assist

ASSISTANCE

- to improve health care for detainees, assist the authorities in:
- monitoring the application of national policies in detention and detainees' access to health care within prisons or at external treatment facilities
 - ensuring the provision of good-quality health care via pilot projects at the Borj El Amri and Mornaguia prisons (about 8,000 detainees), by providing staff with medical/laboratory equipment and supplies and advice on improving information management; evaluating the pilot projects
 - managing outbreaks of disease
 - enhancing coordination between the justice and health ministries, particularly in the handover of responsibility for providing health care
 - refreshing the skills of doctors and penitentiary officials through ICRC-sponsored/organized workshops/seminars on health issues in detention
- help the authorities, specifically the technical committee for prison construction/rehabilitation, improve living conditions for detainees, by:
- conducting campaigns to prevent/eradicate scabies and promote hygiene at the two pilot sites
 - renovating premises and sanitation systems, for the benefit of some 2,500 detainees
 - providing training for prison architects and engineers

WOUNDED AND SICK

In Tunisia, confrontations between military/security forces and armed groups cause casualties on both sides.

Sahrawi refugees have little access to emergency/specialized care; the "Sahrawi Red Crescent" provides first-aid and ambulance services during large gatherings of people.

Weapon contamination in Western Sahara remains a potential source of harm; people disabled because of mine incidents or for other reasons seek services/care at a prosthetic/orthotic production workshop and physiotherapy centre in Rabouni.

Objective

People needing specialized treatment receive adequate care. Disabled people in refugee camps have access to physiotherapy.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

- so that people needing emergency attention receive on-site care or can be stabilized until they reach specialized facilities:
- in Tunisia, help military doctors and surgeons/residents at public hospitals refresh their skills and knowledge by facilitating their participation in courses on war surgery, trauma management, the protection of medical services, and medical ethics in armed conflict and other violence; support military/civilian authorities in developing similar training programmes themselves
 - help the "Sahrawi Red Crescent" strengthen its ability to deliver first aid; to that end, donate equipment for its ambulance service, and provide support – for revising informational materials, for instance – to help its first-aid instructors improve their teaching

Physical rehabilitation

Western Sahara

- help some 700 disabled Sahrawis regain a measure of mobility through free physiotherapy services and provision of assistive devices – shoes adapted to prostheses, for example; help maintain the quality of these services by:
- training staff, and volunteers from the local health administration
 - donating equipment and materials
 - urging local authorities and others to provide and coordinate support
- improve disabled people's access to care by facilitating/funding travel arrangements for up to 60 persons to receive treatment; during information campaigns, promote the services available
- with the local authorities, provide wheelchairs to help up to 200 patients reintegrate into their communities; help disabled people create an association to organize activities promoting their social inclusion, for instance, events to mark the International Day of Persons with Disabilities and training for mothers and other relatives in the care of disabled persons

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Tunisian military/security forces conduct operations in connection with unrest and regional insecurity and participate in peacekeeping missions abroad. They are also often in direct contact with migrants.

Tunisia has ratified major IHL treaties, and IHL is taught at institutions of higher education.

Sahrawi and Tunisian civil society organizations seek to influence the human rights policies in their contexts. Religious circles and the media have far-reaching influence.

Objective

The authorities and their military/security forces understand and respect IHL and fundamental rules protecting people during situations of violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media, academics and local organizations help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among these actors and in the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All parties concerned understand the ICRC's mandate and support its work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ provide technical support for the Tunisian Red Crescent to expand its communication capacities
- ▶ discuss the ICRC's work for detainees with Tunisian security forces and authorities – for example, the members of a national committee for preventing torture in places of detention – with a view to gaining their support; support them in improving the treatment of detainees, for example by providing staff training opportunities and by helping them develop/pursue projects in this regard

With the National Society concerned:

- ▶ raise awareness of and gather support for humanitarian principles and the ICRC's activities for vulnerable communities, by organizing meetings, information sessions, seminars and other events for:
 - the authorities, to brief them on the ICRC's work and its priorities; for example, discuss with the Tunisian interior ministry issues related to migration, the management of human remains and the restoration of family links
 - community/religious leaders, Islamic scholars and the families of detainees/missing people
 - international/humanitarian organizations, including MINURSO and people/organizations involved in clarifying the fate of people missing since the 1975–1991 Western Sahara conflict
 - journalists, to encourage accurate reporting on humanitarian issues and to add to their knowledge of IHL; enable them to visit the rehabilitation centre in Rabouni
 - the public, to inform them of ICRC activities; to this end, make use of print and audiovisual materials, including the ICRC's widely circulated Arabic-language quarterly newsletter, *Al-Insani*, and web/broadcast media
- ▶ foster support and respect for IHL and human rights principles, and understanding of the ICRC's work, primarily among weapon bearers in the region; in particular:

- organize information sessions for personnel and enable officers to attend IHL courses; support them in incorporating these matters in their training and doctrine
- discuss with peacekeepers the international norms applicable to their duties and ICRC operations in their places of deployment
- draw the attention of the Tunisian security forces, including officers pursuing graduate studies in public safety, to international norms applicable to arrests and detention
- ▶ work with the Tunisian authorities to ratify/implement IHL treaties; encourage them to reactivate the national IHL committee; and add to their knowledge of IHL, through courses abroad, for instance
- ▶ foster academic interest in IHL, particularly among students and teachers of law, by donating reference materials and through workshops, courses and moot court competitions

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Tunisian Red Crescent is the primary humanitarian actor providing emergency relief for vulnerable people in Tunisia. Recent security incidents and migration trends are testing the National Society's capacity to respond.

The "Sahrawi Red Crescent" is involved in clarifying the fate of people who went missing in relation to the Western Sahara conflict, and in promoting safe practices among communities in mine/ERW-contaminated areas.

Objective

The Tunisian National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action and carries out its core activities effectively. The activities of all Movement components are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

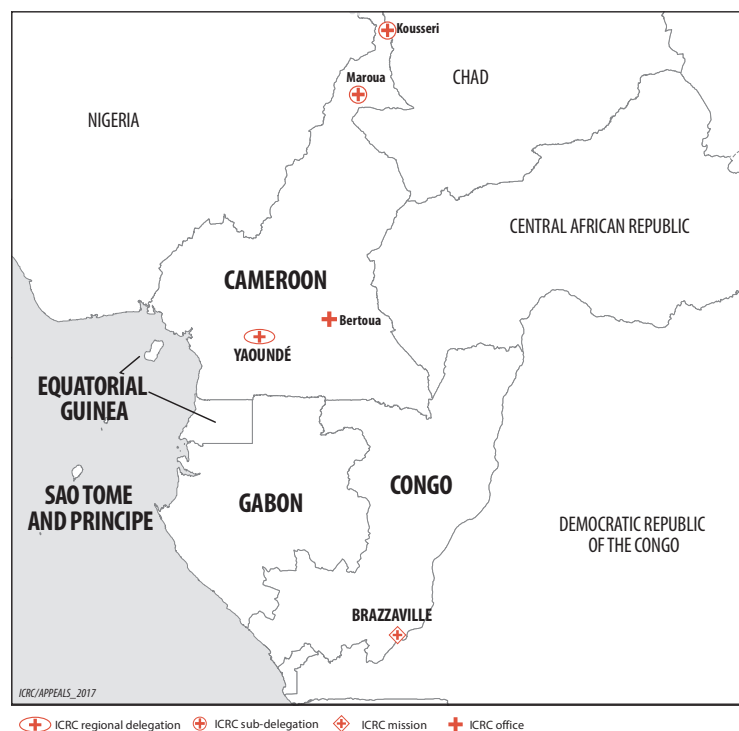
COOPERATION

- ▶ provide funds, training, materials and expertise to help the Tunisian National Society to:
 - address humanitarian needs and respond to emergencies in line with the Safer Access Framework; focus on strengthening the ability of Tunisian Red Crescent branches in key locations to deliver first aid, assistance to migrants and family-links services (see *Civilians*)
 - promote its role, the Movement and humanitarian principles
 - strengthen its operational management
- ▶ help coordinate Movement activities in the region to ensure a coherent response to humanitarian needs; for example, contribute to the drafting of a contingency plan for responding to displacement in the region

YAOUNDÉ (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe

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, helps restore contact between separated family members, including migrants, and responds to the emergency assistance and protection needs of refugees and IDPs in northern Cameroon. It pursues longstanding programmes to spread knowledge of IHL among the authorities, the armed forces and civil society, and supports the development of the region's National Societies.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	3,612
Assistance	13,746
Prevention	3,071
Cooperation with National Societies	1,928
General	148
TOTAL	22,505
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>1,374</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	37
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	205

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- Conflict-affected people in northern Cameroon better cope with their situation with emergency assistance from the ICRC. Some use ICRC-provided seed/tools or veterinary services to regain or bolster sources of food and income.
- In northern Cameroon, sick and wounded people have improved access to services at ICRC-supported health facilities. Those unable to reach these facilities are able to receive treatment from mobile health units.
- In prisons to which the ICRC has access, detainees, particularly those held for security reasons, have improved living conditions as a result of direct assistance from the ICRC and/or through its support to the authorities.
- Members of families dispersed by armed conflict or other situations of violence, detention or migration reconnect via RCMs and phone calls. Where appropriate, separated and unaccompanied children rejoin their families.
- Through dialogue, various events and the media, the region's authorities, weapon bearers and civil society reinforce their understanding and acceptance of the Movement; they help facilitate people's access to humanitarian aid.
- The region's National Societies – notably the Cameroon Red Cross Society and the Congolese Red Cross – develop their capacity to respond safely to emergencies with ICRC financial, material and technical support.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Food commodities	Beneficiaries	81,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	42,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	36,000
Services and training	Beneficiaries	72,000

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	80,012
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Health

Health centres supported	Structures	3
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Water and habitat

Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	210
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CONTEXT

The conflict in connection with the activities of the armed group that calls itself Islamic State's West Africa Province (also known as Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad or Boko Haram) continues throughout the Lake Chad region. Cameroon – along with its neighbours Chad, Niger and Nigeria – maintains its support for combat operations against the armed group by sending troops (see *African Union*). The spillover effects of the conflict continue to affect IDPs, refugees and residents of host communities in the north, and humanitarian needs continue to grow.

Central African refugees are still present in eastern Cameroon and northern Congo as the overall security situation in the Central African Republic (hereafter CAR) remains fragile.

In the Congo, particularly in the Pool region, political tensions occasionally culminate in violence, leading to arrests and episodes of temporary displacement.

Political concerns and socio-economic frustrations persist throughout the region; governments maintain tight security measures in response to, and to forestall, insecurity and unrest.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will continue to deliver humanitarian aid to people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence in the five countries covered by the ICRC regional delegation, and by the spillover effects of conflict and unrest in neighbouring countries. It will do so with the help of the region's National Societies, which will themselves continue to receive ICRC support for strengthening their capacity to respond safely to emergencies and carry out their core activities.

In Cameroon, the ICRC will maintain its focus on the emergency needs of conflict-affected people in the north, in close coordination with the ICRC delegations in the Lake Chad region. It will aim to improve access for sick and wounded people to suitable medical care by providing financial, material and training support to primary-health-care centres and by increasing its cooperation with one hospital. The formation of mobile health units will extend such assistance to people far away from functioning health facilities. Together with the Cameroon Red Cross Society, the ICRC will distribute food and household essentials to help cover the needs of IDPs and residents affected by the conflict; infrastructural construction/repairs will be undertaken to improve their access to water and sanitation. The ICRC will help agricultural and pastoral host communities restore sources of food and income; to that end, it will provide seed and tools, and help vaccinate and deworm livestock.

The ICRC will continue to endeavour, through dialogue with Cameroonian and Congolese authorities at all levels, to secure or improve access to detainees. Where it has access, the ICRC will monitor the treatment and living conditions of detainees, paying close attention to those held for security reasons. After these visits, ICRC delegates will share their findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities. Pertinent authorities will be sponsored to participate in workshops and seminars, including those held abroad, to help strengthen their capacity to manage places of detention. In Cameroon, detainees in selected penitentiary facilities, under strain owing to the ongoing conflict, will benefit from

assistance in the form of medical supplies and equipment, supplementary food and infrastructural construction/repairs.

With the help of the National Societies – notably the Congolese Red Cross, the Gabonese Red Cross Society and the Cameroonian National Society – IDPs and migrants, including refugees, and their relatives, will be able to restore/maintain contact through RCMs and phone calls. Where appropriate, the ICRC will reunite separated and unaccompanied children with their families, and follow up their situation.

The ICRC will monitor the humanitarian situation in the region and strive to intensify its dialogue with armed and security forces. It will continue to make efforts, particularly in northern Cameroon and the Congo, to remind the pertinent weapon bearers of their obligations to civilians, under IHL and other relevant norms. Through dialogue, and workshops and other events, the ICRC will encourage them to prevent the recurrence of abuse – by developing mechanisms for investigating and sanctioning such abuses, for instance – and to incorporate IHL and international human rights law in their doctrine, training and operations.

Relations with influential members of civil society – such as traditional/religious leaders, academics and members of the media – will be bolstered. With their help, the ICRC will work to broaden support for humanitarian principles and the Movement, in order to facilitate access to humanitarian aid for people affected by armed conflict or other violence. The ICRC will offer its legal expertise to the region's governments for ratifying and implementing IHL instruments, and for adopting or revising a law protecting the red cross emblem.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

In northern Cameroon, IDPs, refugees, vulnerable residents of host communities and returnees are struggling to cover their basic needs. Many are unable to pursue their livelihoods. Water and sanitation facilities are overstretched. Few health facilities are still staffed and functioning, making it difficult for sick and wounded people to receive appropriate care.

Some people displaced by violence in the Congo, notably in the Pool region, remain vulnerable.

Refugees from the CAR remain in eastern Cameroon and northern Congo.

Many people affected by these circumstances are unable to communicate with their relatives.

Objective

Civilians are protected in accordance with applicable law. IDPs and migrants, including refugees, reconnect with their relatives; when appropriate, children are reunited with their families. People affected by conflict and other violence are able to meet their needs and pursue their livelihoods; they have access to medical care and other basic services.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- through confidential representations based on documented allegations of abuse, remind authorities and weapon

bearers – particularly in Cameroon and the Congo – of their obligations under IHL and international human rights law; in particular, remind them to:

- respect judicial guarantees, and the principles of distinction, precaution and proportionality
 - protect people from abuse, including sexual violence; take measures to investigate and prevent the recurrence of such abuse
 - ensure unhindered access to basic services, including access for sick and wounded people to suitable health care, in line with the Health Care in Danger project
- in northern Cameroon, help people make themselves less vulnerable to attacks, by exploring methods of self-protection with them during assistance activities (see below)

Restoring family links

- offer technical and/or financial support for the National Societies in Cameroon, Congo and Gabon to strengthen their capacity to restore family links

With the pertinent National Society:

- enable members of families dispersed by armed conflict or other violence, detention and/or migration to reconnect via RCMs and phone calls; broaden awareness of the availability of such services
- where appropriate, coordinate with other organizations to reunite separated and unaccompanied children with their relatives, providing material assistance when necessary; follow up these children to ensure their well-being
- collect tracing requests and follow up cases of missing people

ASSISTANCE

Cameroon

Health

- with the health authorities, help ensure that conflict-affected people in northern Cameroon, including the weapon-wounded and victims of sexual violence, have access to curative and preventive health care; to that end:
- train and equip National Society and community-based first-aiders
 - provide three primary-health-care centres with financial, infrastructural and material support
 - form mobile health units to assist people unable to reach primary-health-care centres; when necessary, transport patients to a secondary-health-care facility incorporated in the ICRC's casualty-care-chain approach
 - train personnel at ICRC-supported health facilities to improve the provision of services such as the treatment of malnourished people and victims of sexual violence, ante/post-natal care and vaccination campaigns for children
- be prepared to assist wounded and sick people through the mobile health units, and/or by giving ad hoc support to other health facilities during emergencies

Water and habitat

- in northern Cameroon, construct/repair water pumps and supply systems to improve access to water for some 80,000 IDPs, returnees and residents; train and equip maintenance/repair teams to help ensure their functioning

- improve water and sanitation facilities at ICRC-supported health facilities by constructing/repairing water systems; ensure a steady supply of electrical power at these facilities by giving them generators or by installing solar panels

Economic security

- give the National Society financial support and training to strengthen its ability to identify humanitarian needs and to implement and monitor its activities independently

With the Cameroonian National Society:

- supply some 39,000 IDPs (6,500 households) with four months' worth of food, in kind or in cash, to help improve their daily diet
- enable conflict-affected people to increase their food production by 25%; to that end:
- provide seed, tools and technical support for some 4,500 resident and returnee households, and for 500 female-headed IDP households (around 30,000 people in all); give them food, in kind or in cash, to get them through the lean season and prevent the consumption of seeds meant for planting
 - supply some 1,000 vulnerable returnee households with seed and tools for resuming small-scale cash-crop farming in their places of origin, for the benefit of 6,000 people, including female heads of households, widows, orphans and disabled people
 - vaccinate and deworm the livestock of about 12,000 resident and returnee households (72,000 people); enable them to obtain veterinary services from ICRC-trained/equipped veterinarians at ICRC-repaired animal health clinics
- during emergencies, provide IDPs and returnees with one month's worth of food (12,000 people/2,000 households) and/or essential household items (7,000 households/42,000 people)

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In Cameroon, people continue to be arrested in connection with the conflict in the Lake Chad region. Political tensions have led to some arrests for security reasons in the Congo.

Compliance with internationally recognized standards during arrests, interrogation and detention remains inadequate. Overcrowding, dilapidated infrastructure, inadequate staffing and limited budgets contribute to poor living conditions for detainees. Access to medical services is restricted, and endangers detainees' health. Detainees with destitute families or relatives living far away often do not receive family visits.

Objective

Detainees, including people in places of temporary detention, are afforded treatment and living conditions that comply with internationally recognized standards. They are able to stay in touch with their families.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- in Cameroon and the Congo, pursue dialogue with authorities at all levels to secure, and broaden, access to all detainees within the ICRC's purview, including suspected members of armed groups in Cameroon and security detainees in the Congo; remind authorities of

their obligations to detainees, including during arrests, transfer and temporary detention

- ▶ where the ICRC has access, visit security detainees, people under sentence of death and other vulnerable detainees in accordance with standard ICRC procedures; monitor their treatment and living conditions, and afterwards, share findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities
- ▶ through round-tables, workshops and training sessions, provide support for national authorities and prison staff to:
 - bolster respect for judicial guarantees
 - improve prison management and detainees' living conditions, including their access to health care and sufficient quantities of food (see below)
 - mobilize parties concerned to address detention-related issues, such as overcrowding

Cameroon

Restoring family links

- ▶ help detainees reconnect with their relatives through the Movement's family-links services; at foreign detainees' request, inform the pertinent ministries/consular representatives of their detention
- ▶ facilitate family visits for detainees with relatives in the conflict-affected north of the country or abroad; inform the families of deceased detainees of their relatives' death

ASSISTANCE

Cameroon

Health

- ▶ work with national and prison authorities to ensure that people held in four detention facilities (around 5,000 detainees) have access to adequate health-care services; to that end:
 - supply prison clinics with medicines and equipment; provide technical support and training for prison staff to improve the quality of care for sick detainees – including those with HIV and TB – and the management of prison dispensaries
 - help monitor detainees' health, and treat the ailing and malnourished among them, in line with national standards; support the implementation of medical screening for new detainees
 - at round-tables, encourage health and penitentiary authorities to improve detainees' access to medical services – including transfers to external facilities – and to strengthen the prison health system – by developing a medical reimbursement system, for instance
 - raise awareness among detainees of common diseases, and of the health services available to them, through hygiene-promotion sessions and posters/leaflets; support the formation of hygiene committees
- ▶ to bolster prison authorities' ability to handle emergencies, provide them with appropriate material support, and offer technical counsel for preparing a contingency plan

Economic security

- ▶ help around 2,300 malnourished detainees in four prisons recover their health by supplying them with therapeutic food; give supplementary food to some 200 vulnerable detainees, including minors and pregnant women, to help them meet their nutritional needs

- ▶ provide training for the authorities at two prisons to enhance their capacity to plan budgets and manage the food-supply system in their prisons

Water and habitat

- ▶ improve detainees' living conditions in four places of detention, and minimize their exposure to health risks, by constructing/repairing water and sanitation facilities, clinics and kitchens
- ▶ train and equip the maintenance teams at two prisons to help ensure the functioning of the facilities in question

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

In most of the countries in the region, the armed forces operate alongside law enforcement units in violence-prone areas. Several military training institutions teach IHL and international human rights law; others have yet to include these subjects in their curricula.

Members of civil society – notably traditional/religious leaders – play an important role in shaping the opinions of the general public and of the parties involved in armed conflict and other violence.

Ratification and implementation of IHL and weapons-related treaties remain slow and require continued support.

Objective

The region's national/local authorities and weapon bearers understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media, traditional/religious leaders and other members of civil society help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among these actors and the wider public. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ continue to intensify or expand contact with national/local authorities, weapon bearers and influential members of civil society, in order to facilitate humanitarian aid and promote IHL and international human rights law; seek dialogue with armed groups to facilitate humanitarian access to people affected by armed conflict or other violence
- ▶ raise awareness of and gather support for the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and the ICRC's mandate; in particular:
 - inform people of National Society and/or ICRC activities through dissemination sessions, informational materials and radio/television spots
 - organize workshops and field visits for members of the media, especially in Cameroon and the Congo, to help them cover humanitarian issues accurately
 - discuss, with traditional/religious leaders, the ICRC's mandate and its activities for conflict-affected people
 - through dissemination sessions, strengthen the ability of the National Societies – notably their youth clubs – to promote humanitarian principles and the Movement in communities, and among young people, especially in violence-prone areas

- stimulate interest in and research on IHL at academic institutions by facilitating students' participation in moot court competitions, and by donating reference materials to one university
- ▶ through dialogue, workshops, training and other events, encourage armed and security forces in the region to respect IHL and/or other applicable norms of international or domestic law; in particular:
 - remind them, especially in Cameroon – and to some extent, in the Congo – of their obligations to people who are not, or are no longer, taking part in the fighting (see *Civilians* and *People deprived of their freedom*)
 - help them incorporate IHL and/or other applicable norms in their doctrine, training and operations; to that end, sponsor the participation of senior officers in IHL training, locally and abroad
 - lobby the authorities and military and security commands to develop and improve their system for investigating and sanctioning abuse in order to prevent their recurrence
- ▶ through seminars and workshops, encourage the region's governments to:
 - ratify and/or implement IHL and weapons-related treaties, and incorporate the provisions in their domestic legislation; focus on the African Union Convention on IDPs, the Arms Trade Treaty and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
 - establish national IHL committees, especially in Cameroon and the Congo
 - adopt and/or revise a law protecting the red cross emblem; provide technical support to help them do so

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region's National Societies play a vital role in responding to emergencies. They draw on Movement support to strengthen their governance and management, promote humanitarian principles and carry out their core activities (see *Civilians*).

Objective

The region's National Societies have strong legal bases for independent action. They are able to carry out their core activities effectively. The activities of all Movement components, particularly those in the Lake Chad region, are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ give the region's National Societies financial, material and technical support, and training, to develop their ability to provide emergency assistance and carry out other core activities, such as family-links services, in safety; in particular:
 - encourage the application of the Safer Access Framework; provide insurance coverage for 500 Cameroonian National Society volunteers working in high-risk areas
 - help the Cameroonian National Society to draw up a contingency plan, and the Congolese and Gabonese National Societies to develop mechanisms for exchanging information during emergencies
 - facilitate – through joint communication activities (see *Actors of influence*) – access for the National Societies to people affected by conflict and other violence
- ▶ foster the National Societies' development by strengthening their governance and management, including of finances and human resources, through technical and training support; add to their understanding of the Movement and humanitarian principles, and of the protection due to the red cross emblem
- ▶ to prevent duplication of effort, especially in the Lake Chad region, facilitate Movement coordination, for example, by financing National Society representatives' participation in regional meetings

AMERICAS

DELEGATIONS	REGIONAL DELEGATIONS	BUDGET IN KCHF	
Colombia	Brasilia	Protection	25,319
Haiti	Caracas	Assistance	28,306
	Lima	Prevention	20,350
	Mexico City	Cooperation with National Societies	8,242
	Washington	General	1,453
	New York	TOTAL	83,670
		<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>5,107</i>
		PERSONNEL	
		Mobile staff	140
		Resident staff (daily workers not included)	671





Darién region, Paya, Panama. The ICRC and the Ministry of Health provide medical assistance to communities. An ICRC employee delivers medicines. | M. Ramirez/ICRC

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ In Colombia, IDP and resident households meet their basic needs or increase their income via ICRC-provided food, household items and livelihood inputs. The wounded/sick and victims of sexual violence obtain suitable health care.
- ▶ Thanks to ICRC support, the authorities regionwide boost their capacities to assist the families of missing persons, including by properly managing human remains. The families obtain psychosocial care from ICRC-trained partners.
- ▶ Centres run or supported by the National Societies/ICRC ease the plight of deportees and of migrants travelling through Central America, by providing water, temporary lodgings, health care and family-links services.
- ▶ People in violence-affected areas, particularly in Central America, obtain access to basic health and education services, with support from the ICRC and its local partners, including the National Societies.
- ▶ Detainees in 12 contexts are visited in accordance with ICRC standard procedures. The authorities take steps to improve detainees' treatment and living conditions with the help of various forms of support from the ICRC.
- ▶ The armed and police forces take steps to further integrate IHL and/or international human rights law into their training and operations.

ASSISTANCE		Targets (up to)
CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)		
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	5,600
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	35,500
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	5,150
Services and training	Beneficiaries	4,850
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	108,900
Health		
Health centres supported	Structures	10
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Hospitals		
Hospitals supported	Structures	1
Physical rehabilitation		
Projects supported	Projects	11
Patients receiving services	Patients	350

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSES

In 2017, the ICRC will seek to help people cope with the consequences of ongoing and past armed conflicts and of other situations of violence, and to assist vulnerable migrants and detainees. In most cases, it will work closely with the region's National Societies.

Colombia will continue to be the ICRC's largest operation in the Americas. The Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People's Army (FARC-EP) have started negotiations to revise a final peace agreement that was rejected by the Colombian electorate. Although the bilateral ceasefire between the two parties remains in place, clashes between other armed groups and the government persist and continue to generate humanitarian needs. The ICRC will shape its activities in the country in response to the dynamics created by the peace process; it will prioritize efforts to protect and assist victims of armed conflict and other violence, especially those in urban areas. Its dialogue with all weapon bearers will thus focus on urging them to comply with IHL and other applicable standards, notably those relating to protecting people not or no longer involved in the fighting. IDP and resident households will receive food rations, household essentials and cash to improve their material circumstances; some of them will also have access to newly constructed or refurbished community infrastructure, such as water-supply facilities. Agricultural and livestock supplies and equipment, grants and employment opportunities will enable violence-affected breadwinners to increase their families' food production and/or income. To enable the wounded, the sick, the disabled and victims of sexual violence to obtain appropriate health-care services, the ICRC will cover their treatment costs, train local health providers, and promote the rights and duties of health personnel among such personnel and the authorities. With ICRC guidance, the Colombian Red Cross will conduct risk-education activities for communities living in weapon-contaminated areas. Families of missing persons will benefit from the ICRC's comprehensive response to their needs, which includes ascertaining the fate of missing relatives.

The ICRC will also seek to help people in neighbouring countries who are suffering the effects of conflict in Colombia. In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (hereafter Venezuela), it will provide the Venezuelan Red Cross with material and technical support so that it can offer first-aid and basic health services and conduct health-education sessions for vulnerable communities. The ICRC's dialogue with the Ecuadorean armed and police forces will continue to focus on the need to protect and assist the people affected.

Throughout the region, but mainly in Central American countries and in Venezuela, high levels of organized armed violence – especially in urban areas – and unrest stemming from socio-economic and political issues persist and result in casualties, arrests, displacement and the disruption of basic services. The ICRC, in coordination with local partners, will endeavour to help protect the communities concerned and enable them to cope with their situation. It will help the parties involved – including police forces and military troops deployed for law enforcement purposes – to reinforce compliance with international human rights law and other norms applicable to their duties, particularly those governing the use of force. With the help of the ICRC and its partners, community members, civil society organizations and/or representatives of local institutions in Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and

Venezuela will address risks linked to their exposure to violence by implementing methods of self-protection and obtaining psychosocial care. In these and other countries, the ICRC and its partners will also work on improving vulnerable people's access to basic services, including health care and education. In Belize and Jamaica, vulnerable young people will benefit from life-skills training and/or sports programmes. People in Peru's Apurímac, Ene and Mantaro Valley, and in northern Paraguay and parts of Panama, will gain access to sufficient water, and IDPs in El Salvador and Honduras will receive food and/or household essentials.

In support of the goals of the Health Care in Danger project, and to help ensure that violence-affected people have access to appropriate health/medical services, the ICRC will remind the authorities and weapon bearers across the region of their obligations to respect and facilitate the work of such services. It will also help boost local capacities to directly provide such health/medical assistance as psychosocial care – for victims of the fighting or of sexual violence – and physical rehabilitation. National Society/ICRC-organized courses, including in Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay and Venezuela, will enable potential first responders to treat weapon-wounded patients on-site. To help them cope with sudden influxes of people, hospital staff and facilities in some Central American countries and in Mexico and Venezuela will benefit from different kinds of ICRC support; one hospital in Honduras will receive comprehensive assistance, including technical input for the provision of emergency medical/surgical care.

Deportees and migrants traveling across Central America and Mexico will find respite at National Society/NGO-run facilities supported by the ICRC, where they will benefit from water, hygiene items, temporary lodgings and health-care services. They will also be briefed on ways to reduce the risks of the journey. The ICRC will enhance its dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders on ensuring the protection of migrants en route to their destination or during/after their detention and deportation.

The plight of families of persons who went missing in relation to past conflicts – particularly in Peru and in some Central American countries – remains a major concern in the region. The ICRC will urge the authorities to address those families' needs, for instance, by enacting legislation and drafting national guidelines/mechanisms for that purpose. It will also provide technical expertise to local forensic personnel, to help them better identify and manage human remains. In Colombia and Peru, families will receive National Society/ICRC financial assistance to travel to exhumation sites and to transport or bury their relatives' remains. ICRC-trained/supported local partners, including National Society volunteers, will offer psychosocial care to families in these and other countries, thereby helping them deal with their trauma. More broadly, relatives dispersed by hostilities, migration, detention or other circumstances will maintain or restore contact and, where appropriate, reunite through the Movement's family-links services.

Many countries in the region are facing concerns about overcrowding in places of detention, which contributes to the deterioration in the detainees' treatment and living conditions. The ICRC will continue to visit detainees – in accordance with its standard procedures – in 12 contexts, including Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico and Paraguay, and at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba. It will inform the detaining

authorities of its findings and organize regional workshops on internationally recognized standards for detention, to urge the authorities to improve treatment and living conditions. Through strategic engagement and technical guidance, the ICRC will support the authorities' efforts to address systemic issues related to detention, notably overcrowding; these efforts include criminal policy reform in Colombia and Peru and the development of good prison management practices, as in Ecuador, Haiti and Peru. The ICRC will work with the authorities to effect concrete improvements in selected overcrowded facilities. In particular, inmates in Bolivian, Honduran and Panamanian prisons will benefit from newly built or upgraded water-supply and sanitation facilities.

Taking advantage of its presence in several countries in the region, notably in Canada (Ottawa) and the United States of America (New York and Washington), the ICRC will raise awareness of humanitarian concerns and promote IHL and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian activities among those able to facilitate humanitarian action and urge others to do so. It will continue to seek support from governments, particularly those whose influence extends beyond the region, for addressing these concerns and for IHL and the Movement's activities worldwide. ICRC-organized workshops and other events tailored for such members of civil society as think-tanks, academic institutions and the media will aim, among others, to foster the development of IHL research and to facilitate accurate reporting on humanitarian issues. The ICRC will continue to discuss topics of common concern with UN

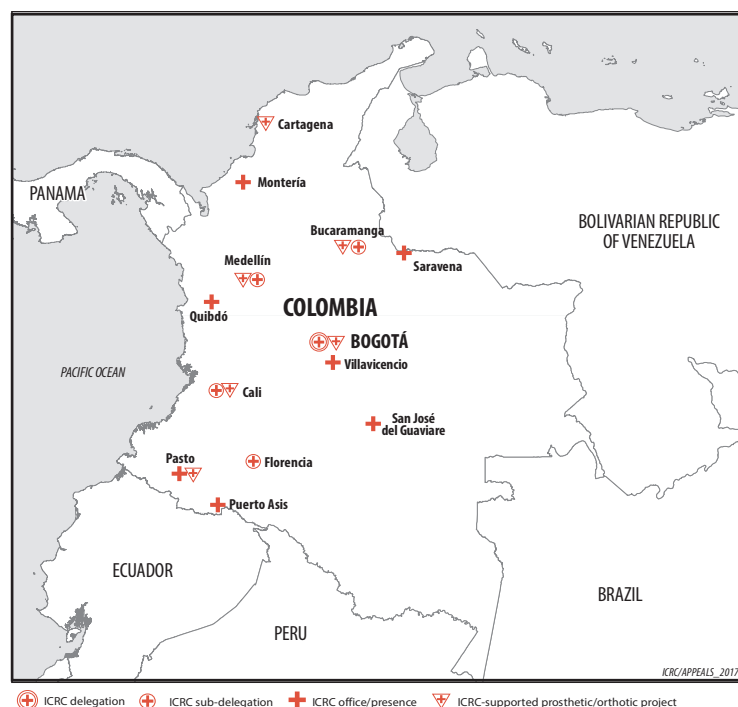
and regional bodies, with a view to encouraging them to take account of humanitarian perspectives in their policies/resolutions and during decision-making processes.

Working with national IHL committees and local IHL experts, the ICRC will offer its technical expertise to governments, to help them ratify IHL treaties, including the Arms Trade Treaty, and enact implementing legislation on, for example, the emblems protected under IHL. The ICRC will also collect relevant legislative practices to update its study on customary IHL. It will advise armed and police forces about furthering the integration of IHL and/or international human rights law into their respective doctrine, training and operations; this will also help reinforce respect for the law by military units deployed across the region and abroad, for example, as part of UN peacekeeping missions. The ICRC will seek to engage in dialogue on multilateral military operations with the States concerned. With the United States authorities in particular, it will discuss the conduct of hostilities in Afghanistan, Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

In coordination with the International Federation, the ICRC will continue to strengthen its existing partnerships with National Societies working in the region and help them build their capacities to assist victims, restore family links, rally support for IHL, prepare for emergencies and apply the Safer Access Framework. It will continue to coordinate with UN agencies and other humanitarian players in fields of common interest in order to ensure coherence and avoid duplication of responses.

COLOMBIA

In Colombia since 1969, the ICRC strives to protect and assist victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence, secure greater compliance with IHL by all weapon bearers, and promote integration of IHL and international human rights norms into the security forces' doctrine, training and operations. The ICRC visits security detainees. It supports efforts to address the needs of families of missing persons, provides relief to violence-affected IDPs and residents, and helps ensure their access to health care. It runs a comprehensive mine-action programme. It works closely with the Colombian Red Cross and other Movement components active in Colombia.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	9,212
Assistance	13,158
Prevention	3,315
Cooperation with National Societies	2,044
General	636
TOTAL	28,364
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>1,731</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	58
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	295

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ With ICRC support, families participate in the search for their missing relatives; the authorities take measures, such as the creation of a national mechanism, to address these families' needs.
- ▶ Vulnerable people, especially female heads of household, increase their food production or monthly income through supplies and equipment and training provided by the Colombian Red Cross and ICRC.
- ▶ Wounded, sick and disabled people obtain timely and appropriate care with ICRC assistance; victims of sexual violence and the families of missing persons gain access to mental-health and psychosocial care.
- ▶ Drawing on ICRC expertise, the pertinent authorities take steps to reform criminal policy, update disciplinary mechanisms in prisons, and pilot a national health-care model in two detention facilities.
- ▶ With ICRC advice, the army and police further incorporate IHL and applicable international human rights standards in their doctrine, training and operations on the basis of, for instance, self-evaluation exercises.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Food commodities	Beneficiaries	5,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	5,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	3,900
Services and training	Beneficiaries	3,600

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	16,500
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Physical Rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	9
Patients receiving services	Patients	350

CONTEXT

The Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People's Army (FARC-EP) signed their final peace agreement in September 2016. However, the Colombian public voted not to ratify the agreement, and the parties have resumed negotiations to revise it. The bilateral ceasefire remains in place, and the parties continue to implement an agreement on clarifying the fate of missing persons, which stipulates the ICRC's role as a neutral intermediary in the recovery and handover of human remains.

Clashes between the government and other armed groups, such as the Gaitanist Self-Defence Forces of Colombia and the Popular Liberation Army, continue, including in urban settings. In April 2016, the government authorized the use of military force to deal with some of these groups. It is also pursuing negotiations with the National Liberation Army amid continued hostilities.

People continue to suffer the consequences of conflict and other situations of violence, such as displacement, sexual violence and restricted access to basic services.

The Colombian Constitutional Court has issued a ruling that declares the state of affairs in the country's penitentiary system to be unconstitutional.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will strive for operational flexibility to deal with the changes in field realities following the Colombian electorate's rejection of the peace agreement and the subsequent resumption of negotiations between the government and the FARC-EP. The ICRC will also keep up its dialogue with other weapon bearers and foster respect for IHL and other applicable standards, especially those protecting people who are not or are no longer taking part in the fighting. It will maintain its role as a neutral intermediary in the recovery and handover of human remains. It will also support the armed and security forces in incorporating IHL and international human rights law in their doctrine, training and operations. Dissemination sessions and media campaigns will increase public awareness of the Movement and of the humanitarian consequences of the fighting.

The ICRC will continue to impress upon the authorities the importance of addressing the needs of missing persons' families, for instance, by creating a national mechanism for this purpose. Families will benefit from ICRC-facilitated psychosocial care; they will also learn to deal with their legal, economic and other needs with the help of an ICRC-trained support network made up of personnel from the Colombian Red Cross and other local organizations. The ICRC will enable families to participate in the search for their missing relatives, and give them financial assistance for administrative procedures and burial/funeral expenses. The ICRC will provide the authorities, emergency responders and National Society staff with technical support in proper human remains management, with a view to helping ascertain the fate of missing persons. Other people separated from their families will be able to restore contact with them through the family-links services of the National Society and ICRC.

The ICRC will continue to enable people, especially in urban areas, to cope with the effects of conflict and other violence. With ICRC technical, material and financial support, State

authorities will strengthen their capacity to assist people; and the National Society will develop its ability to gather information on needs and refer people to State services. Food rations, household essentials and, if necessary, cash from the National Society and ICRC will help residents and IDPs, including IDPs relocated to urban areas, to improve their diet and material conditions. Agricultural/livestock supplies and equipment, and income-generating programmes will enable breadwinners, especially women, to increase their food production and/or income. Some people will benefit from newly rehabilitated or constructed community infrastructure, such as water facilities.

The ICRC will help address the humanitarian consequences of weapon contamination, by offering technical guidance to the authorities and the National Society for collecting data on victims, and by conducting risk-education activities in communities.

ICRC-supported/organized activities – such as patient referrals and training for hospital staff – will enable people to obtain health care and physical rehabilitation services; victims of sexual violence will be given suitable assistance. The ICRC will advance the goals of the Health Care in Danger project by informing health staff of their rights and duties, and of the proper use of the protective emblem. As a neutral intermediary, the ICRC will accompany national health personnel to remote areas.

While continuing its visits to detainees in accordance with its standard procedures, the ICRC will help the authorities, primarily those at the national level, address systemic issues in the country's prisons, such as overcrowding. To this end, it will maintain regular dialogue with these authorities and give them technical support; it will urge them to undertake criminal policy reform and adopt measures to improve detainees' treatment and living conditions – such as updating disciplinary procedures and piloting a new health-care model in two facilities.

Regular cooperation between the National Society and the ICRC will aim to strengthen the ability of both organizations to address humanitarian needs, in line with the Safer Access Framework.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Armed conflict and other situations of violence, in both rural and urban areas, result in killings, disappearances, forced displacement, sexual violence, recruitment of minors by weapon bearers, weapon contamination and attacks on or threats against medical services. These restrict movement and prevent people from obtaining basic services and pursuing sustainable income-generating activities.

IDPs and residents hosting them, particularly in underdeveloped urban areas, must share already-meagre resources and services, which makes them even more vulnerable to food and economic insecurity and water-related diseases. Female heads of household, especially when displaced, lack protection and are economically vulnerable.

Thousands of families remain without news of relatives missing in connection with the conflict.

State services are gradually becoming more capable of assisting victims of violence. Many of these victims, however, have needs that are yet to be addressed.

Objective

Civilians, including IDPs and returnees, are respected by all parties to the conflict and other weapon bearers in accordance with IHL and other applicable national and international law. They are less at risk from mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW). They cover their basic needs and have access to essential services and to resources for restoring or preserving their livelihoods. They are able to restore disrupted family links and are informed of the fate of missing relatives.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ through dialogue, including representations based on documented allegations of violations, urge weapon bearers to: respect IHL or other applicable standards, particularly those related to protecting health-care staff and facilities and people who are not or are no longer taking part in the fighting; and ensure communities' access to basic services
- ▶ urge government institutions to inform people affected by armed conflict and other violence – especially women, victims of sexual violence, IDPs and missing persons' families – of their rights and the State services available – or do so directly; if needed, cover the expenses of some of these people, such as transportation costs
- ▶ through briefings, help people in violence-affected areas to increase their awareness of safety risks and develop methods of self-protection

Restoring family links

- ▶ support the Colombian Red Cross, through workshops and joint activities, in expanding its capacity to respond to family-links needs; with the National Society, help members of separated families, including minors formerly associated with armed groups, to restore contact or, where necessary, to reunite
- ▶ assist missing persons' families to deal with their legal, economic, psychosocial and other needs; more specifically:
 - facilitate their participation in search and identification procedures and provide them with financial support for administrative procedures and burial/funeral expenses
 - organize information sessions and provide technical advice for the authorities and other pertinent parties, to impress upon them the importance of addressing the needs of the families concerned – for instance, by creating a national mechanism for that purpose
 - train personnel from the National Society and other local organizations to strengthen their ability to offer psychosocial care to these families and to inform them of other available services
- ▶ as a neutral intermediary, facilitate the handover of human remains to the parties concerned

ASSISTANCE

With the National Society:

- ▶ to help them become more capable of assisting people affected by conflict and other violence, provide technical, material and financial support for the authorities, and for

up to 100 National Society volunteers, notably to increase the latter's effectiveness in gathering information on needs and referring people to State services

Economic security

- ▶ to help them restore their diet and material conditions to pre-emergency levels, provide up to 5,000 residents and IDPs (1,250 households), including IDPs relocated to urban areas, with food rations, essential household items and, if necessary, cash to cover their needs for at least one month
- ▶ through agricultural/livestock supplies, productive grants, vocational training and employment opportunities, including, if applicable, cash-for-work activities, enable:
 - up to 1,775 households (7,100 people), particularly those headed by women, to increase their food production and/or monthly income by at least 20%
 - some 400 students in rural schools to develop productive skills, for earning money or gaining food security

Water and habitat

- ▶ improve water, sanitation, shelter and/or other community facilities for up to 16,500 people; conduct hygiene-promotion sessions to assist them in checking the spread of disease

Health

- ▶ as a neutral intermediary, facilitate people's access to health services by accompanying national health personnel to remote areas; in exceptional circumstances, stand in for them
- ▶ through discussions, workshops or training sessions, raise awareness among health personnel and authorities of their rights and duties, the proper use of the protective emblem, and the rights of victims and the protocols for treating them
- ▶ support up to 300 victims of sexual violence and 300 families of missing persons in obtaining timely and appropriate health care, including mental-health services and psychological/psychosocial assistance

Forensics

- ▶ help families ascertain the fate of relatives who went missing owing to armed conflict, other violence or disasters, by boosting local forensic capacities; more specifically:
 - train emergency responders, including National Society instructors and volunteers, in the proper management of human remains
 - equip morgues and cemeteries with storage facilities, such as vaults
 - organize workshops for judicial authorities and forensic professionals; broaden awareness among them of standardized protocols and best practices in searching for, recovering and identifying human remains; and offer them technical advice for adopting/implementing these protocols/practices

Weapon contamination

- ▶ support State efforts to address the effects of weapon contamination, by:
 - conducting, with the National Society, community-based mine-risk education activities in both rural and urban areas

- giving national authorities technical support for collecting and managing data on mine/ERW victims, and for guiding people affected towards appropriate State services

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The Colombian Constitutional Court has issued a ruling declaring the state of affairs in the country's penitentiary system to be unconstitutional, and citing criminal policy reform as the appropriate long-term solution. Current policies and practices – which include protracted judicial procedures and the scarce use of alternatives to detention – have caused serious overcrowding in prisons. This has further strained already-inadequate infrastructure and services for inmates, such as health care. Aside from poor living conditions, some detainees also have to cope with being held far from their families.

Some people are held by armed groups but the ICRC does not have access to them while in captivity. They occasionally ask the ICRC to facilitate the release and transfer of these people.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that comply with internationally recognized standards; in particular, their judicial guarantees are respected, and they have access to health-care services.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, visit detainees – including those held in connection with conflict, and minors – to monitor their treatment and living conditions; share findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities
- ▶ support authorities at the national level in addressing systemic issues in the country's prison system; to this end:
 - maintain regular dialogue with them on these issues, and counsel them on criminal policy reform, including methods for improving the juvenile justice system; mobilize civil society and other stakeholders to advocate such reform
 - provide them with technical guidance in updating their doctrine and disciplinary mechanisms, and in adopting and implementing a training curriculum for prison guards
 - facilitate coordination between judicial and penitentiary officials, to enable them to promptly inform detainees of pertinent judicial procedures; advise these officials on such matters as the criteria for post-trial benefits
 - through technical input, assist them in piloting a new national health-care model in two facilities; help build their capacity to deliver adequate health services, including during emergencies; with academic institutions, train the health staff of four facilities in public health in detention
 - offer penitentiary authorities technical advice on minimum standards for designing, building and maintaining prison infrastructure

- ▶ enable up to 50 minors to restore/maintain contact with their families via RCMs or family visits
- ▶ if asked to do so, serve as a neutral intermediary to facilitate the release/handover of people held by armed groups

WOUNDED AND SICK

Wounded, sick and disabled people, especially in remote areas, struggle to obtain proper health care because of armed conflict and other violence, restricted access, and absence of or deficiencies in medical facilities, equipment and trained staff. Community members are often the first people on the scene during an emergency, but they have no training in the provision of life-saving care.

Objective

Residents in priority zones, IDPs and weapon-wounded people have access to specialized medical and health care.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

With the National Society:

- ▶ refer injured and sick people to suitable health services, including physical rehabilitation, and cover treatment costs for up to 800 patients
- ▶ help strengthen the casualty care chain by:
 - organizing workshops – for community members, weapon bearers and Colombian Red Cross volunteers – on first aid, basic life support and/or coping with the psychological impact of violence
 - training, usually with partner universities, surgeons, nurses and medical students in weapon-wound management
 - providing, during emergencies, health-care facilities with surgical supplies for treating up to 50 injured people
- ▶ provide technical and material support for seven physical rehabilitation centres, to enable them to help up to 350 disabled people regain their mobility, and for two educational institutions; facilitate disabled persons' social reintegration by referring them to appropriate services; work with the authorities to improve the national frameworks regulating rehabilitative care and victim assistance

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Colombia has ratified many IHL and international human rights treaties; however, some international obligations need to be fully implemented to assist victims of armed conflict and other violence.

Military forces and the police conduct joint law enforcement operations in remote areas and in violence-affected urban settings. They have incorporated IHL and international human rights law in their doctrine and training, but have yet to fully apply these norms – including those governing joint law enforcement activities – to their operations.

Traditional and social media play a key role in helping the public understand humanitarian issues.

Objectives

Authorities and weapon bearers understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in situations of violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making processes. The media, civil society groups and other key stakeholders help foster awareness of humanitarian issues among all parties concerned and the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

With the National Society:

- ▶ through bilateral meetings, dissemination sessions, workshops, traditional and social media campaigns and/or informational materials:
 - inform victims about their rights and the procedures for having their concerns addressed (see *Civilians*)
 - urge the media to report more accurately on IHL and on the humanitarian consequences of violence
 - foster understanding of and support for humanitarian principles, IHL and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian activities in Colombia among the authorities, weapon bearers, members of civil society and the public, thereby facilitating the National Society and ICRC's access to violence-affected communities
- ▶ provide the authorities, especially members of the national IHL committee, with technical support and sponsor their participation in courses/workshops held locally or abroad, to help ensure the incorporation of IHL and international human rights law in domestic laws, and to facilitate:
 - ratification and/or implementation of IHL-related treaties, such as the Arms Trade Treaty, Protocol V to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child
 - understanding of and compliance with existing legal frameworks that attend to the needs of victims of armed conflict and other violence, especially missing persons' families and victims of sexual violence and weapon contamination
 - efforts to bring the penitentiary system's policies, and the training and working procedures of its personnel, in line with internationally recognized standards (see *People deprived of their freedom*)

- ▶ support the armed and security forces in ensuring compliance with IHL and applicable international human rights law – including respect for medical services – through dialogue, technical advice and sponsorship of officials' attendance at national/international courses; more specifically, enable them to:
 - revise and strengthen their doctrine, training and operations on the basis of, for example, self-evaluation exercises; and to train their staff in using force in accordance with international policing standards
 - refine standard operating procedures for law enforcement operations conducted jointly by the military and the police

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Colombian Red Cross supports State institutions in responding to natural disasters. Its emergency response activities include restoration of family links, management of human remains and provision of psychosocial and risk-reduction support for responders in violence-prone areas.

With the ICRC as its main partner, the National Society has expanded the scope of its activities, particularly in these areas: forensics, migration and the needs of missing persons' families. It also directly implements projects on behalf of other Movement components.

Objective

The Colombian Red Cross has a strong legal basis for independent action. It alleviates the plight of people affected by armed conflict and other violence by carrying out effective tracing, emergency response, mine-action and dissemination activities.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ strengthen coordination between the National Society, the ICRC and other Movement components in Colombia, for instance, by conducting joint field activities
- ▶ provide financial and technical support for the National Society, including training for volunteers, to bolster its capacities in:
 - assisting communities affected by conflict and other violence, in line with the Safer Access Framework
 - autonomously conducting training sessions for security forces on international human rights law and the use of force (see *Actors of influence*)
 - operational, organizational, communication and volunteer management

HAITI

COVERING: Dominican Republic, Haiti

The ICRC has been present in Haiti since 1994. It responds to acute humanitarian situations in prisons and supports national authorities in improving conditions of detention and respect for judicial guarantees. While sustaining dialogue with the authorities and weapon bearers on humanitarian concerns, it helps the national security forces disseminate international human rights law, other relevant norms and standards, and humanitarian principles. With other Movement partners, the ICRC helps strengthen the emergency response capacities of the Haitian National Red Cross Society and the Dominican Red Cross.



ICRC delegation * Dominican Republic is covered by the ICRC delegation in Haiti

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	507
Assistance	304
Prevention	310
Cooperation with National Societies	467
General	19
TOTAL	1,607
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	98

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	1
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	12

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ In Haiti, detainees gain better access to such basic services as water and sanitation after the authorities concerned take steps, backed by the ICRC via its mobilization of pertinent parties or its direct action, to improve prison management.
- ▶ People held in prolonged pre-trial detention, particularly minors, see their cases managed by ICRC-trained legal assistants, facilitating judicial action on these. The assistants also instruct detainees in basic legal protocols.
- ▶ The Haitian National Red Cross Society, with the ICRC's technical, material and financial support, reinforces its capacities to operate effectively in coordination with Movement components, especially during emergencies.
- ▶ The Dominican and Haitian national IHL committees foster compliance with IHL. They draw on the ICRC's technical advice to help facilitate the ratification of IHL treaties and their incorporation into domestic law.

CONTEXT

In Haiti, the ongoing political crisis – particularly the decision to repeat the presidential and legislative elections, already long protracted – continues to increase instability and exacerbate prevailing economic and social conditions.

Difficulties in accessing essential services persist, including within the penitentiary system. The severe circumstances endured by detainees are compounded by overcrowding, mainly linked to a very high rate of prolonged pre-trial detention.

The Haitian authorities continue to bolster the capacities of the Haitian National Police (PNH) with the support of their international partners, notably the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) – the mandate of which, at the time of writing, is set to end by April 2017.

Haitians and people of Haitian descent continue to return from the Dominican Republic, voluntarily or otherwise, owing to the Dominican Republic's tightened immigration policies – a source of tension between the two States.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will sharpen its focus on supporting local ownership and sustainability of the response to humanitarian needs, with a view to concluding its status as a delegation by end-June; key parties will be kept updated as the ICRC adapts its activities accordingly. It will work to bolster the authorities' efforts to address the needs of detainees and to strengthen the capacities of the Haitian National Red Cross Society to operate effectively, particularly during emergencies.

To help facilitate the achievement of detention conditions aligned with internationally recognized standards, the ICRC – via its mobilization of pertinent local or international actors, or its direct action – will provide the Penitentiary Administration Directorate (DAP) with capacity-building support. The ICRC will monitor the treatment and living conditions of detainees through visits conducted in accordance with its standard procedures or by networking with other organizations responding to detainees' needs; afterwards, it will share confidential feedback with the pertinent authorities. In line with promoting respect for judicial guarantees, the ICRC will strive to ensure that the cases of people held in prolonged pre-trial detention, especially minors, are managed by trained legal assistants, who will also be supported in instructing detainees in basic legal protocols. The ICRC will contribute to the efforts of the DAP to strengthen prison management and address detainees' needs by enlisting the support of key parties, and by providing technical and material input. For example, the ICRC will back the DAP's development of comprehensive sanitation, hygiene and infrastructure maintenance policies and procedures, and train and equip penitentiary staff to operate and maintain essential facilities, thus affording detainees better access to basic services.

To help ensure that vulnerable people obtain sufficient aid, especially during emergencies, the ICRC will continue to provide the Haitian and Dominican National Societies with training, technical or financial support. The Haitian Red Cross will reinforce its capacities in first aid, IHL dissemination and public communication. Both National Societies will receive encouragement to sustain their cooperation, particularly in the areas of emergency response and restoring family links.

They will draw on the ICRC's technical advice in applying the Safer Access Framework.

To promote protection for detainees and other vulnerable people, and help facilitate humanitarian activities for them, the ICRC will engage with such key actors as the authorities, weapon bearers and civil society representatives on pertinent norms and standards, and on the Movement, through dialogue and events. For example, it will organize dissemination sessions for PNH personnel, on internationally recognized standards applicable to their duties, and support the participation of senior military officers from the Dominican Republic in IHL courses abroad.

The ICRC will contribute to a coherent Movement response to humanitarian needs by regularly engaging the Haitian and Dominican National Societies, the International Federation and other Movement components, with a view to strengthening coordination mechanisms.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees endure conditions that are well below domestic and internationally recognized standards: they lack access to legal and social assistance, and to such basic services as water and sanitation. Most detention facilities are overcrowded owing to the slow rate of judicial action on the cases of people, notably minors, held in pre-trial detention – 60% of the total detainee population is held in five DAP-run prisons.

Budgetary, staffing and other constraints, exacerbated by the political situation (see *Context*), hamper the DAP from sustaining steps that it had previously taken towards improving the circumstances of detainees, including the coordination of penitentiary-reform efforts by NGOs and other international organizations, such as MINUSTAH.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that meet internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ monitor the treatment and living conditions of detainees, paying particular attention to respect for judicial guarantees, through visits conducted in accordance with standard ICRC procedures or through networking with international organizations responding to detainees' needs; share feedback confidentially with the authorities concerned
- ▶ provide the DAP with technical advice so that it can implement measures to strengthen prison management and address detainees' needs, such as by taking the lead in ensuring coordination between all actors concerned; encourage key parties to back such measures (see below)
- ▶ in line with promoting respect for judicial guarantees and to potentially contribute to the alleviation of overcrowding in five key prisons (see above), help the authorities ensure that the cases of people held in prolonged pre-trial detention, especially minors, are reviewed; to this end, train penitentiary legal assistants to boost their caseload-management capacities; and to instruct detainees in basic

legal protocols, so they can then pass on what they learnt to their peers

ASSISTANCE

- to contribute to the DAP's efforts to facilitate the social reintegration of detainees following their release, purvey technical advice and mobilize international actors, so that the DAP can launch a vocational-training project for some 100 inmates at one prison

Water and habitat

- to support the DAP in improving detainees' access to basic services:
 - enable DAP officials, with technical input, to develop comprehensive sanitation, hygiene and infrastructure-maintenance policies and procedures – specifically on inventory management and monitoring and documentation – and implement these in coordination with pertinent local or international actors
 - train penitentiary staff to bolster their ability to operate and maintain essential facilities; furnish them with tools and spare parts

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Despite support from the international community, undertaking penitentiary and judicial reforms remains a challenge in Haiti.

The PNH is working to ensure that its operations are in line with internationally recognized standards.

In their respective countries, the Haitian and Dominican national IHL committees play significant roles in promoting awareness of and compliance with IHL and other international norms.

Objective

The authorities and weapon bearers know and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and other situations of violence and incorporate them into their decision-making processes. The international community, the media and academia help foster awareness of humanitarian issues among all those concerned with these situations and the wider public, thus achieving greater respect for human dignity. Regional, national and local stakeholders understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- to promote protection for detainees and other vulnerable people, and help facilitate humanitarian activities for them:
 - sustain dialogue with the authorities and other pertinent actors in Haiti, on ensuring the locally led and coordinated implementation of penitentiary and judicial reforms (see *People deprived of their freedom*)

- enable PNH personnel to learn more about internationally recognized standards applicable to their duties, and the Movement, through dissemination sessions held with National Society staff; train such staff to run future sessions autonomously
- further respect for the red cross emblem and understanding of the Movement by maintaining contact with civil society and the general public, notably through radio broadcasts by the Haitian Red Cross; provide the Haitian Red Cross with material and technical input to bolster its public communication
- to encourage respect for and compliance with IHL:
 - provide the Dominican and Haitian national IHL committees with technical advice, to facilitate the ratification of IHL treaties and their incorporation into domestic law
 - enable Dominican senior military officers to advance their knowledge of IHL and its integration into military doctrine, training and operations, by supporting their participation in courses abroad

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Haitian and Dominican National Societies work to assist vulnerable people in their respective countries.

The ability of the Haitian Red Cross to operate effectively, already limited by funding and staffing issues, is, at times, further hindered by security or access constraints.

Objective

The Haitian and Dominican National Societies have strong legal bases for independent action. They are able to carry out their core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- support the Haitian Red Cross and the Dominican Red Cross in reinforcing their activities to help vulnerable people, especially during emergencies, and help ensure a coherent Movement response to humanitarian needs; specifically:
 - enable the Haitian Red Cross, through training and donations of supplies and equipment, to build its first-aid and other capacities (see also *Actors of influence*)
 - with Movement partners, encourage both National Societies to sustain their cooperation, particularly in the areas of emergency response and restoring family links
 - extend technical advice to both National Societies on applying the Safer Access Framework
 - maintain regular interaction with Haitian and Dominican National Societies, the International Federation and other Movement components, with a view to strengthening coordination mechanisms

BRASILIA (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay

The ICRC has been present in the region since 1975. It visits detainees and responds to situations of violence and social unrest, often with the region's National Societies, which it supports in developing their capacities to act in such situations. It helps authorities identify human remains so as to provide families with information on their missing relatives. The ICRC promotes the incorporation of IHL into national legislation and the doctrine, training and operations of armed forces, and works with police forces to integrate international human rights norms applicable to the use of force into theirs.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,177
Assistance	1,717
Prevention	2,728
Cooperation with National Societies	1,405
General	135
TOTAL	8,162
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	498

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	11
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	73

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Violence-affected people in southern Chile and northern Paraguay obtain first aid and psychosocial care. Farmers in northern Paraguay increase their harvest, thanks partly to ICRC livelihood support.
- ▶ With ICRC input, local authorities of violence-affected municipalities of Brazil implement measures – developed during a past ICRC project – for helping health staff and residents mitigate the impact of violence.
- ▶ In Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, families receive news of the fate of relatives who have gone missing in relation to past conflict/military rule. These families meet their specific needs, such as psychosocial care.
- ▶ Military/security forces across the region, including Chile's national police force and Paraguay's joint police/military unit, reinforce respect for international norms applicable to their duties.
- ▶ States advance ratification of weapons-related treaties and, in international forums, back the ICRC's activities in the region and its positions on various humanitarian issues.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	1,250
Services and training	Beneficiaries	1,250

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,750
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CONTEXT

Armed violence and law enforcement operations exact a heavy toll on local communities throughout the region. People living in these communities have to contend with limited access to essential services. They are also subjected to abuse, threats and killings. Protests for social or political reform occasionally turn violent.

In Brazil, the incidence of urban violence remains high, particularly in cities in the north-east and in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo states. Local authorities in Rio de Janeiro are pursuing “pacification” programmes against armed gangs, including through large-scale law enforcement operations in the *favelas* or slums.

Mapuche communities in southern Chile continue to clash with other groups over issues related to land ownership; Chile’s national police force – the *carabineros* – intervene in these disputes. In Paraguay, fighting between the joint police/military unit and armed elements in the north has led to people being detained or killed; this also has an impact on the livelihoods of local communities.

All five countries covered are members of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR). They participate in international forums on humanitarian, human rights and IHL issues.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC’s regional delegation in Brasilia will maintain its efforts to protect vulnerable communities suffering the consequences of communal violence, past conflict/military rule, and operations by military/security forces and armed groups; it will provide them with assistance, as necessary.

Military/security forces across the region, including Chile’s *carabineros*, Paraguay’s joint task force and UN peacekeepers, will be reminded of IHL and international policing standards through briefings, courses and other means. The ICRC will help: military and security commands and ministries concerned to develop their training programmes; and, with national IHL committees, the authorities to advance IHL ratification and implementation. Allegations of abuse will be documented and relayed to the parties concerned, with a view to preventing their recurrence.

In Brazil, Chile and Paraguay, the ICRC will work with the authorities and other local partners to ensure that vulnerable people have access to essential services. It will help health workers and National Society volunteers reach and work in volatile areas safely, by guiding them in developing and applying risk-mitigation measures; along with other potential first responders, they will also be given training in first aid and in providing psychosocial support. In Brazil, to conduct such activities, the authorities will use working procedures first established during a past project for helping communities reduce violence and cope with its effects; the Brazilian authorities had taken over the project from the ICRC, which had developed and then run it for some time. In northern Paraguay, the ICRC will help vulnerable people cultivate vegetable gardens, gain access to sufficient quantities of water for personal consumption and farming, and protect themselves from illnesses caused by bad hygiene.

The ICRC will assist efforts to clarify the fate of people missing in connection with past conflicts or current violence.

To that end, it will help forensic personnel in Brazil and first responders in Paraguay become more capable of managing human remains in a way that facilitates their subsequent identification. In Brazil, the ICRC will advise the authorities in revising legislation pertaining to missing people and their families, and keep them abreast with the needs of these families. The ICRC will also work with the National Societies to provide family-links services to family members separated by natural disasters, detention and other circumstances.

Detainees in Chile and Paraguay will continue to receive visits from the ICRC. Findings from these visits will be conveyed confidentially to the authorities, to help them improve detainees’ treatment and living conditions. In Paraguay, the ICRC will assist the authorities to carry out prison reform – particularly with regard to reinforcing respect for judicial guarantees. It will also give the authorities direct support in upgrading infrastructure, with a view to alleviating the living conditions of detainees in two of the most overcrowded prisons. Vocational training and other support will prepare vulnerable detainees, including women in Paraguay and Mapuches in Chile, to reintegrate into society after their release. Families with detained breadwinners will have similar support for restoring their economic stability.

To facilitate the activities mentioned above, the ICRC will work to broaden support – among the authorities, regional organizations and members of civil society – for Movement action in the region and beyond. With the International Federation, the ICRC will help facilitate coordination among Movement components in the region.

The communication support centre in Buenos Aires (Argentina) will continue to back ICRC operations in the region by producing written and audiovisual materials and by regularly updating the ICRC’s websites in Spanish and Portuguese.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

People throughout the region endure the consequences of armed violence, mass protests and law enforcement operations. In the Araucanía and Biobío regions of Chile, community members – particularly women and children – report harassment, threats and abuse, as well as limited access to health/medical services after armed clashes. Farming communities in San Pedro and Concepción in Paraguay have difficulty in obtaining State support or sustaining agricultural activities.

In many of Rio de Janeiro’s *favelas*, armed violence continues to endanger the physical and psychological well-being of students, teachers and health workers. Local authorities and agencies are taking preventive and ameliorative measures in this regard. Authorities and agencies elsewhere are replicating these measures in their municipalities/states.

Many people across the region are awaiting news of relatives who went missing in relation to past military rule or armed conflict and other situations of violence.

Objective

People affected by situations of violence are respected and protected in accordance with applicable international norms and humanitarian principles. Their basic needs, including

safety, are met. Members of families separated by violence or natural disasters are able to keep in touch. Families are informed of the fate of missing relatives.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- to mitigate the effects of armed violence on communities and prevent the recurrence of abuse:
 - initiate or continue dialogue with the authorities and military/security forces on the humanitarian consequences of armed violence and on the concerns of the communities affected
 - document abuses and make representations to the authorities, military/security forces and others concerned; remind them of applicable international norms (see *Actors of influence*)
 - help people in Paraguay develop or strengthen mechanisms for self-protection

Restoring family links

- enable members of families separated by natural disasters or other circumstances to restore/maintain contact through the Movement's family-links services; support National Societies in developing their family-links capacities, by:
 - helping the Brazilian and Chilean National Societies assess family-links needs in their countries
 - advising the Brazilian, Chilean and Paraguayan National Societies in incorporating family-links services in their disaster-response plans
 - encouraging regional coordination through regional conferences and other means
 - monitoring the family-links needs of people formerly held at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba and resettled in Uruguay

ASSISTANCE

- at their request, support local authorities and agencies seeking to replicate measures – developed within the framework of the ICRC's Rio project (2009-2013) – for helping communities in Brazil reduce violence and cope with its effects; more specifically:
 - provide technical support for a local institution that trains mental-health workers
 - continue to promote risk-reduction measures among health staff, in line with the Safer Access Framework (see also *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*)
 - encourage the authorities to incorporate ICRC-developed tools and approaches in national policies, particularly those governing health and education

With the National Societies concerned:

- so that vulnerable people in Chile and Paraguay receive appropriate care:
 - in line with the Health Care in Danger project, advise health ministries in updating working protocols and reference materials, with a view to reducing the risk to health workers in volatile areas
 - through refresher/training courses, help potential first responders – including community members – learn basic first aid
 - provide training in psychological care for community members in Araucanía and Biobío in Chile and in

northern Paraguay, to help them tend to the needs of emotionally traumatized people

- help vulnerable people in Paraguay meet their basic needs; more specifically:
 - with the agriculture ministry, provide technical expertise to enable families to increase the yields of cash crops; give some 250 households (1,250 people) the means to plant vegetable gardens and thereby supplement their diet
 - with local water committees, renovate water infrastructure so that some 1,750 people (350 households) have enough water for drinking and/or agricultural purposes; train committee members to maintain infrastructure
 - with community members, promote good hygiene and health practices
- to help ensure that the families of the missing can meet their psychosocial, economic and administrative needs, urge the authorities in Argentina and Brazil – through dialogue, technical support and regular follow-up – to develop appropriate measures to this end

Forensics

- in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, facilitate efforts to inform families of the fate of relatives missing in relation to past conflict/military rule and current violence; for example:
 - help forensic personnel develop their ability to manage human remains, through workshops, conferences and other training events, and, in São Paulo, technical support for data management and standardizing procedures
 - particularly in Brazil, help the authorities review and update legal frameworks pertaining to missing people and their families; keep the Brazilian authorities abreast with the needs of these families, and share the findings of a 2016 assessment with them
 - in Paraguay, help disaster-response agencies incorporate human remains management in their working procedures

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People in Chile, including Mapuches, and in Paraguay are arrested/detained in connection with protests over land ownership or political issues. In Chile, overcrowding in prisons is gradually decreasing, owing in part to measures taken by the human rights division of the penitentiary authorities. Paraguay is reforming its prison system, to cope with the growing number of inmates in prisons that are already overcrowded. In both countries, detainees are often their families' breadwinners.

Throughout the region, some people are being detained in relation to past military rule.

Objective

Detainees' treatment and living conditions comply with internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- in Chile and Paraguay, visit detainees in accordance with standard ICRC procedures; afterwards, submit

confidential reports to the authorities, to help them improve detainees' treatment and living conditions

- ▶ draw the Chilean and Paraguayan authorities' attention to the proper use of force during arrests; in addition, provide the Paraguayan authorities with technical support for carrying out prison reforms – to strengthen respect for judicial guarantees, for example
- ▶ with the Paraguayan Red Cross or another local partner, enable detainees in Paraguay to receive visits from relatives living in remote areas of the country

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ provide direct support for the Paraguayan authorities to upgrade water, sanitation, cooking and fire-safety infrastructure at two of the most overcrowded prisons
- ▶ to help detainees to reintegrate into society, and/or their households to regain some economic stability, provide material/technical support for:
 - in Paraguay, up to 50 female detainees to produce and market handicrafts, even after their release; and for 10 households (110 people), whose breadwinners have been detained, to undertake agricultural activities
 - the Chilean Red Cross, in assisting Mapuche families with detained breadwinners

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The armed forces in the region participate in UN peacekeeping missions. They have made progress in incorporating IHL in their training and operations. State weapon bearers – including military forces on law enforcement missions, the *carabineros* of Chile and Paraguay's joint police/military unit – may require support for incorporating international norms for law enforcement in their training, operational procedures and control mechanisms; reports continue to be received of abuses committed by personnel during their operations.

The five States have not yet fully implemented all the IHL instruments that they have ratified. They participate in international forums on humanitarian, human rights and IHL issues. Regional organizations and academic institutions help to promote IHL.

Objective

Governments and weapon bearers in the region understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during situations of violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media, academics and others with influence help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among parties concerned and the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All weapon bearers understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ help strengthen respect for international human rights law, international policing standards, and IHL among military and security forces – notably Brazilian and Paraguayan troops, Chilean *carabineros* and peacekeepers being deployed abroad; to that end:
 - conduct briefings for them and organize advanced courses for officers, in such subjects as the ICRC's activities and the proper use of force/firearms; together

with Chile's *carabineros*, organize a regional conference for police personnel

- intensify dialogue on such matters as allegations of abuse, investigative methods, sanction systems and, for military forces, the conduct of hostilities
- ▶ assist military/security commands and ministries concerned, including the ministry of public security in Brazil, to strengthen troops' training in applicable international norms; to that end:
 - organize train-the-trainer courses for instructors teaching IHL or human rights law
 - advise them in updating training curricula, and in developing e-learning projects and simulation exercises for reinforcing compliance
- ▶ provide national IHL committees with technical and financial support; together with them, facilitate IHL implementation, by:
 - urging and advising government officials to: ratify/implement treaties such as the Arms Trade Treaty and the Rome Statute; include provisions against war crimes in domestic legislation; and in Brazil and Paraguay, revise legislation pertaining to missing people and the use of force, respectively
 - sponsoring government officials to attend events abroad, including those under the Strengthening IHL process and meetings on international arms regulation
 - following up the implementation of pledges and resolutions of past regional meetings and statutory meetings of the Movement, notably those pertaining to international criminal tribunals, IDPs, migrants and missing people
 - organizing themed events and providing reference materials for university teachers, students of law and international relations, and magistrates/judges – and thus also helping to build regional capacities in IHL
 - maintaining dialogue with the region's authorities on IHL-related developments worldwide
- ▶ help National Societies boost their communication capacities; work with them to foster support for the Movement among actors of influence; more specifically:
 - organize field trips and themed events for government officials
 - discuss humanitarian issues with the authorities: missing people, the Health Care in Danger project, sexual violence and urban violence; seek their support, in international forums, for the ICRC's positions on these issues
 - encourage accurate reporting on humanitarian issues and Movement activities, through tailored events for journalists
 - broaden understanding of the Movement among beneficiary communities, with a view to facilitating safe access to them for National Societies and the ICRC

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

National Societies in the region are largely recognized and accepted by the authorities and civil society, but they face many challenges, including issues that bear on their integrity. With help from the Movement, they are working to strengthen their ability to respond to humanitarian needs during social unrest, violence or natural disasters.

Objective

National Societies in the region have a strong legal basis for independent action. They are able to carry out their core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators**COOPERATION**

- ▶ with the International Federation, provide material, technical and financial support for National Societies to:
 - strengthen family-links, health and other services, particularly at selected branches in Brazil, Chile and Paraguay (see also *Civilians*)

- during protests and other incidents of violence, apply the Safer Access Framework and administer first aid to casualties; develop and exchange best practices for such situations
- bolster their communication efforts, and promote the Movement's Fundamental Principles among the public
- strengthen their legal bases and managerial capacities, and, in particular, for the Brazilian, Paraguayan and Uruguayan National Societies, to resolve organizational issues
- ▶ facilitate coordination among Movement components in the region; formalize partnership agreements between National Societies and the ICRC

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

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 and assistance to victims of violence. It seeks to visit detainees in Venezuela and monitors the humanitarian situation along Venezuela's 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. It helps build local capacities in weapon-wound surgery.



ICRC regional delegation

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,427
Assistance	757
Prevention	1,599
Cooperation with National Societies	1,351
General	96
TOTAL	6,229
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>380</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	9
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	23

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

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Venezuelan Red Cross/other health providers are better prepared, via ICRC technical/material support, to assist victims of situations of violence and of the effects of conflict in Colombia.
- Aided by the Belizean, Jamaican and Venezuelan National Societies/ICRC, and other local actors, people in violence-prone areas develop mechanisms for self-protection and obtain health services, including psychosocial support.
- The region's National Societies, with various forms of ICRC input, bolster their capacities to provide family-links services, particularly for migrants, and to raise public awareness of humanitarian principles and the Movement.
- Armed forces and the police in the region participate in ICRC workshops and training courses, and take steps to incorporate international standards applicable to policing in their doctrine, training and operations.

CONTEXT

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (hereafter Venezuela) continues to suffer the effects of a deteriorating economy – characterized most notably by shortages of essential goods and high inflation rates – and a political impasse. Street protests linked to these issues, and looting, sometimes result in casualties, as does the unabated violence in some neighbourhoods. People living along the border with Colombia continue to feel the effects of armed conflict in Colombia.

A number of countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) still face challenges associated with high levels of gang violence and migration. Belize and Guatemala, and Guyana and Venezuela, are locked in border disputes.

In the countries covered, police forces are usually aided by the military during law enforcement operations.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will step up cooperation with Movement and other local partners to respond – in line with the Safer Access Framework – to the consequences of violence, armed conflict in Colombia and migration. It will provide various kinds of support to strengthen the abilities of National Societies in the region – particularly in the Bahamas, Belize, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela – to prepare for and respond to emergencies, and to further acceptance for its activities.

The National Societies and/or the ICRC will endeavour to promote the goals of the Health Care in Danger project among parties concerned; alongside this, they will bolster local capacity to provide adequate and prompt health-care services, such as first aid and psychosocial care, to violence-affected people. In Venezuela, the Venezuelan Red Cross/ICRC will equip and train more civilian and military health-care providers than in the previous year, including National Society teams that conduct activities for communities living along the border with Colombia. Venezuelan forensics experts will receive technical guidance for managing human remains.

Vulnerable people, notably the youth, in Belize, Jamaica and Venezuela will be aided by the National Societies/ICRC to develop mechanisms for self-protection and to gain access to life-skills training and/or sports programmes; such assistance will help these people protect themselves from violence and cope with its effects. Family members separated by violence, migration and detention will be able to keep in touch through the Movement's family-links services.

Whenever possible, with the pertinent National Society, the ICRC will pursue dialogue with the authorities, civil society representatives and regional/multilateral organizations, with a view to promoting understanding of and support for humanitarian principles, the Movement and/or the implementation of IHL-related treaties. Discussions with the Venezuelan authorities, on regaining access to people deprived of their freedom, will continue. The ICRC will urge the region's armed forces and police, through workshops and other events, to respect international standards applicable to the use of force in law-enforcement operations and to incorporate these in their doctrine, training and operations.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

In Venezuela, street protests – and in some neighbourhoods, violence – often cause injuries and deaths; forensic services usually have difficulties coping with the situation. People living along the border with Colombia, including Colombian nationals, are vulnerable to the effects of outbreaks of violence owing to the presence of weapon bearers.

Members of violence-affected communities in CARICOM countries, especially young people, are at risk of becoming participants in the violence.

Migrants passing through the countries covered are often detained or deported, and thus lose contact with relatives. People fleeing violence in their countries face a similar risk of falling out of touch with their families.

Objective

People affected by violence are respected and protected according to applicable international norms and humanitarian principles. Their basic needs, including safety, are met. Members of families dispersed by violence or migration are able to ascertain their relatives' whereabouts or to keep in touch.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ pursue dialogue with the security forces in Venezuela and selected CARICOM countries on issues of humanitarian concern (see *Actors of influence*), and with the Bahamian, Jamaican and Trinbagonian authorities on protection for migrants
- ▶ provide various kinds of support for the National Society concerned and/or other local partners to:
 - enable vulnerable or violence-affected communities in Belize, Jamaica and Venezuela to learn more about and/or develop mechanisms for self-protection, during orientation sessions or workshops
 - develop or re-establish their family-links capacities for the benefit, particularly, of people crossing over from Colombia to Venezuela and of migrants and detainees in the Bahamas, Belize, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago; exchange best practices, and coordinate, with peers during national and regional meetings on family-links services

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ provide the Belizean, Jamaican and Venezuelan National Societies with material and technical support to deliver improved health services to vulnerable or violence-affected communities (see *Wounded and sick*)
- ▶ together with the Belizean and Jamaican National Societies, help young people protect themselves from violence and cope with its effects by facilitating their access to psychosocial assistance, life-skills training and/or sports activities offered by local organizations/institutions
- ▶ help Venezuelan forensics professionals manage human remains properly; organize workshops on the subject for them, and provide material aid

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Despite steps taken by the Venezuelan authorities, overcrowding, prolonged pre-trial detention and other humanitarian issues in detention facilities remain matters of concern.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that comply with internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ in Venezuela, continue to explain the nature of the ICRC's activities for detainees to the authorities concerned, with a view to obtaining permission to resume visits to detainees in accordance with standard ICRC procedures; once permission is granted, visit detainees and share findings confidentially with the pertinent authorities; offer technical support to the authorities on the management of prison facilities

WOUNDED AND SICK

The economic and political situation in Venezuela (see *Context*) has affected the country's health system: medical supplies and equipment are in short supply, and there is a lack of health professionals working locally. Allegations continue to be made of the mistreatment of health-care providers.

Objective

Weapon-wounded and sick patients receive prompt and adequate treatment.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

With the Venezuelan Red Cross:

- ▶ conduct workshops to raise awareness among stakeholders of the need to protect people seeking or providing health care
- ▶ help strengthen the capacity of emergency responders and local health providers to administer good-quality first aid or medical care, by:
 - providing material support – first-aid kits and materials to treat the weapon-wounded and other medical supplies – and technical guidance/training to National Society teams, especially those that: administer life-saving care and offer basic health services and educational sessions in states bordering Colombia; and conduct first-aid training for community members in violence-prone neighbourhoods
 - organizing courses in weapon-wound surgery or emergency-room trauma for around 500 civilian and military health professionals
 - standing ready to equip at least two hospitals in violence-prone areas with surgical/medical supplies

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Several regional/multilateral organizations foster cooperation among member States, and can help to raise awareness among them of issues of humanitarian concern.

Those that are focused on bolstering security management in the region influence the formulation of State forces' policies and training.

The armed forces in the countries covered frequently support the police in law-and-order operations, particularly in Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.

Owing to limited capacities and other priorities, CARICOM States have not been able to fully enact IHL-related legislation or incorporate pertinent provisions in domestic law.

Civil society actors can help facilitate humanitarian access to vulnerable communities. The media disseminate information on humanitarian issues to the public.

Objectives

The national authorities, police and armed/defence forces know and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in situations of violence, and incorporate them into their decision-making processes. Regional organizations and civil society members help foster awareness of humanitarian issues among all those involved in these situations and the wider public, thus achieving greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ with the pertinent National Society, to foster awareness of and support for humanitarian principles and the Movement, particularly the National Society/ICRC's activities, and to broaden humanitarian access to vulnerable communities:
 - maintain/develop dialogue with key government ministries, NGOs, community organizations and other relevant actors on these matters, on the goals of the Health Care in Danger project, and on issues of concern to victims of violence, migrants, and detainees in Venezuela (see *People deprived of their freedom*)
 - strengthen the Movement's media presence and, in Venezuela, broadcast radio spots on these matters
- ▶ facilitate incorporation of international law enforcement standards in the doctrine, training and operations of the region's armed and police forces, by:
 - organizing, alone or with these forces, workshops for officials and train-the-trainer courses in the Bahamas, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela; sponsoring senior officers' participation in advanced courses abroad
 - supporting/participating in events on related issues organized by regional/multilateral organizations, notably the CARICOM Implementing Agency for Crime and Security
- ▶ encourage domestic implementation of IHL throughout the region, via:
 - workshops for government officials aimed at facilitating ratification/implementation of IHL-related treaties, including the Arms Trade Treaty and the Rome Statute, and sponsorship of officials' attendance at pertinent events abroad
 - technical and legal support for creating and/or running national IHL committees in Suriname and Venezuela

- sustained dialogue with regional/multilateral organizations on the need to include humanitarian concerns in the resolutions they support and in debates attended by member States

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Venezuelan Red Cross remains a nationally recognized health-care provider and continues to strive to promote respect for the Fundamental Principles. Most CARICOM National Societies are established emergency responders during natural disasters in their countries. Regionwide, the National Societies are endeavouring to bolster their ability to respond safely to emergencies and to promote their activities among the public.

Objective

The region's National Societies are able to carry out their core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- in coordination with Movement partners, provide various kinds of support for and work with the region's National Societies to:
 - strengthen their ability to respond to humanitarian needs arising from violence or migration, in accordance with the Safer Access Framework and the Fundamental Principles (see also *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*)
 - raise awareness of the Movement, the emblems protected under IHL and issues of humanitarian concern

LIMA (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Plurinational State of Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru

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 Ecuador's border with Colombia. It seeks to respond to needs arising from armed conflict and other situations of violence and helps the region's National Societies reinforce their capacities to do the same. It assists security forces in integrating human rights norms applicable to the use of force into their doctrine, training and operations, and the armed forces in doing the same with IHL. It promotes the incorporation of IHL into national legislation.



ICRC regional delegation ICRC mission ICRC office/presence

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,021
Assistance	801
Prevention	1,822
Cooperation with National Societies	899
General	125
TOTAL	5,668
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>346</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	3
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	44

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ During ICRC briefings, the armed/police forces in Peru's Apurímac, Ene and Mantaro Valley (VRAEM), and along the Colombia-Ecuador border, learn more about the norms/standards governing the use of force.
- ▶ VRAEM communities at risk from violence have clean water and more sanitary living conditions, owing to water-supply/sanitation systems maintained/constructed by the local authorities and the ICRC.
- ▶ In Peru, with the support of the Peruvian Red Cross/other local actors/ICRC, missing persons' families travel to exhumation sites, collect their relatives' remains and receive psychosocial care.
- ▶ With ICRC guidance, the region's authorities develop/implement best practices in prison management. For instance, in Peru, they treat female detainees properly and tackle overcrowding in prisons.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,300
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CONTEXT

Armed confrontations persist between government troops and the Militarized Communist Party of Peru (PCP-M) in the Apurímac, Ene and Mantaro Valley (VRAEM) in Peru; they lead to casualties and arrests, damage infrastructure, and cut off access to public services. The said troops also conduct operations against drug trafficking in the area.

Communities in northern Ecuador continue to be affected by the consequences of conflict in Colombia.

In the Plurinational State of Bolivia (hereafter Bolivia), Ecuador and Peru, socio-economic and political issues, such as land disputes and tax increases, give rise to protests.

Families in Peru continue to await news of relatives who went missing in connection with the 1980–2000 conflict. In June 2016, the government enacted the Law on the Search for Missing Persons, which takes a humanitarian approach to the issue of missing persons and seeks to relieve the suffering of the families affected.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC's Lima regional delegation will strive to ensure that vulnerable people, especially those living in the VRAEM region of Peru and along the Colombia-Ecuador border, are protected and have access to basic services. To this end, it will remind weapon bearers of the norms/standards governing the conduct of hostilities and law enforcement, and convey to the parties concerned documented allegations of abuse, such as disregard for civilian infrastructure and medical services. At the regional level, the ICRC will continue to offer technical advice to military/police forces to help them strengthen understanding among their personnel of these norms/standards and incorporate them in military/police training, doctrine and operations. With the national IHL committees, the ICRC will offer similar assistance for the region's authorities to advance ratification/implementation of IHL-related treaties and to adopt pertinent legislation. Themed events and distribution of informational materials will help raise awareness – among a broader audience – of humanitarian issues, IHL and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

Where appropriate, the ICRC will work closely with the region's National Societies and, in coordination with the International Federation, will help them to strengthen and expand their emergency response capacities. Together with local partners, the ICRC will strive to help vulnerable people obtain basic services. It will maintain/construct community water-supply and sanitation systems in the VRAEM, and cover treatment costs for disabled persons in Bolivia.

ICRC initiatives to address the issue of persons missing in connection with past conflict, natural disasters and other circumstances will include helping to strengthen local forensic capacities and supporting missing persons' families. In Peru, the ICRC – where necessary, with the Peruvian Red Cross – will provide financial and/or technical assistance for families of missing persons or for local associations/institutions helping them; the aim is to enable these families to travel to exhumation sites and collect their relatives' remains, and to have better access to psychosocial care. State agencies will benefit from ICRC advice for creating guidelines/mechanisms to support these families.

The ICRC will continue to visit detainees in accordance with its standard procedures, and to communicate its findings confidentially to the authorities. By providing training and guidance, it will help prison officials develop good prison-management practices, such as, in Peru, treating female detainees properly and taking measures to address overcrowding in prisons. In Bolivia, inmates in selected prisons will benefit from improvements to water-supply/sanitation facilities carried out by the authorities/ICRC. Some security detainees in Peru will continue to receive ICRC-funded family visits.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

People living in the VRAEM region of Peru and, to a lesser extent, along the Colombia-Ecuador border, are at risk of displacement and injury/death, which are some of the consequences of violence in these areas. State services in these regions, particularly water/sanitation and health care, are minimal. In the three countries covered, sporadic public demonstrations linked to socio-economic and political issues sometimes lead to casualties.

In Peru, the families of some 15,000 people who went missing in relation to the past conflict remain without news of their relatives. Forensic services, including coordination among various parties concerned, remain undeveloped – as in Bolivia and Ecuador.

Objective

Civilians are respected by all weapon bearers in accordance with applicable international law. People affected by violence cover their essential needs and have access to basic services. Families are informed of the fate of missing relatives; if these relatives are dead, the families take possession of their remains. The specific needs of these families are met.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- with a view to helping prevent the recurrence of abuse in the VRAEM region of Peru and along Ecuador's border with Colombia, and to improving the situation of violence-affected people:
 - where possible, share documented allegations of abuse – for example, disregard for civilian infrastructure and medical services – with the parties concerned (see *Actors of influence*)
 - remind the authorities of the necessity of ensuring access for vulnerable communities to basic services; provide the Peruvian authorities with technical advice for creating an interministerial committee for facilitating access to basic services for people previously held by the PCP-M
 - with the Peruvian health ministry and National Society, pursue efforts to draft standardized guidelines for protecting health services

Restoring family links

- in the countries covered, enable members of families separated as a result of natural disasters to reconnect via the Movement's family-links services

- ▶ in Peru, help the families of people who went missing in connection with the past conflict to cope with their situation; more specifically:
 - with the National Society, provide cash and temporary lodgings for some 400 of them, to ease their travel to and from exhumation sites, and their transportation of sets of human remains/coffins home or to graveyards
 - provide financial/technical support to the pertinent authorities and civil society actors, including associations of families of the missing, for: informing these families of existing services or for referring them to these services; and, if the families wish, for accompanying/involving them in the exhumation/identification process
 - advise State agencies on drafting guidelines on families' participation in the process mentioned above, and on establishing a national mechanism to clarify the fate of missing persons and assist their families

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ in coordination with the National Society concerned, provide ad hoc financial/material assistance, for covering basic needs, to victims of violence, including sexual violence, in the VRAEM or along the Colombia-Ecuador border
- ▶ with the local authorities in Peru, maintain/construct community water-supply and sanitation systems, such as those in schools, to enable some 1,300 people in the VRAEM to have access to clean water and to benefit from more sanitary living conditions
- ▶ train staff of NGOs, health facilities, the justice ministry and other institutions in Peru to further boost their capacity to provide psychosocial care to the families of persons who went missing in relation to the past conflict, thereby helping them ease these families' distress
- ▶ in Bolivia, cover treatment costs at a physical rehabilitation centre for some 20 destitute lower-limb amputees

Forensics

- ▶ in the countries covered, help forensic institutions improve their services, in order to facilitate the process of identifying human remains and notifying the families concerned; in particular, provide expertise and technical support to:
 - State agencies, emergency responders and humanitarian organizations, to bolster their ability to manage human remains, and to improve coordination among them
 - the authorities, in coordination with the pertinent National Society, to encourage them to include management of human remains in national disaster-response systems
 - the Peruvian authorities, to enable them to standardize/implement existing procedures and national guidelines for searching and recovering human remains in relation to the past conflict

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detention facilities in the three countries covered lack qualified and trained personnel to manage penitentiary services. Prisons in Bolivia and Peru are overcrowded, which complicates prison management and affects the provision of basic services. The Peruvian government has adopted a

directive to provide comprehensive care and treatment for female detainees.

In Peru, some security detainees are held far from their places of origin.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that comply with internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ in the countries covered, visit, in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, detainees held for security reasons or in connection with situations of violence, and/or people alleged to be members of armed groups; communicate findings from these visits confidentially to the authorities
- ▶ support the authorities concerned in improving detainees' treatment and living conditions; to that end, provide them with technical advice, and organize advanced courses for selected officials; in particular, enable them to:
 - develop best practices in prison management, such as, in Bolivia, for designing and maintaining infrastructure; prepare training materials on these practices for staff
 - in Peru: explain to prison personnel the directive concerning the proper treatment of female detainees, and help them apply the guidelines in the directive; ensure implementation of State measures to address the causes and effects of prison overcrowding
- ▶ in Peru, finance family visits for security detainees who are held far from their relatives

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ provide particularly vulnerable detainees in Bolivia and Peru with ad hoc material assistance, such as blankets and clothes, for covering basic needs
- ▶ together with the Bolivian penitentiary authorities, improve detainees' living conditions by upgrading water-supply/sanitation facilities in selected prisons

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

In Ecuador and Peru, military and police forces conduct joint operations to respond to security-related concerns – and in Peru, also to combat drug trafficking. The Bolivian, Ecuadorean and Peruvian police forces are in charge of maintaining public order, for instance during mass protests over socio-economic and political issues; where necessary, the armed forces are authorized to support law enforcement operations.

The three countries covered have acceded to/ratified some IHL-related treaties, but have not yet incorporated them in domestic law.

The media influence decision-makers and public opinion. Academic institutions contribute to advancing knowledge of IHL among future leaders.

Objective

The authorities and the armed/security forces understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The

media, academics and other members of civil society help foster awareness of humanitarian issues among all parties concerned and in the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All parties concerned understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ support the region's armed/police forces in bolstering respect among their personnel for norms/standards governing the conduct of hostilities and law enforcement; to that end:
 - primarily in Ecuador and Peru, brief police, and/or military units deployed for law enforcement operations, on international standards applicable to the use of force; provide Peruvian military and police officials with technical advice for preparing guidelines for such operations
 - organize IHL briefings for military troops and sponsor senior officers' attendance at advanced courses abroad; advise Bolivian military officials in reviewing/updating their doctrine on the use of force
 - encourage/support training-related initiatives, such as the updating of training manuals/protocols on the use of force and, in Ecuador and Peru, the conduct of simulation exercises for testing compliance with international norms
- ▶ with the national IHL committees and, where relevant, Movement partners, provide technical advice and organize briefings to urge State officials to:
 - advance ratification/implementation of IHL-related treaties, notably Additional Protocol III and the Arms Trade Treaty; draw up/adopt legislation on sanctions for IHL and human rights violations and on respecting the emblems protected under IHL
 - take into account their responsibility for regulating the use of force by military and police forces (Peru) and for implementing measures to assist conflict-affected people from Colombia (Ecuador)
- ▶ to broaden awareness of and/or support for humanitarian issues, IHL, the emblems protected under IHL and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, organize information sessions and other events for the authorities, weapon bearers, civil society representatives and the wider public, and distribute communication materials to them; in particular:

- discuss the plight of violence-affected people and detainees, and the goals of the Health Care in Danger project, with the authorities, weapon bearers and representatives of regional/international organizations
- stimulate interest in IHL among academics and students, with a view to strengthening teaching and research on the subject
- keep journalists abreast with these matters, to facilitate accurate coverage of them
- in Peru, inform potential beneficiaries in the VRAEM of ICRC activities there, and families of those who went missing in relation to the past conflict, of their rights under the Law on the Search for Missing Persons

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region's National Societies conduct various humanitarian activities, with a particular focus on disaster response and the provision of health-care services. They are the ICRC's main partners in their countries, and are working with the organization to strengthen their capacity to respond during situations of violence.

Objective

The region's National Societies have a strong legal base for independent action. They are able to carry out their core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ in coordination with the International Federation, provide technical/material/financial support for the region's National Societies to:
 - reinforce their capacity – particularly that of branches in areas affected by or prone to violence – to help people to meet their family-links and other needs, and to respond during natural disasters, in line with the Safer Access Framework
 - raise, with Movement partners, public awareness of humanitarian issues and of the Movement's activities
 - strengthen their operational and financial management and legal base
 - improve coordination with Movement and other partners, and thereby maximize impact and avoid duplication of effort

MEXICO CITY (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama

The Mexico delegation opened in 1998, becoming a regional delegation in 2002. It helps the region's National Societies strengthen their capacities and works with them to address the most urgent humanitarian needs of persons affected by organized violence and of vulnerable migrants. The ICRC monitors detainees' conditions and endeavours to ascertain the fate of missing persons. 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.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	6,636
Assistance	11,433
Prevention	3,090
Cooperation with National Societies	1,344
General	407
TOTAL	22,910
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>1,398</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	44
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	185

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Migrants/deportees ease their situation with water, lodgings and health and family-links services provided by ICRC-supported National Society/NGO facilities in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico.
- ▶ The wounded, the sick and victims of sexual violence obtain adequate treatment, such as first aid, physical rehabilitation and psychological care, from health-care providers and at facilities supported by the ICRC.
- ▶ With ICRC technical/material support, local organizations/bodies become more capable of managing human remains and providing psychosocial support to ease the suffering of the families of missing people.
- ▶ Detainees in some overcrowded prisons in El Salvador, Honduras and Panama benefit from improvements, made by the authorities and the ICRC, to health services and/or water-supply/sanitation facilities.
- ▶ The authorities concerned and the ICRC develop dialogue on addressing the needs of vulnerable people. The former take steps to assist these people, by implementing pertinent national mechanisms, for example.

ASSISTANCE		Targets (up to)
CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)		
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	600
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	30,500
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	89,350
Health		
Health centres supported	Structures	10
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Hospitals		
Hospitals supported	Structures	1
Physical rehabilitation		
Projects supported	Projects	2

CONTEXT

Organized armed violence persists throughout the region. In areas affected, people suffer abuse and basic services remain inadequate; some of these people are forced to seek safety and better opportunities elsewhere. Security operations to quell the violence lead to casualties and arrests.

A large number of migrants – including unaccompanied minors fleeing violence – continue to attempt to cross international borders, particularly from Mexico into the United States of America.

Families throughout the region continue to search for information about relatives who are missing in relation to migration, ongoing armed violence and past armed conflict.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC's regional delegation in Mexico City will continue to focus on addressing the needs of migrants, families of missing persons and communities affected by armed violence. It will work closely with the National Societies in the region and help them boost their capacity to gain safe access to these people and to aid them.

The ICRC will develop dialogue with the authorities and other parties concerned on the difficulties endured by vulnerable and violence-affected people, particularly in parts of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama. It will urge them to protect and assist these people, for example, by facilitating access to basic services. The armed forces and police will be given technical guidance to further incorporate international human rights law and IHL in their doctrine and training programmes; government officials will be advised on advancing ratification of IHL-related treaties and implementation of the corresponding legislation. By organizing specific events and disseminating communication materials, the National Societies/ICRC will broaden awareness of and support for humanitarian principles and the Movement among a wider audience.

Migrants or deportees will ease their situation at National Society/NGO-run facilities supported by the ICRC. They will be given water, hygiene items and safe and functioning temporary accommodations; basic and specialized health services, including rehabilitative care, will be offered to those who need it. Migrants will be briefed on ways to reduce the risk to their safety, and on the help available to them, along the migration route.

The National Societies/ICRC will expand their activities to help people, including IDPs, deal with the effects of organized armed violence in specific areas of five countries. Community members will be able to bolster their self-protection mechanisms with the help of trained teachers and psychologists. To help ensure that the wounded, the sick and victims of sexual violence get proper treatment, the ICRC will continue to provide various forms of support to emergency responders and to basic health facilities and hospitals; it will increase such support, which includes infrastructural upgrades, to one hospital in Honduras. Construction/rehabilitation of water-supply/sanitation facilities and shelters will help a certain number of victims of violence minimize their health risks; food and household essentials will enable them to cover some of their basic needs.

The Movement's family-links services will help members of families dispersed by migration, detention and other

circumstances to maintain/regain contact and, where appropriate, reunite; these services will also be extended to relatives of people who are missing in connection with ongoing violence. The ICRC will seek to ensure that the families of missing persons can receive psychosocial support and learn the fate of their relatives; to that end, it will give technical and material support to organizations or government bodies helping them, including forensics institutes.

Detainees in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama, among them migrants in Mexico, will receive visits in accordance with standard ICRC procedures; afterwards, findings from these visits will be conveyed confidentially to the authorities concerned. The ICRC will offer the authorities technical support for improving detainees' treatment and living conditions, and will work with them to make improvements in certain overcrowded prisons. Notably, inmates will obtain health services from well-equipped and trained clinical staff, and also benefit from upgraded water-supply/sanitation facilities.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Organized armed violence – particularly in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico – puts people in some communities at risk of injury or death, or of abduction, sexual violence and other abuse; young people are especially vulnerable to forced recruitment by weapon bearers. Because of this, and the inaccessibility of essential services, people are forced to move elsewhere – within the country or beyond; many of them are psychologically traumatized as a result.

Migrants face similar risks along their route and also during/after deportation or repatriation. They often lose contact with their families.

Information on people who are missing as a result of migration, ongoing violence and past armed conflict is scarce, mainly because of inadequate local capacities.

Objective

Civilians, including migrants, are protected from the effects of violence, and their physical integrity and dignity respected, in accordance with applicable international norms and humanitarian principles. Their basic needs, including safety, are met. Members of families dispersed by migration, violence or natural disasters are able to keep in touch. The families of missing persons are informed of their relatives' fate.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- develop dialogue with the authorities concerned and, where possible, notify them of documented allegations of abuse, with a view to helping them prevent the recurrence of offences against and/or take steps to improve the situation of:
 - migrants during detention, deportation and repatriation, especially in connection with the principle of *non-refoulement*
 - violence-affected people, including IDPs
 - health/medical workers in violence-prone areas

- the families of persons who are missing as a result of migration, ongoing violence or past armed conflict, for instance, by implementing mechanisms addressing the needs of these people

With the National Society concerned:

- ▶ along migration routes, brief vulnerable migrants on methods of self-protection, the assistance available to them and their legal rights
- ▶ to help vulnerable people reduce their risk from or cope with violence in their communities:
 - in Mexico, train schoolteachers, psychologists, social workers and community members to develop self-protection and coping mechanisms
 - in Guatemala, provide various forms of support to institutions/organizations offering educational opportunities

Restoring family links

- ▶ provide National Societies with material/technical support for developing their family-links services
- ▶ with National Societies and other partners:
 - help members of families dispersed by migration, or other circumstances, stay in touch via phone calls and RCMs; where appropriate, reunite unaccompanied minors with relatives
 - offer tracing services to families searching for missing relatives
- ▶ provide technical/material support to organizations or government bodies assisting the families of missing persons in order to enable these organizations/bodies to inform the families about the search process and how they can contribute to it, and to offer psychosocial care to ease their suffering

ASSISTANCE

With the National Society concerned:

- ▶ support facilities run by National Societies or other partner organizations by providing equipment/supplies and upgrading infrastructure, with a view to helping ease the situation of migrants, including deportees, in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico (see below)
- ▶ in El Salvador, help people in one violence-affected city deal with their situation through community-based activities; offer vocational courses for up to 300 young people and upgrade sports facilities

Health

- ▶ help ensure that migrants and vulnerable or violence-affected people, including IDPs and victims of sexual violence, have unhindered access to good-quality preventive/curative care and specialized treatment; to that end:
 - provide up to 40,400 migrants with such services
 - provide equipment/supplies, infrastructural upgrades and/or staff training for up to 10 health facilities, and for medical brigades, in El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico and Panama; cover transportation costs for people needing hospital care
 - in Mexico, provide Mexican Red Cross staff/volunteers and community members with psychological care and training in mental-health care, respectively; support the Guatemalan, Honduran and Salvadoran National Societies in offering psychological counselling

- urge health/medical personnel to develop and implement risk-reduction measures

Water and habitat

With the authorities concerned/other local partners:

- ▶ provide up to 70,000 migrants with drinking water
- ▶ repair/construct functional and safe temporary shelters for:
 - in-transit migrants and up to 7,100 deportees, including minors
 - up to 250 displaced persons (50 households) in El Salvador
- ▶ help up to 12,000 vulnerable people in Mexico and Panama obtain sufficient quantities of clean water for personal consumption, by rehabilitating/building water-supply/sanitation/waste-management facilities

Economic security

- ▶ provide up to 30,000 migrants with hygiene kits, to ease their return home or their onward journey
- ▶ assist up to 500 displaced people (100 households) in El Salvador and Honduras with food and/or household essentials, enabling them to meet some of their needs for at least one month; be prepared to donate similar items to victims of violence in Mexico
- ▶ help other vulnerable people:
 - cover their basic needs or obtain State assistance, by giving them ad hoc financial support
 - in Mexico, gain access to training and job opportunities

Forensics

- ▶ provide expertise and infrastructural/material support for State and NGO-run forensic services, including morgues, enabling them to strengthen their ability to:
 - identify and manage human remains, and centralize and standardize data
 - systematically inform families of existing legislation/policies

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees throughout the region, including minors, are usually held in connection with organized armed violence. Despite the authorities' efforts, prison overcrowding remains a pressing concern: it exacerbates poor living conditions and hinders access to health care; it also weakens the authorities' ability to enforce discipline. Many irregular migrants are detained until they are deported. Vulnerable detainees do not have the means to inform their relatives of their whereabouts.

Objective

Detainees are treated in conformity with internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ visit, in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, detainees in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama – including migrants in administrative detention in Mexico; monitor their treatment and living conditions, particularly those of women and minors; share findings confidentially with the authorities

- ▶ through technical support – particularly by organizing courses/events on prison management and overcrowding – mobilize or help the pertinent authorities and others concerned to tackle the causes and consequences of overcrowding in prisons; for example, assist them to strengthen respect for judicial guarantees and to seek alternatives for migrants in administrative detention
- ▶ help vulnerable detainees stay in touch with their families through RCMs and phone calls

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ support reforms to penitentiary services as a whole; to that end, advise:
 - the Honduran, Panamanian and Salvadoran detention authorities in upgrading/maintaining infrastructure
 - penitentiary authorities, the health ministries and other parties concerned in El Salvador, Honduras and Panama, in establishing or developing guidelines/norms and monitoring indicators for their coordination mechanisms; encourage the Mexican health ministry to attend to the health needs of detained migrants
- ▶ help the authorities enable detainees to obtain basic services and to maintain/improve their health, by:
 - providing clinical staff in six Honduran and Salvadoran prisons, housing some 7,500 detainees, with supplies and training; supporting the authorities in some of these prisons in drawing up strategies for responding to security incidents; and, when possible, evaluating TB control in prisons
 - repairing/constructing water-supply/sanitation facilities for up to 5,000 inmates in four Salvadoran prisons, 5,000 in two Panamanian prisons and 1,000 in three Honduran prisons; supporting hygiene-promotion campaigns
 - in the event of an emergency, distributing hygiene kits and/or upgrading infrastructure in selected Honduran, Panamanian and Salvadoran facilities, for the benefit of up to 14,400 inmates

WOUNDED AND SICK

In certain areas of the region, violence causes casualties and impedes delivery of or access to health services; health/medical personnel have reported attacks/threats against them and their patients. There is a shortage of emergency responders or medical staff trained to treat the weapon-wounded, and of facilities equipped for that purpose. As a result, the mortality rate of the wounded is high.

Physical rehabilitation services are inaccessible, and disabled people usually lack the means to obtain such services.

Objective

People affected by armed violence and persons with disabilities have access to appropriate medical care, including good-quality physical rehabilitation services.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ so that wounded and sick people, particularly victims of violence, in El Salvador, Honduras and Mexico can obtain timely and adequate care on site or at health facilities:

- with the pertinent National Society, train and/or equip first responders, including community members and National Society volunteers, to stabilize patients before their transfer to hospital; where needed, in Honduras, help facilitate the evacuation of people needing secondary-level care
- provide comprehensive support to the Tegucigalpa Teaching Hospital in Honduras, primarily by rehabilitating infrastructure, donating surgical equipment and training staff; where necessary, offer material and technical assistance to at least three Mexican and Salvadoran hospitals
- through seminars, help develop the capabilities of around 600 surgeons/emergency-room staff, including those working at ICRC-supported hospitals, to treat weapon-wounded people and victims of sexual violence; with the Mexican Academy of Surgery, help one university each in Honduras and Mexico to include such training in their curricula
- discuss with the parties concerned, notably health-care personnel in Honduras, the importance of ensuring the protection of people providing/seeking health care, such as by establishing appropriate security measures

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico, help disabled people, including migrants and victims of violence, benefit from good-quality rehabilitative care; to that end:
 - cover treatment, transportation and lodging costs for people receiving care at ICRC-supported facilities, including centres assisted in previous years
 - support one prosthetic/orthotic centre each in Guatemala and Mexico with supplies, funds and staff training, such as courses in psychosocial care
 - help build the technical capabilities of physical rehabilitation professionals and students through seminars and scholarships

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Some armed forces in the region support law enforcement operations, but they may lack training in the pertinent international norms. States are at various stages of IHL implementation.

Academic institutions and regional organizations help foster debate on humanitarian concerns and regional cooperation; they also contribute to research on human rights and IHL and to policy-making.

Civil society organizations support States in addressing the issue of missing persons and humanitarian concerns related to migration. The media can broaden awareness of humanitarian issues among armed groups and the general public.

Objective

The armed forces and police respect fundamental rules protecting people in situations of violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media, academics and other members of civil society help foster awareness of humanitarian issues among all parties concerned and the general public, thus securing greater respect for human

dignity. All parties concerned understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama, help the armed forces and police further their understanding of international norms applicable to their duties; more specifically:
 - initiate or maintain dialogue with them on the use of force during law enforcement operations; organize advanced courses for senior officers
 - work with their instructors to more fully incorporate international human rights law and IHL in their doctrine and training programmes
- with national IHL committees, advance the implementation of IHL or human rights-related treaties; to that end:
 - help the authorities to ratify and adopt such treaties, particularly the Arms Trade Treaty, and to include provisions in domestic legislation for penalizing perpetrators of war crimes
 - offer guidance to the authorities for updating laws covering missing people and their families (see *Civilians*) and the conduct of law enforcement operations
 - develop IHL expertise in the region, through advanced courses and other events for lawyers, judges and academics
 - advise regional organizations on matters of common concern, for instance, migration and the use of force during law enforcement operations
- support the communication efforts of the region's National Societies and of selected civil society organizations; with the National Societies, organize briefings and other events, and produce communication materials, for:
 - government officials and others concerned, particularly in Cuba and Mexico, to raise support for ICRC activities in their countries and elsewhere, and/or to secure access to vulnerable and violence-affected communities
 - journalists, to encourage accurate reporting on humanitarian issues

- the general public, to increase their awareness of humanitarian principles, IHL and the Movement's activities
- potential beneficiaries, to facilitate their access to National Society/ICRC services

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region's National Societies are recognized for their role as emergency responders during natural disasters. They are striving to improve their response to humanitarian needs arising from violence and migration, for instance by ensuring the safety of their staff in volatile areas.

Objective

National Societies in the region have a strong legal basis for independent action. They are able to carry out their core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- with the International Federation and other Movement partners, provide material and financial support, and training, for National Societies to:
 - respond to emergencies and the needs of violence-affected people and vulnerable migrants, in line with the Safer Access Framework (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*), and to more fully incorporate this framework in their emergency response system; in Cuba, organize courses, jointly with the Cuban Red Cross, in emergency preparedness for National Society volunteers and medical professionals in Cuba or from elsewhere in the region
 - expand their capacities in promoting awareness of humanitarian principles, IHL and the Fundamental Principles
 - strengthen their organizational structure and legal bases
- coordinate activities with other Movement components in the region; set up tripartite coordination mechanisms with the National Societies and the International Federation

WASHINGTON (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Canada, United States of America, Organization of American States (OAS)

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 and priorities within the OAS. It 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 in Cuba. It works closely with the American Red Cross and the Canadian Red Cross Society.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,339
Assistance	137
Prevention	4,431
Cooperation with National Societies	733
General	36
TOTAL	7,675
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	468

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	10
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	29

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ People held at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba benefit from treatment, procedural safeguards and living conditions, including access to health care, that are in line with applicable legal norms.
- ▶ Guantanamo Bay internees are in contact with their families through video and phone calls and other family-links services facilitated by the ICRC.
- ▶ US armed forces are aware of the humanitarian consequences of their operations. They take steps to ensure respect for civilians in their operations and policies, and in the training they provide to weapon bearers in other countries.
- ▶ US authorities adopt measures to preserve the safety and dignity of migrants before and during deportation. They ensure that migrants have access to health-care and family-links services.

CONTEXT

The United States of America (hereafter US) continues to pursue a global defence strategy that seeks to limit the number of ground troops deployed overseas. As part of an international coalition, it continues to carry out air strikes against the Islamic State group in Iraq and in the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria); it also provides training and advice to some armed groups in Syria. The US has slowed down the withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan, owing to the volatility of the situation there (see *Afghanistan*). It remains involved in other contexts, including through the use of remotely piloted aircraft in Somalia, Yemen and elsewhere. A new administration was elected in November 2016.

Canada, which elected a new government in 2015, is working to reinforce its position within the international community. Having ended air strikes in Iraq and Syria in February 2016, it is now focusing on training-support and intelligence-gathering operations against the Islamic State group.

The situation of people held at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba, and transfers or repatriations from this facility, continue to be the object of scrutiny and policy debates. The periodic review board that examines the status of internees' legal cases has started issuing its decisions; several internees have been transferred or resettled as a result.

In the first half of 2016, there was a steep increase in the number of migrants from Central America and Mexico, including unaccompanied children, crossing the US-Mexico border unlawfully.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Detention practices and policies will continue to be the focus of the ICRC's dialogue with US authorities, particularly in relation to the conditions of internment at the Guantanamo Bay facility. The ICRC will reiterate the need to identify a legal framework that provides suitable procedural safeguards for internees, including those subject to transfer, repatriation or resettlement. It will also emphasize the necessity of informing internees of their legal status and rights, particularly in light of the ongoing assessment of their cases (see *Context*).

ICRC staff members will continue to visit people held at the Guantanamo Bay facility. Their findings and recommendations will be communicated confidentially to the authorities – on such matters as the provision of health care to internees in relation to internationally recognized medical ethics, and on the availability of suitable services for people with specific health needs. In coordination with ICRC delegations in the countries concerned, the regional delegation will continue to facilitate contact – through phone and video calls and RCMs – between internees and their families.

The ICRC will maintain its dialogue with key US decision-makers on the protection of civilians in countries where US armed forces carry out operations or provide support to other weapon bearers. It will draw attention to and offer expert advice on IHL-related concerns such as the conduct of hostilities, detention, protection for vulnerable people, and respect for the sick/wounded and medical services. It will emphasize the necessity of ensuring that IHL and other international norms are incorporated in US training for weapon bearers in other countries.

To help address issues arising from migration across the US-Mexico border, the ICRC will continue its discussions with US authorities on the consequences of specific practices in the deportation of migrants. It will maintain cooperation with the American Red Cross and other Movement partners to address some of these migrants' humanitarian needs, particularly contact with their families.

The legal framework applicable to military operations, the conduct of hostilities, detention, the use of certain weapons and new technologies in armed conflict, and the humanitarian consequences of forced migration will form the substance of the ICRC's broader dialogue with the Canadian and US governments and with the Organization of American States (OAS). The aims of this dialogue are twofold: to urge them to continue to take IHL and humanitarian issues into account in their decisions, policies and activities; and to cultivate support for the ICRC's mandate and its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

The ICRC will broaden awareness of humanitarian concerns in Canadian and US civil society, and seek to strengthen support for IHL through multimedia platforms, meetings between civil society representatives and ICRC delegates from the field, and presentations on IHL and other topics of concern to the ICRC. These initiatives will remain important for maintaining contacts at universities and military training institutions, and in the media and other influential sections of both Canadian and American society. They will also enable the ICRC to contribute to debates on issues related to IHL and humanitarian principles. The ICRC will pursue partnerships with key educational, scientific and technical US institutions, with a view to developing partnerships with them.

The ICRC will seek to strengthen cooperation, on issues of common interest, with the American Red Cross and the Canadian Red Cross Society.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Despite the US government's ongoing efforts to reduce the country's military presence abroad, its armed forces are still engaged in operations of various kinds overseas: directly, through training and material support for other armed actors, or as part of intergovernmental coalitions. Such involvement, particularly in Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia and Syria, continues to give rise to issues of humanitarian concern.

Unaccompanied minors and other irregular migrants apprehended at the US-Mexico border are usually held in transit or detention centres before deportation. They require access to health and/or legal services and means to contact their families. Documented cases show that certain deportation practices, such as transporting migrants at night or to locations far from their point of entry/arrest, put them at risk and lead to separation from their relatives. Instances of the use of excessive force in arresting migrants have been reported. There are no regional mechanisms to ensure that the remains of migrants who died while attempting to cross the US border are systematically identified and their families notified.

Objective

In countries where US forces conduct or support military operations and training, civilians are protected and medical services are able to function as necessary, in compliance with IHL and international human rights norms. Migrants due to be deported from the US are treated in compliance with international norms and humanitarian principles, and their basic needs, met. They are able to restore contact with their families; deceased migrants are accounted for.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION**

- ▶ contribute to the protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure, including health workers and medical facilities, in countries where US armed forces are engaged in armed conflict or other situations of violence – directly or in a support role; in particular:
 - pursue dialogue with US defence authorities and other pertinent executive and legislative agencies on US forces' conduct of hostilities and on the humanitarian consequences of their military operations and those of their partners; coordinate with ICRC delegations in the countries concerned, as necessary
 - with the US authorities, discuss ways of strengthening compliance, by US forces and US-trained armed actors, with IHL and other applicable international norms, including respect for health-care workers and patients
 - promote the incorporation of IHL, international human rights law and internationally recognized standards in the training and support provided by US forces for weapon bearers in various contexts
 - broaden awareness among US policy-makers and members of civil society about the protection afforded by IHL to health services, and urge them to develop and support policies to ensure the safe delivery of health care
- ▶ on the basis of field observations, engage US authorities on the humanitarian consequences of specific practices in the deportation of migrants; urge them to: ensure that internationally recognized standards are observed while apprehending migrants; establish measures to ensure that migrants are safe and accorded due dignity before and during deportation; take the principle of *non-refoulement* into account when deciding whether to deport someone; and improve migrants' access to their personal belongings and to health-care/family-links services
- ▶ provide support for the American Red Cross to enable unaccompanied children and other vulnerable migrants, including those in detention facilities, to restore family contact
- ▶ offer the US authorities technical advice on procedures for searching for and identifying missing migrants or their bodies/remains
- ▶ through dialogue with humanitarian actors and other key parties concerned, advance understanding of migrants' needs and foster support for the efforts of the American Red Cross and the ICRC to address them

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People continue to be held by the US in connection with armed conflict and other violence; some of them are held on charges of "terrorism".

As at 31 August 2016, 61 people remain in custody at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay. A number of humanitarian concerns persist, especially in connection with: treatment and material conditions, particularly of internees being held under a high-security regime; family contact; use of force in implementing disciplinary measures; provision of health care, including management of hunger strikes, in relation to internationally recognized medical ethics; and respect for the principle of *non-refoulement* while transferring internees out of US custody. Lack of clarity about their fate remains a significant concern among internees, notwithstanding the fact that the periodic review board process is under way (see *Context*).

The US provides support and advice for training detention authorities and for constructing detention facilities in Afghanistan and several other countries.

Some people previously detained under the authority of the US Department of Defense are now held in US federal prisons and on Canadian territory.

Objective

People held by the US authorities or US-trained/supported detention authorities at Guantanamo Bay, on US territory, at sea, in US-built/supported third-country facilities, and in countries where US forces operate in relation to armed conflict and other violence benefit from treatment and detention conditions that comply with IHL, other relevant bodies of international law and internationally recognized standards. Their cases are governed by an unambiguous legal framework, and they can maintain contact with their families.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION**

- ▶ carry out visits, conducted in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, to people held at the Guantanamo Bay internment facility; monitor their treatment and living conditions and submit recommendations confidentially to the authorities concerned for improving their conditions in line with applicable norms and internationally recognized standards
- ▶ pursue discussions with US authorities on legal and policy issues related to internment at Guantanamo Bay, including: compliance with judicial guarantees and procedural safeguards; the necessity of informing internees of the status of the legal proceedings against them, and of their rights under applicable law, particularly access to legal counsel and means of family contact; and the legal framework governing the transfer, repatriation or resettlement of internees
- ▶ urge the authorities to facilitate access to educational opportunities or vocational training for Guantanamo Bay internees; provide reading materials in the appropriate language for selected internees

- ▶ through confidential dialogue and reports, draw the attention of US authorities to humanitarian issues relating to the transfer or resettlement of internees from the Guantanamo Bay facility
- ▶ maintain dialogue with US authorities on their commitment to promptly notify the ICRC of people detained by US forces in other theatres of operation, and to authorize visits in accordance with standard ICRC procedures; remind them of their obligations, under applicable international norms, in connection with the detention practices of armed actors who are their partners; pursue discussions with US government agencies involved in supporting correctional services abroad
- ▶ develop dialogue with the relevant authorities on access to other detainees of concern to the ICRC, including people formerly held under US Department of Defense custody and transferred to other facilities

Restoring family links

- ▶ facilitate contact between Guantanamo internees and their families by means of RCMs, phone or video calls, recorded video messages, short oral messages relayed by ICRC delegates, and the delivery of family parcels

ASSISTANCE

Health

- ▶ through dialogue with the authorities and by contributing expertise, help ensure that the health needs of internees – particularly the elderly, those on hunger strike, those requiring physical rehabilitation and those with mental-health conditions – are met
- ▶ contribute, through discussions on medical ethics with pertinent government officials and civil society stakeholders, to the provision of medical care for internees and for people held under US custody abroad, in line with internationally recognized standards

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Canada and the US play prominent roles internationally; they continue to take an interest in humanitarian issues and to support aid efforts worldwide. IHL-related matters, such as the extraterritorial use of force, the use of certain types of weapons and the application of new technologies in armed conflict, figure significantly in policy discussions within the US government.

US troops maintain an active operational presence in various contexts (see *Context* and *Civilians*). Canada contributes troops to peacekeeping forces.

Washington hosts a substantial diplomatic community and is the seat of major international and regional organizations, including the OAS.

Throughout North America, the media, universities, NGOs and think-tanks exercise significant influence over public opinion and over government policy on humanitarian issues.

Objective

Civilian and military policy-makers and members of the Canadian and US armed forces understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. Influential members of civil society help foster awareness of humanitarian issues among all parties concerned and in the wider public, thus securing

greater respect for human dignity. All actors, including representatives of OAS member States, understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ encourage Canadian and US civilian and military authorities to continue to show their support for IHL and other international norms, particularly those provisions protecting civilians during armed conflict and other violence, and urge them to incorporate humanitarian considerations in their decisions, policies and activities; to that end:

- reinforce dialogue and provide expertise on legal and policy issues, such as: the legal framework applicable to military operations; the conduct of hostilities; the effects of conflict on vulnerable people; forced migration; detention; and cyber warfare
- maintain dialogue on policies concerning the use of specific types of weapons, explosive remnants of war and the implementation or ratification of related treaties, particularly the Arms Trade Treaty
- sustain dialogue, at strategic and policy levels, with the US defence establishment, including combatant, operational and non-combatant commands, and with US-based NATO institutions (see *Brussels*)
- brief commanders of US military units deployed overseas on humanitarian issues and ICRC activities in their areas of responsibility
- pursue discussions with the Canadian armed forces about IHL and other international norms, and on IHL-related concerns linked to their operations overseas or their support for other armed forces; conduct briefings on IHL for Canadian peacekeepers; submit an offer to visit people held under Canada's anti-terrorist legislation
- develop contacts at key military training institutions in both countries, by contributing to their courses, discussions and conferences
- ▶ through meetings with their officials and by participating in their events, engage OAS bodies and entities in giving prominence to matters of humanitarian concern – particularly: issues affecting migrants; the application of internationally recognized standards on the use of force; the humanitarian consequences of using certain types of weapons; and the prevention of sexual violence – in their resolutions and policies; help them further their understanding of IHL and foster support for the ICRC's work
- ▶ advance understanding of humanitarian issues, and of the ICRC's mandate and its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action; secure the support of influential actors, including their financial backing, for the ICRC's activities in key contexts; to these ends:
 - sustain dialogue with Canadian and US decision-makers on operational issues, including the necessity of confidentiality and of the ICRC's legal immunities, which enable it to preserve its capacity to deliver humanitarian aid
 - involve authorities, diplomats, professional organizations, NGOs, think-tanks, journalists and academics in discussions and other awareness-raising efforts to increase protection for migrants and other

vulnerable people and – in line with the Health Care in Danger project – for medical services; pursue dialogue with the World Bank, with a view to developing a partnership with it

- conduct media briefings and interviews to encourage accurate coverage of IHL-related topics and humanitarian issues; disseminate timely information and contribute to the debate on such issues through the *Intercross* blog and social media platforms
- help develop IHL expertise and instruction through consultations, seminars and presentations in law, humanitarian policy and journalism faculties at US academic establishments
- cooperate with key educational, scientific and technical institutions, and think-tanks, in the US on research and other projects on subjects of common interest, including innovative approaches to humanitarian action

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The American and Canadian National Societies are key partners of the ICRC in promoting IHL and in operational and funding matters.

Objective

The American and Canadian National Societies implement pertinent responses to humanitarian needs. They promote

understanding of IHL and the Movement among their governments, civil society, relevant organizations and the military.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- maintain cooperation, and share expertise and information, with the National Societies, with a view to developing partnerships in areas of common interest, particularly:
 - innovative approaches to humanitarian action, public communication on IHL, and promotion of the Movement and its initiatives, such as the Health Care in Danger project, among the authorities, civil society and the general public
 - with the American Red Cross: cash transfers for people affected by conflict and other violence; and family-links services for migrants crossing the US-Mexico border (see *Civilians*)
 - with the Canadian Red Cross Society: support for ICRC field operations, particularly health activities; incorporation of the Safer Access Framework in the National Society's capacity-building initiatives; and security and risk management
- pursue discussions with the American Red Cross on fundraising efforts, and continue cooperation with the Canadian Red Cross in staff secondment and recruitment

NEW YORK

The multiple tasks and activities of the UN often have implications of a humanitarian nature. Operating since 1983, the ICRC delegation to the UN serves as a support and a liaison for ICRC operational and legal initiatives. The delegation conveys the ICRC's viewpoint and keeps updated on trends and developments relating to humanitarian issues and promotes IHL.

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ UN policies, resolutions and activities are designed with the ICRC's contribution on themes related to humanitarian action and access, after the organization shares its position at multilateral/bilateral events and meetings.
- ▶ Representatives of UN Member States and other influential actors learn more about IHL and incorporate it in their decision-making; they draw on the ICRC's legal expertise whenever necessary.
- ▶ Through regular contact with the ICRC, figures with bearing on humanitarian affairs increase their understanding of and support for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, especially that of the ICRC.
- ▶ The ICRC refines its institutional/context-specific policies and practices, with the help of insights gleaned by the delegation from its multi-tiered interaction with various UN actors and members of the diplomatic community.

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	-
Assistance	-
Prevention	3,056
Cooperation with National Societies	-
General	-
TOTAL	3,056
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>187</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	3
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	11

CONTEXT

The UN and the wider international community represented in New York continue to face obstacles to defining and implementing political solutions to the armed conflicts and other situations of violence sweeping through the world. Many of these situations are protracted and transnational affairs – as in the Lake Chad region and parts of the Middle East, for instance. While each situation presents specific challenges – in relation to the conduct of hostilities and the impediments to a long-term solution – many of the broader humanitarian concerns are recurrent (see below). With negotiation processes at an impasse and the political landscape fractured, the space for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action is increasingly restricted.

The nexus between the humanitarian and development-oriented agenda continues to figure prominently in the discourse surrounding aid delivery; in September 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the Sustainable Development Goals, which included ending poverty and hunger, among others.

UN peacekeeping missions continue to be deployed in several countries; a number of them are authorized to use force tactically.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will continue to urge UN bodies, Member States and groups thereof, and civil society organizations to keep humanitarian considerations in mind during their discussions and decision-making. The ICRC will draw on its expertise in IHL and other legal issues and on its long-

established presence in violence-affected areas throughout the world, to assist these actors in formulating policy documents, guidelines and resolutions.

The delegation will pay close attention to trends and shifts surrounding the humanitarian and development spheres, and to other issues that bear on the ICRC's work, through its presence and – whenever possible, active engagement – in discussions, negotiations, and other events taking place in New York. It will focus on the ICRC's priority concerns: the inaccessibility of essential services, such as education and health/medical care, during conflict or other violence; the suffering/dangers endured by migrants, whether or not they cross State borders; and more generally, the consequences of conflict in urban areas and the protection-related issues faced by violence-affected people. The delegation will systematically advocate the need for the international community to support neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action in response to these concerns and to ease the restrictions placed on humanitarian access to vulnerable people.

The ICRC will highlight the issues mentioned above, among other priorities, during its regular participation at UN events – for example, as an expert briefer during open debates on the protection of the civilian population – and its dialogue with UN bodies and agencies, such as the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), OCHA and the Office of Legal Affairs (OLA). For instance, it will follow the development of guidelines on peacekeeping missions and will contribute to these by referring to IHL and its own operational practices during meetings and other joint events with the DPKO and the OLA.

The ICRC will forge, maintain and strengthen its bilateral and multilateral linkages with the diplomatic community and the wider circle of influential figures in New York. It will do this through technical briefings on specific contexts/issues by ICRC delegates, seminars on IHL, events at the sidelines of UN sessions, and other forms of contact, adapted as necessary. It will also offer specialized support in IHL and other legal matters to the range of figures present in New York.

The ICRC will parlay these efforts into securing increased support for its work across the world; for instance, it intends to raise awareness of the challenges to IHL and humanitarian work during seminars, and briefings by ICRC delegates will help concretize the reality in the field for decision-makers in New York. Likewise, the information gleaned by the delegation from these contacts will help the ICRC in streamlining its humanitarian diplomacy efforts and its operational practices/policies, either institutionally or in the relevant contexts.

The ICRC will maintain contact and liaise with other actors carrying out humanitarian work, or with those having influence in that field – for example, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), OCHA, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF and the International Federation – with a view to promoting coherent and well-coordinated humanitarian action.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The UN – through its bodies, secretariat, agencies and programmes, and through representatives of its Member States in New York – conducts activities and drafts/enforces decisions and policies that have a bearing on the humanitarian situation and on humanitarian access throughout the world (see Context). These actors are also crucial to the development, promotion and implementation of IHL. Notably, the DPKO and the OLA develop procedures and guidelines for UN peacekeeping missions and monitor the implementation/refinement of existing ones.

Think-tanks, the media, academic circles and NGOs influence opinion and policy decisions on humanitarian issues. Major international NGOs operating in volatile situations or focusing on cross-cutting issues are able to mobilize UN Member States and its secretariat to address humanitarian challenges.

Objective

Permanent and observer missions to the UN and UN bodies, including its secretariat, agencies and programmes take humanitarian concerns into consideration, support and respect IHL, understand the ICRC's unique mandate and facilitate neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. Think-tanks, NGOs, academic circles and UN-accredited media also have a sound grasp of humanitarian issues and respect the ICRC's specific nature and expertise. These actors' understanding and support are reflected in their decisions, resolutions, policies, programmes, discussions and other activities.

Plan of action and indicators

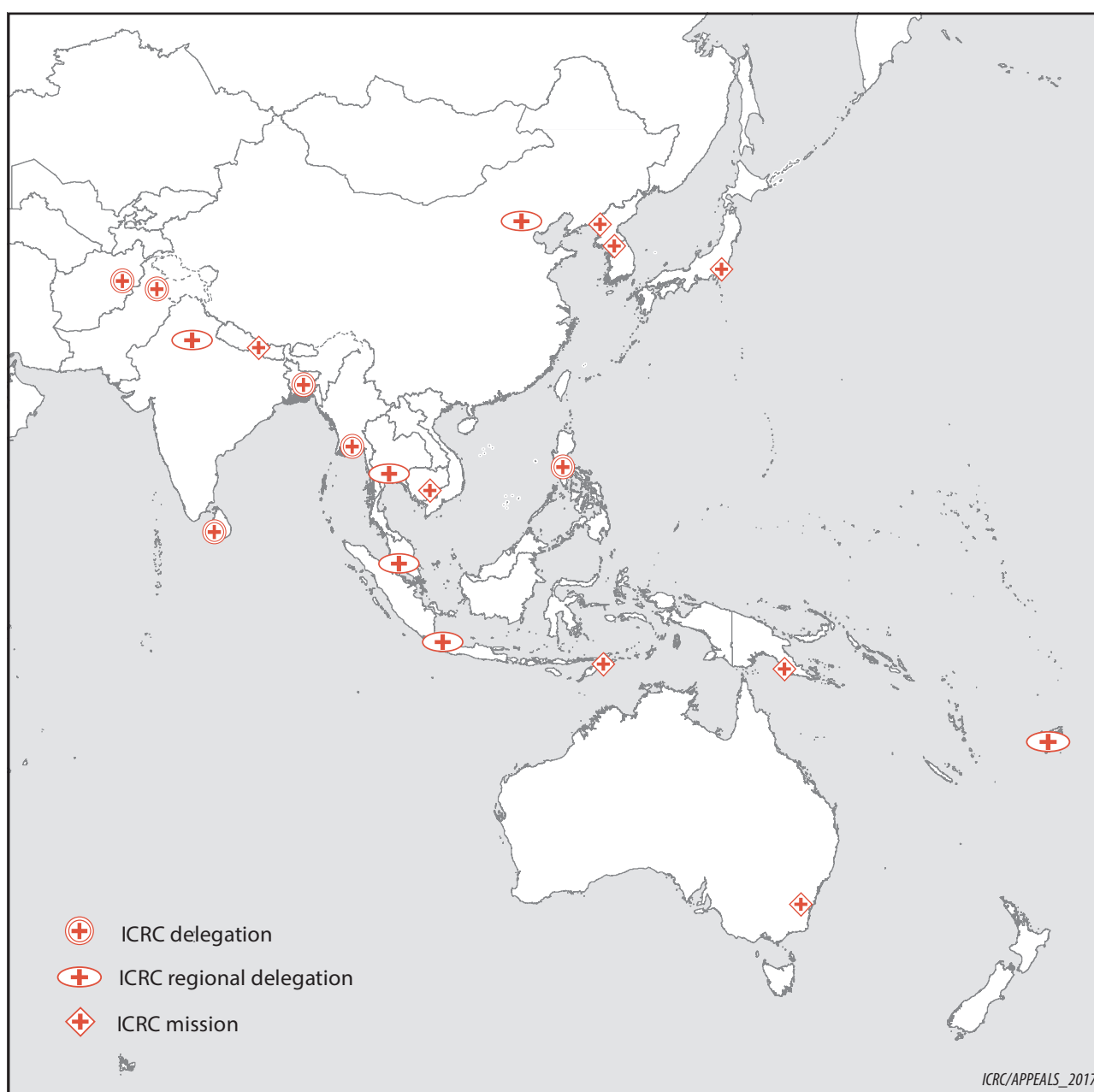
PREVENTION

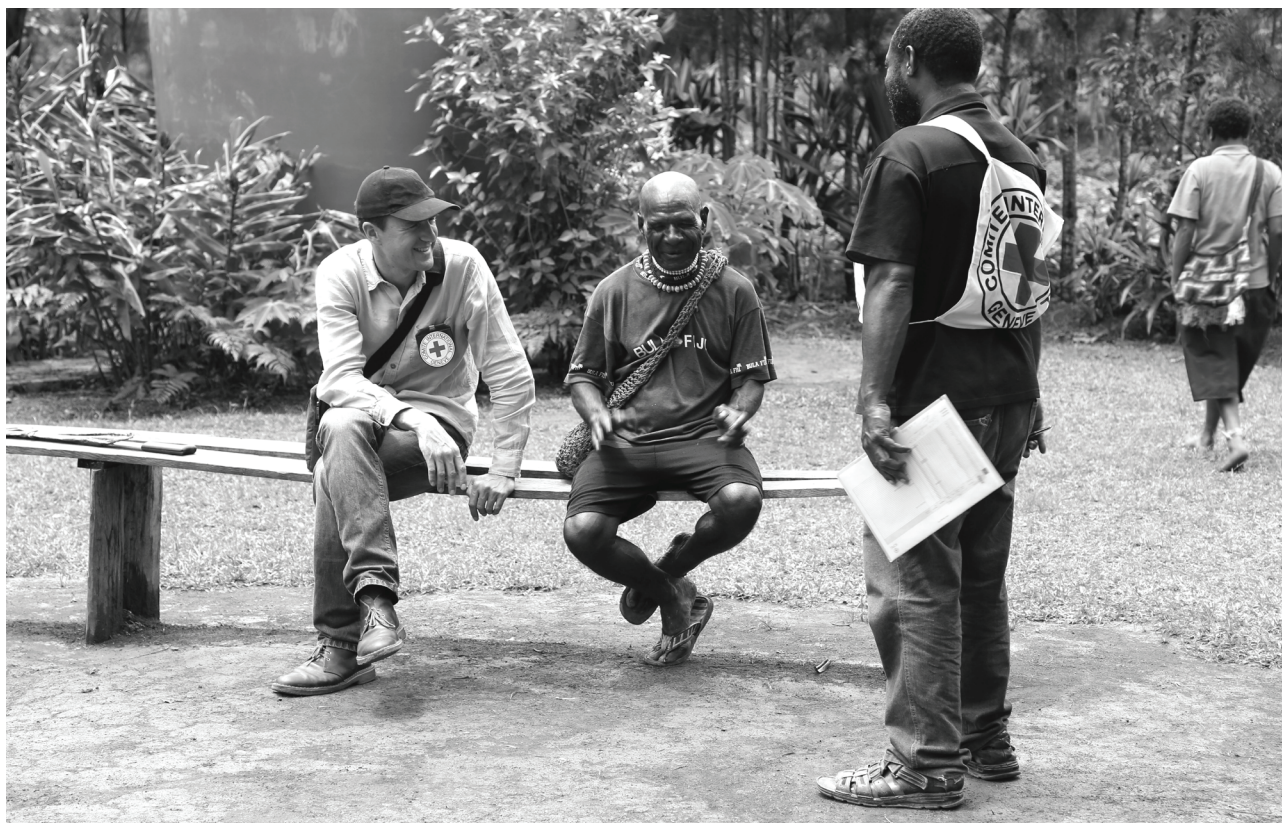
- help position IHL and humanitarian principles at the forefront of the UN's agenda through regular interaction with UN bodies, departments and agencies, including the Security Council, the General Assembly, the DPKO, ECOSOC, OCHA, and the OLA; more specifically:
 - offer guidance and recommendations, particularly in relation to IHL and other legal issues (see below), for drafting and negotiating reports, resolutions and policy documents relevant to the ICRC's work; pay close attention to matters of particular concern to the ICRC, notably: efforts to counter violent extremism; the inaccessibility of essential services, such as education and health/medical care, during conflict or other violence; the suffering/dangers endured by migrants, whether or not they cross State borders; and, broadly, the impact of conflict in urban areas; the protection-related issues faced by violence-affected people; and the restrictions on humanitarian access to people in need
 - emphasize the humanitarian aspects of the issue at hand before or during UN General Assembly or Security Council sessions, whenever possible; serve as an expert briefer during the Security Council's open debates on the protection of civilians
 - organize events – including monthly meetings with the president of the Security Council and the annual meeting of Council members with the ICRC president – to draw attention to and share information on: neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action; specific contexts high on the Council's agenda, such as the Lake Chad region, Iraq, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Yemen; and cross-cutting problems that recur in violence-affected contexts throughout the world (see above)
- follow the international debate and shifts in policy on international law, including IHL, and other legal matters that bear on humanitarian issues; intensify dialogue with the DPKO and the OLA, with a view to explaining the ICRC's legal position on mutual concerns and its neutral approach to humanitarian action; in particular:
 - focus dialogue with the DPKO and the OLA on the applicability of IHL to peacekeeping missions and on other key policy issues, such as missions' internment procedures; contribute to the development of guidelines and policy documents by discussing references to IHL, the ICRC's relevant operational practices and other topics within its expertise
 - reach out to key advisers and planners of UN peacekeeping missions and offer specialized support in IHL; continue to explore the possibility of conducting predeployment briefings and post-deployment debriefings for UN force commanders, in order to help them further their understanding of IHL and the ICRC
 - discuss, particularly with the OLA, the conduct of hostilities in particular contexts, and, as appropriate, the legal classification of such hostilities
 - organize the 7th annual IHL seminar with the DPKO, to stimulate discussion of the matters mentioned above

- ▶ secure support for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action around the world – particularly that of the ICRC – through bilateral and multilateral interaction with representatives of UN Member States and other influential entities, including UN-accredited media representatives; do this by:
 - organizing briefings/consultations by and with ICRC delegates on specific priority contexts/issues (see above) for diplomats, military attaches and other influential figures
 - hosting events – such as the 34th annual IHL seminar for UN diplomats and the 2nd annual IHL seminar for legal advisers to the members of the UN Security Council – to create space for the ICRC to share its perspective on the contemporary challenges to IHL and the ICRC's protection work, among other topics, and to foster dialogue among the participants
 - touching base with the actors concerned as issues arise/develop; pursuing dialogue with parties not in regular contact with the ICRC
- ▶ promote coherent and well-coordinated humanitarian action by liaising with others carrying out humanitarian work or with those influential in the humanitarian and development spheres – e.g. ECOSOC, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the International Federation, MSF, OCHA, OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, influential think-tanks, academic bodies and NGOs; in the wake of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, follow the evolution of the humanitarian/development agenda, for example in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals and the Human Rights Up Front Action Plan
- ▶ contribute to streamlining the ICRC's humanitarian diplomacy efforts and its operational practices/policies, either institutionally or in the relevant contexts, by regularly sharing with headquarters units and other ICRC teams, information gleaned by the delegation through its interaction with a broad range of influential figures in New York (see above); support headquarters units and field teams in exploring the opportunities and risks arising from partnerships with other Movement components and UN bodies

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

DELEGATIONS	REGIONAL DELEGATIONS	BUDGET IN KCHF	
Afghanistan	Bangkok	Protection	44,654
Bangladesh	Beijing	Assistance	144,210
Myanmar	Jakarta	Prevention	37,706
Pakistan	Kuala Lumpur	Cooperation with National Societies	15,434
Philippines	New Delhi	General	3,949
Sri Lanka	Suva	TOTAL	245,952
		<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>15,011</i>
		PERSONNEL	
		Mobile staff	429
		Resident staff (daily workers not included)	3,620





Hela province, Tari, Papua New Guinea. An ICRC team plans to distribute relief items to families in a tense area in the Highlands. Two ICRC employees are talking with Ronny, a tribal leader. | D. Waites/ICRC

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ The wounded or sick in areas affected by conflict or other violence receive first aid and are brought to hospitals, when needed. Quality medical care is available to vulnerable groups, especially the disabled and victims of sexual violence.
- ▶ Detainees visited by the ICRC benefit from enhanced treatment and living conditions, including health services. With ICRC support, the authorities build their capacities to independently tackle the causes and effects of overcrowding.
- ▶ Violence-affected households, among them those headed by women, disabled persons and former detainees, start or resume livelihood activities using ICRC-provided agricultural inputs and cash grants.
- ▶ Families dispersed by violence, detention or migration stay in touch via the Movement's family-links services. In some countries, the families of missing persons receive assistance in meeting their needs.
- ▶ The authorities, weapon bearers and key civil society members support the ICRC's activities in the region and beyond; for example, they facilitate the organization's access to people suffering the consequences of conflict or other violence.
- ▶ Government bodies, armed/police forces and academic, religious and regional institutions participate in, and/or co-organize, ICRC events on humanitarian issues related to migration, naval warfare, peacekeeping and other matters.

ASSISTANCE		Targets (up to)
CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)		
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	105,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	234,750
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	251,500
Cash	Beneficiaries	214,430
Services and training	Beneficiaries	80
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	797,390
Health		
Health centres supported	Structures	58
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Hospitals		
Hospitals supported	Structures	12
Water and habitat		
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	4,155
Physical rehabilitation		
Projects supported	Projects	51
Patients receiving services	Patients	197,301

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSES

In 2017, the ICRC in the Asia and the Pacific region will continue to address the humanitarian needs of victims of ongoing and past armed conflicts and other situations of violence, while fostering understanding of and/or support for humanitarian principles and issues, IHL and the Movement's activities within the region and beyond.

With the conflict between the government and armed groups in Afghanistan remaining intense, the ICRC's operations there will remain the largest in the region. The organization's operations in Myanmar's Kachin, Rakhine and Shan states will be reinforced. The ICRC will likewise assist vulnerable communities affected by fighting in parts of the Philippines, the past conflict in Sri Lanka, and incidents of violence in Bangladesh. With the completion of core programmes for victims of the past conflict in Nepal, the delegation based there has been integrated into the regional set-up in New Delhi, India as a mission.

The ICRC will aim to enhance knowledge of and support for humanitarian principles, IHL and other applicable norms and, with a view to gaining access to vulnerable populations, the organization's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian operations locally and worldwide. To this end, and with support from IHL resource centres in selected delegations in the region, it will hold bilateral meetings with, and participate in events organized by/with, the national authorities, military/police institutions, academic and religious organizations, think-tanks and regional bodies such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). These activities will provide opportunities for stakeholders to discuss or raise awareness of humanitarian issues linked to migration, disaster response, conditions in places of detention, peacekeeping, naval warfare, weapon-related matters, the link between Islamic law and IHL, and other subjects of mutual interest/concern.

The ICRC will advocate the protection of health-care facilities and workers. It will help stakeholders in Bangladesh and Pakistan promote the adoption of legal frameworks for this; in Afghanistan, India and Pakistan, it will encourage the formation of a community of concern around the goals of the Health Care in Danger project.

The ICRC will work to improve all levels of the casualty care chain, so that people wounded or sick during situations of violence or disaster can increase their chances of survival. It will support or train emergency responders – including first-aiders or instructors among National Society volunteers, community members and armed groups – in Afghanistan and parts of Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. It will also train personnel of the national mine-clearance operator in the Lao People's Democratic Republic (hereafter Lao PDR) in first aid. Patients needing hospital care will benefit from ICRC-supported transportation or evacuation services, notably in Afghanistan and Myanmar. Hospitals will be able to provide quality medical treatment, even during mass-casualty influxes, thanks to the provision of materials, equipment and specialized staff training; infrastructure upgrades; and/or the deployment of ICRC surgical teams to support the hospitals. The ICRC will provide financial incentives and other assistance to staff and administrators at two health ministry-run hospitals in Afghanistan. People wounded during clashes in Myanmar will have the costs of their treatment at Thai hospitals covered by the ICRC.

Medical professionals in ICRC-supported facilities in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (hereafter DPRK) will boost their skills through overseas training. In Pakistan, the ICRC will promote the availability of ante/post-natal and pediatric care at ICRC-supported health centres, in order to decrease the workload of hospitals.

With a view to helping them provide primary health care to vulnerable populations, especially women and children, the ICRC will support: National Society clinics throughout Afghanistan and in parts of Pakistan; health-care centres in Bangladesh, Papua New Guinea and other countries; and outreach services conducted by the authorities in Sabah, Malaysia. However, in Pakistan, fewer health centres will be supported than in the previous year, because of security concerns.

In the province of Papua in Indonesia, in Myanmar and in the Highlands in Papua New Guinea, the ICRC will strive to facilitate access to appropriate care for victims of sexual violence. In Nepal, the ICRC will work to persuade the authorities to recognize and assist victims of sexual violence during the past conflict.

Disabled people will receive support in regaining their mobility through assistive devices and physiotherapy at ICRC-supported centres in 10 countries, including Afghanistan, China, the DPRK, India, Lao PDR and Myanmar. In Afghanistan, some 108,000 patients will benefit from physiotherapy at seven ICRC-run centres and/or prosthetic/orthotic devices manufactured at an ICRC-supported component factory; those in remote areas or needing home care will also receive ICRC assistance to obtain services. In China, the ICRC will help a local hospital strengthen its physical rehabilitation unit. To ensure that those living in remote areas can obtain rehabilitation services, the ICRC will back outreach and referral activities and cover patients' transport and treatment costs, such as in Nepal. Drawing on ICRC input, national rehabilitation institutions will work to increase the sustainability of their services; for example, they will seek to enhance: in Pakistan, the supply chain for prosthetic/orthotic components; in India, device production; and, in Bangladesh, a prosthetic/orthotic school's training courses. The ICRC will endeavour to promote patients' social and economic reintegration through sports activities and educational and livelihood assistance (see below). Mine-risk education projects – organized by the National Societies, other stakeholders and/or the ICRC – will aim to help prevent people in Myanmar and Pakistan from incurring injuries.

People displaced or otherwise affected by violence or disaster, particularly in Afghanistan, Myanmar and the Philippines, will receive material provisions, such as food or household items, from the National Society and the ICRC. To help them start/resume their livelihoods, the ICRC will provide various forms of assistance to households grappling with the consequences of fighting, including those headed by women. For example, households in Afghanistan, Myanmar and the Philippines will receive inputs for farming and/or livestock raising to bolster their food-production capacities. Breadwinners in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Sri Lanka and southern Thailand will be given cash grants, equipment and/or training to run small businesses.

The construction or rehabilitation of water-supply facilities close to homes – as in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the DPRK, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Sri Lanka – and hygiene-promotion sessions will help ensure

that communities have access to water for their household and livelihood needs and improve their health and sanitary conditions. Community members, local water board officials and National Society specialists will be directly involved in these activities and/or trained in the management of facilities; their involvement will promote community ownership of these projects and make them more sustainable.

In 15 countries, including Afghanistan, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Thailand, ICRC delegates will visit detainees according to the organization's standard procedures. Particular attention will be paid to those held in connection with an armed conflict or for other security reasons. Detaining authorities will receive confidential reports on these visits and, where necessary, recommendations to help them improve detainees' treatment and living conditions.

In a number of contexts, people held in places of temporary and permanent detention suffer the consequences of overcrowding. The ICRC will support or work with the authorities to address this problem in selected prisons and help them build their capacity to independently implement solutions, paying particular attention to improving health-care services and prison infrastructure. In Afghanistan, it will provide the authorities with material, technical and training support for enhancing health, water-supply and sanitation systems in detention facilities. In India, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka, it will help the authorities to monitor and address health needs better through improvements in the management of detainee health data and through pilot projects for enhancing health services in selected prisons. To alleviate prison congestion in one Cambodian prison, it will assist the officials concerned in finalizing inmates' sentences. National and regional workshops will facilitate the exchange of best practices among penitentiary authorities and promote the ICRC's expertise in the field.

To address the needs of detained migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees, the ICRC will visit those in immigration detention facilities in Malaysia and processing centres in Nauru and Papua New Guinea. Malaysian immigration and health authorities and the ICRC will work on a pilot project to enhance health care in one immigration detention centre. Migrants passing through processing centres in Mindanao, Philippines will receive National Society/ICRC-supplied hygiene kits.

Through the Movement's family-links network, relatives separated by violence, detention, migration or disaster will be able to exchange news and, when appropriate, reunite. For instance, detainees held at the Parwan detention facility in Afghanistan may have their family members visit them with the ICRC's assistance. Asylum seekers lacking official papers will receive travel documents upon their acceptance by a host country. The ICRC will offer the governments and National Societies of the DPRK and the Republic of Korea support for facilitating contact between family members separated by the 1950–1953 Korean War. It will impress upon the parties concerned the importance of providing answers to families of people who went missing in past conflicts, for instance in Nepal, or in other violence. The National Society, the ICRC and local partners will work to maintain or establish programmes to provide legal, psychosocial and/

or economic assistance to such families, particularly in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville in Papua New Guinea and in Sri Lanka. With transportation assistance from the ICRC, families from remote areas of Timor-Leste will be able to collect the identified remains of relatives who had disappeared in the past conflict.

To help resolve cases of missing persons and to prevent people from becoming unaccounted for in future emergencies, the ICRC will support government agencies and other local actors/entities in improving their capacities to handle human remains, for instance through training, and guidance in the development or implementation of standard procedures. In Indonesia, for example, the ICRC will facilitate the transmission of ante-mortem data to the police, whenever possible, to help them identify the remains of migrants who died at sea. In Afghanistan, the ICRC will act as a neutral intermediary in facilitating the handover of the remains of fallen civilians and fighters between parties and to families.

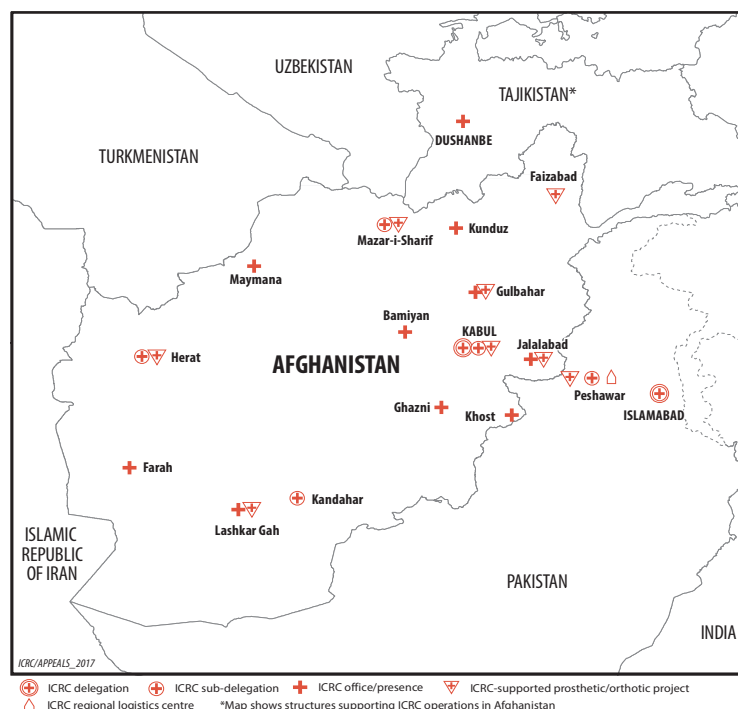
The armed forces, police and armed groups will be urged to ensure the protection due to those not or no longer participating in hostilities; these include civilians, medical personnel, and people deprived of their freedom. In Afghanistan, the Philippines and other contexts, the ICRC will discuss, with the parties concerned, allegations of abuse collected and documented by its delegates. It will provide tailored technical input and training to help weapon bearers integrate IHL, relevant human rights norms and international standards on policing and detention into their doctrine, training and operations. These efforts will be reinforced by national and regional workshops/seminars, such as one co-organized with the National Institute for Defense Studies in Japan, and another on weapon-related issues, hosted by the Republic of Korea. The ICRC will assist the Malaysian Armed Forces in establishing a regional centre to make resources on IHL more readily available.

Whenever possible, with national IHL committees, and through the Strengthening IHL process, the ICRC will help the authorities advance the ratification and implementation of IHL treaties, follow up pledges made at the 32nd International Conference, and collect legislative practices to update the customary IHL database. Technical input and references will help boost IHL teaching capacities at universities and other educational institutions, while national or regional competitions and other events will foster interest in the subject among future leaders. Information relayed through traditional and online media platforms, including social media and other websites, and during public events will help the ICRC raise awareness of the above-mentioned topics among the wider public.

Whenever possible, the ICRC will contribute to enhancing cooperation/coordination among Movement partners in the region, for example by helping to clarify each component's role, develop contingency plans, and promote the Movement-wide use of new emergency-preparedness tools. It will help to strengthen the emergency response capacities of various stakeholders; and to enhance National Societies' management and organizational development and their ability to conduct activities according to the Safer Access Framework.

AFGHANISTAN

Having assisted victims of the Afghan armed conflict for six years in Pakistan, the ICRC opened a delegation in Kabul in 1987. Its current operations aim at: visiting detainees, monitoring their treatment and living conditions, and helping them keep in contact with their families; monitoring the conduct of hostilities and working to prevent IHL violations; assisting the wounded and the disabled; supporting health and hospital care; improving water and sanitation services; promoting accession to and national implementation of IHL treaties and compliance with IHL by military forces; and helping the Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthen its capacities.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	15,204
Assistance	69,905
Prevention	5,162
Cooperation with National Societies	2,172
General	990
TOTAL	93,433
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>5,702</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	129
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	1,887

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ The authorities, weapon bearers and members of civil society, including religious leaders, show support for humanitarian principles and IHL by facilitating access for the Afghan Red Crescent Society/ICRC to vulnerable people.
- ▶ People receive good-quality health services from National Society/ICRC-supported facilities and staff. Hospitals run by the health ministry handle influxes of wounded patients with the aid of an ICRC mobile surgical team.
- ▶ IDPs and other civilians affected by the conflict cope with their situation, and pursue food production/income-generating activities, using National Society/ICRC-provided food, household essentials and supplies/equipment.
- ▶ Detainees' living conditions improve as the authorities concerned take steps to improve prison management and infrastructure where the ICRC provides infrastructural, material and technical support.
- ▶ Disabled people obtain the necessary services at ICRC-run physical rehabilitation centres, and ease their socio-economic reintegration with the help of household items, livelihood initiatives and sports activities.
- ▶ Family members separated by conflict, detention, migration and natural disasters are able to reconnect via the Movement's family-links services; they collect the remains of relatives killed during the fighting.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Food commodities	Beneficiaries	105,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	105,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	220,500
Cash	Beneficiaries	107,800

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	564,800
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Health

Health centres supported	Structures	47
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Hospitals

Hospitals supported	Structures	3
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Water and habitat

Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	999
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Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	8
Patients receiving services	Patients	108,000

CONTEXT

The conflict between NATO-backed Afghan armed/security forces and armed groups remains intense, and continues to be exacerbated by the fragmentation of weapon bearers and the presence of the Islamic State group. Civilians bear the brunt of the fighting; many of them are wounded or killed, displaced or prevented from obtaining basic services. Many households have lost their agriculture-based livelihoods. Infrastructure, when not destroyed, is dilapidated. Afghans continue to flee the country because of the precarious security conditions and/or economic instability.

International military forces are further extending technical support for local troops.

The transfer of detainees from provincial to central prisons, such as the Parwan detention facility, continues. Families have difficulty contacting detained relatives, because the latter are transferred to places far from their homes. Fighters and presumed supporters of armed groups continue to be arrested, adding to the congestion in detention facilities and straining the authorities' capacity to meet detainees' needs.

Parliamentary elections, scheduled for early 2015, have been postponed.

The volatility of the situation, and the fragmentation of the political and military landscapes, restricts humanitarian access. Attacks on humanitarian and medical workers persist.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will maintain its focus on ensuring respect for IHL and addressing the needs of conflict-affected communities in Afghanistan. Given the country's deteriorating situation, the ICRC will continue to strengthen its partnership with the Afghan Red Crescent Society and other actors in order to implement its activities safely and effectively. It will continue to support the development of the National Society's institutional and branch-level capacities.

Through dialogue and sustained contact with all parties to the conflict and influential members of civil society, the National Society/ICRC will endeavour to secure acceptance for their neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian activities, with a view to gaining safe and unrestricted access to vulnerable people. The ICRC will continue to raise the issue of civilian casualties with parties to the conflict, and remind them of their obligations under IHL; it will encourage them to end abuses and to protect people not or no longer participating in hostilities. Together with the National Society, the ICRC will also promote protection for people seeking or providing medical care.

The ICRC will work with the armed forces and local/national police, and their international partners, to conduct training in IHL and other applicable norms of international law, and in advancing the incorporation of pertinent provisions in their doctrine, training and operations. It will also support the government in incorporating IHL in domestic law.

The National Society/ICRC will help address people's health needs. Wounded people will receive life-saving care from first-aiders – including community-based volunteers and weapon bearers – trained and equipped by the National Society/ICRC. Where possible, people will be evacuated to hospital by ICRC-funded means of transportation. The ICRC will provide medical supplies, financial incentives and/or training for personnel at two hospitals. During emergencies,

an ICRC mobile surgical team will be deployed to health ministry-run hospitals, to help them handle influxes of patients; other facilities will receive ad hoc support. In areas where public services are lacking, the ICRC will support existing primary-health-care services at the community level, particularly the National Society's countrywide network of clinics. Disabled people will have access to rehabilitative care at ICRC-run physical rehabilitation centres; livelihood and educational initiatives and sports activities will facilitate their socio-economic reintegration.

The National Society/ICRC will continue to distribute emergency relief to newly displaced people and residents of host communities, particularly in rural areas. Other conflict-affected households will be better prepared to pursue their livelihoods and food-production activities with the help of ICRC-provided cash, materials and technical support and/or upgrades to agricultural infrastructure. Work will continue with residents to repair hand pumps and improve access to clean water.

ICRC delegates will continue to visit detainees to monitor their treatment and living conditions. They will share their findings confidentially to the authorities, focusing on addressing the causes and consequences of overcrowding. The ICRC will support the authorities in ensuring respect for judicial guarantees and for providing detainees with suitable primary health care and basic material assistance. Dialogue with the detaining authorities will also cover the need to inform families, relevant ministries/consular officials and the ICRC of the whereabouts of people arrested and/or transferred. Where possible, the ICRC will remind armed groups of the treatment and conditions due to people held under their responsibility.

National Society/ICRC family-links services will remain available to family members separated by conflict, detention, migration or natural disasters, in Afghanistan and elsewhere. When requested to so, the ICRC will act as a neutral intermediary in the process of collecting the remains of civilians and fallen fighters and handing them over to the families or parties concerned.

The ICRC will coordinate with Movement partners and other humanitarian actors to identify unmet needs, maximize the impact of its activities and avoid duplication of effort.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Civilians are subjected to indiscriminate abuse by weapon bearers, which leads to casualties and displacement, and prevents people from covering their basic needs. Health, water and agricultural facilities and public services, especially in rural areas, remain inadequate and dysfunctional owing to the fighting and the economic instability.

Conflict, detention, migration and natural disasters disperse families; some people are left without news of the fate of missing relatives. Families need help to recover the remains of dead relatives; limited national capacities for managing human remains make it difficult to identify the deceased.

Objective

People not or no longer taking part in the fighting are protected in accordance with IHL and are able to meet

their basic needs. Members of families separated by conflict, detention, migration or natural disasters are able to maintain contact. Families learn about the fate of missing relatives from the parties to the conflict and, if their relatives are dead, take possession of the remains.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ through dialogue and confidential representations based on documented allegations of IHL violations, including sexual violence and child recruitment, urge parties to the conflict to uphold their obligations under IHL and other applicable norms of international law (see also *Actors of influence*); specifically, to:
 - respect the principles of distinction, proportionality, and precaution in attack; investigate and prevent the recurrence of IHL violations
 - protect civilians – and respect their right to basic services – and medical personnel/infrastructure
 - facilitate the unimpeded evacuation of sick and wounded people – as advocated by the Health Care in Danger project – and collection of human remains
- ▶ assist victims of IHL violations in applying for compensation from pertinent services; if such services are unavailable, provide up to 400 households (2,800 people) with ad hoc support
- ▶ provide financial and technical support for the National Society to strengthen its family-links services

With the National Society:

Restoring family links

- ▶ enable relatives separated by conflict, detention, migration or natural disasters, in Afghanistan or elsewhere, to reconnect through family-links services; where appropriate, help vulnerable people rejoin their families or resettle elsewhere
- ▶ collect tracing requests and other relevant information on missing people from their families; follow up cases of missing people
- ▶ as a neutral intermediary, collect the remains of civilians and fallen fighters; facilitate their handover to the families or parties concerned

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ help the National Society expand its needs-assessment and emergency response capacities through training and other support

With the National Society:

Forensics

- ▶ organize workshops, and provide material and technical support, for the authorities concerned to strengthen their ability to manage human remains

Health

- ▶ provide regular material and financial support for 47 National Society-run health facilities, so that conflict-affected civilians can receive primary-health-care services in line with national standards; construct/repair infrastructure – dispensaries, for instance – at 29 of them

Water and habitat

- ▶ repair infrastructure, to help some:
 - 376,600 people in 21 rural/suburban communities have access to clean water, specifically through the

repair of hand pumps; do so with the help of ICRC-trained/supported water management committees

- 180,200 people in selected urban areas maintain their access to water and electricity during emergencies
- 8,000 people in conflict-affected agricultural/agro-pastoral communities increase their food production, with improved irrigation and water-harvesting systems
- ▶ during emergencies, provide ad hoc support to help ensure communities' access to water, sanitation facilities and/or shelter

Economic security

- ▶ help some 105,000 IDPs and residents (15,000 households) cope with the immediate effects of conflict or natural disasters by giving them one month's worth of food rations and/or through a one-off distribution of household essentials
- ▶ help vulnerable rural households increase their food production or income by 30%; to that end:
 - implement cash-for-work projects, including upgrades to agricultural infrastructure, requiring some 15,000 participants, and benefiting their families (around 105,000 people) and communities
 - provide some 30,000 pastoral farmers and other heads of households (supporting some 210,000 people in all) with fodder kits and training in animal husbandry to improve their animals' health
 - give loans and/or distribute supplies/equipment to some 1,500 households (10,500 people) for starting small businesses or other income-generating activities
- ▶ help ease the living conditions of disabled people and/or facilitate their social reintegration, by:
 - providing food, household essentials and house adaptation services for nearly 500 spinal cord-injured people, and their families (around 3,500 people), and home kits for winter for 580 disabled people's households (4,060 people)
 - offering employment opportunities for 50 people, vocational training for 245, and microcredits for 530 (benefiting nearly 5,800 people in all); helping to cover some 1,500 students' school fees and some 270 housebound youths' home tuition

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

As international stakeholders continue to withdraw their support, local authorities are left to ensure detainees' proper treatment and to maintain prison conditions, in accordance with internationally recognized standards. The transfer of detainees from provincial to central prisons – the Parwan detention facility and others in Kabul – continues; this often disrupts communication between detainees and their families.

Increasing numbers of arrests, dysfunctional courts and the slow pace of judicial procedures contribute to overcrowding, which speeds up the deterioration of already dilapidated facilities and increases the risk of disease.

Objective

Judicial guarantees are respected. Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that meet internationally recognized standards. They are able to communicate with their families.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ visit people held in connection with the conflict, in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions; share findings and recommendations confidentially to the authorities concerned; seek permission to visit detainees to whom the ICRC does not have access
- ▶ work with the authorities, through dialogue, workshops and/or training, to ensure that:
 - detainees – particularly those with specific vulnerabilities, including women, children, foreigners and disabled people – are protected from abuse, including sexual violence, and afforded living conditions that comply with internationally recognized standards
 - respect for judicial guarantees and procedural safeguards is strengthened
- ▶ based on reported arrests, and where dialogue is forthcoming, remind armed groups to ensure that the treatment and living conditions of people held by them are in line with internationally recognized standards; where necessary, offer material assistance and family-links services (see below)
- ▶ encourage the authorities to inform the ICRC of the whereabouts of people arrested/transferred, to allow for individual follow-up, and inform, too, the detainees' families and pertinent ministries/consular representatives

Restoring family links

- ▶ through the Movement's family-links services, help detainees – particularly those transferred to the Parwan detention facility, held in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba, or in the custody of armed groups – reconnect with their relatives, in Afghanistan or elsewhere
- ▶ give released detainees financial support for their journey home; at their request, and in coordination with IOM or UNHCR, facilitate the repatriation of foreigners or their resettlement in a third country

ASSISTANCE

Health

- ▶ provide material, technical and training support, including sessions on medical ethics, for the authorities concerned to strengthen the penitentiary health system, and help ensure detainees' well-being; in particular, ensure that detainees:
 - including those with diabetes and other chronic diseases, have access to adequate health services at detention facilities receiving ICRC material and training support
 - can obtain higher-level care when necessary, including outside prisons
 - are aware of common infectious diseases and good hygiene practices
- ▶ during emergencies – outbreaks of disease or of violence – provide medical care and equipment

Water and habitat

- ▶ construct/repair water-supply, wastewater/waste-disposal systems and other infrastructure, to:
 - facilitate access to water for over 16,600 detainees in three prisons

- improve sanitation in five prisons, for the benefit of around 8,300 detainees
- upgrade electrical power systems, kitchens and other facilities, serving some 15,500 detainees – and staff – in seven prisons
- ▶ in eight prisons, provide material support and training to penitentiary authorities – and maintenance/hygiene committees, where applicable – to help them address hygiene/infrastructure-related issues

Economic security

- ▶ to help ease their living conditions, distribute hygiene kits, winter clothes and/or bedding to some 27,000 detainees in 20 prisons
- ▶ provide food rations for around 1,500 detainees in one prison, to improve their nutrition
- ▶ help some 200 detainees acquire livelihood skills via vocational training; upon their release, give them cash and training to start income-generating activities

WOUNDED AND SICK

Intensified fighting prevents people wounded during the conflict from receiving first aid and hospital care. Medical personnel and facilities lack the necessary equipment and are subjected to attacks.

Disabled people receive insufficient rehabilitative assistance, and have few opportunities to reintegrate into society.

Objective

Sick or wounded people, including the weapon-wounded, have access to timely and effective medical services. Disabled people increase their mobility and are able to reintegrate into their communities.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

Medical care

- ▶ promote protection for patients and medical personnel/infrastructure (see *Civilians*)
- ▶ to ensure that sick and wounded people receive suitable medical treatment:
 - train and equip some 2,000 first-aiders, including weapon bearers and community-based National Society volunteers; conduct a refresher course for 250 other emergency responders
 - help weapon-wounded people reach hospital via the ICRC-funded transport system of taxis
 - in coordination with the health ministry, provide the Mirwais and Shiberghan hospitals with medical supplies/equipment and/or financial assistance for covering their running costs; train staff and administrators at the Mirwais hospital, and give them financial incentives, to improve the quality of care and of hospital management; provide training to help health authorities prepare to manage Shiberghan hospital independently
 - through an ICRC mobile surgical team, provide training at selected health ministry-run hospitals to strengthen their emergency response capacities

- during emergencies, deploy this mobile surgical team and/or provide medical supplies to help hospitals cope with mass-casualty influxes

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ provide some 108,000 patients of seven ICRC-run centres with physiotherapy and/or prosthetic/orthotic devices manufactured at an ICRC-supported components factory; enable people living in remote areas to benefit from similar services through ICRC-supported/run outreach programmes
- ▶ deliver home-care assistance and specialized medical equipment to paraplegics and other disabled people; offer house adaptation services (see *Civilians*)
- ▶ strive to make services sustainable, by: facilitating infrastructure maintenance; sponsoring staff training; continuing the gradual handover of management responsibilities to Afghan personnel; encouraging authorities to incorporate support for spinal-cord injuries in national health services
- ▶ facilitate patients' social reintegration through sports and livelihood- and education-related initiatives (see *Civilians*)

Water and habitat

- ▶ help improve health facilities' services, and bolster local capacity to maintain infrastructure, by:
 - ensuring regular maintenance of the Mirwais and Shiberghan hospitals; repair gynaecological and emergency wards
 - constructing/upgrading water-supply and waste-management facilities at ICRC-run physical rehabilitation centres; building recreational areas for patients, where possible

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Afghan armed forces and local/national police forces are responsible for security in the country. Some international forces remain for training missions with their Afghan counterparts.

Major deficiencies exist in observance of IHL among parties to the conflict.

Religious leaders have influence within and beyond their communities, and among armed groups. The local media's interest in conflict-related issues remains high; that of the international media is dwindling. Social media are gaining ground, especially among young people and armed groups.

Afghanistan is party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their 1977 Additional Protocols, and to other IHL instruments, but has yet to incorporate them in domestic legislation.

Objective

The parties to the conflict understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict, and incorporate them in their decision-making. Community and religious leaders, the media, and the universities help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among decision-makers and in the wider public, thus ensuring greater respect for human dignity. Civilians and parties to the conflict understand the ICRC's mandate and support the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ with the National Society, expand contact with all parties to the conflict and with influential actors – religious leaders, academics, the media, and prominent women – to further their understanding of and support for humanitarian principles and IHL, and to facilitate the Movement's humanitarian activities; more specifically:
 - carry out information campaigns on humanitarian issues, particularly the Health Care in Danger project, and encourage the formation of a related community of concern
 - conduct IHL training for diplomats, present and future
 - help religious leaders draw similarities between Islam and IHL, and encourage them to promote IHL within their own communities; sponsor their participation in conferences and training courses, in Afghanistan and elsewhere
 - organize round-tables and other events to help members of the media report on humanitarian issues accurately
 - use traditional and social media to publish newsletters, press releases and audiovisual materials in local languages
- ▶ to increase understanding of and respect for IHL and other applicable norms of international law, and to broaden awareness of the protection due to civilians and medical services:
 - remind weapon bearers – through dialogue, dissemination sessions and training – of their obligations under IHL (see *Civilians*); where possible, conduct such activities alongside first-aid training for armed groups
 - facilitate senior officers' attendance at IHL courses and workshops abroad
 - work with the armed and security forces, in coordination with their international partners, to incorporate pertinent legal norms in their doctrine, training and operations; help train IHL instructors; support the IHL training units in the armed forces, and encourage the creation of similar units in local/national police forces
- ▶ encourage national authorities to:
 - ratify the Arms Trade Treaty, through regular meetings with the parliamentarians and committees concerned
 - incorporate in domestic legislation the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their 1977 Additional Protocols, the Hague Convention on Cultural Property, and other instruments to which Afghanistan is party, by providing technical support and sponsoring legal experts' participation in advanced IHL training and workshops
 - adopt the combined law on the National Society and protection for the red crescent emblem, with the National Society

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The National Society is the ICRC's main partner in delivering humanitarian services – including reconnecting families and managing human remains – throughout Afghanistan.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action. It is able to carry out its core activities safely and effectively. The activities of all Movement components are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ with other Movement partners, provide financial, technical support and training for the National Society to:

- develop tools and policies to strengthen its emergency response and financial management, and staff development at its regional branches
- improve service delivery, and mitigate risks for its staff/volunteers through a security mechanism based on the Safer Access Framework
- ▶ coordinate and strengthen Movement activities, and prevent duplication of effort

BANGLADESH

Present in Bangladesh since 2006, the ICRC opened a delegation there in 2011. It works to protect and assist civilians affected by violence and visits detainees to monitor their treatment and living conditions. It helps improve local capacities to provide physical rehabilitation services for the disabled. It promotes IHL and its implementation among the authorities, the armed and security forces and academic circles, and supports the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society in building its capacities.



ICRC/APPEALS_2017

ICRC delegation ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic project

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,156
Assistance	4,939
Prevention	1,473
Cooperation with National Societies	692
General	159
TOTAL	9,419
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	575

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	21
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	72

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- Vulnerable communities in the Cox's Bazar district obtain preventive and curative health care, including mother-and-child care, at two facilities that receive technical, financial and material assistance from the ICRC.
- Households affected by communal tensions in the Chittagong Hill Tracts increase their income with Bangladeshi Red Crescent/ICRC cash grants and business training, and benefit from improved water and sanitation infrastructure.
- Disabled people, including those wounded during incidents of violence, obtain physical rehabilitation services at two ICRC-supported facilities, and take part in sports and other activities to advance their social reintegration.
- Detainees benefit from the authorities' efforts to improve their living conditions, including their access to health care. The penitentiary authorities strengthen their prison-management capacities with ICRC assistance.
- The Bangladeshi Red Crescent strengthens its delivery of humanitarian services and pursues organizational development, with technical, financial and training support from the ICRC.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Cash	Beneficiaries	4,000
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Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	5,100
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Health

Health centres supported	Structures	2
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	2
Patients receiving services	Patients	800

CONTEXT

Daily life in Bangladesh remains at risk of disruption by incidents of violence or general strikes. For instance, outbreaks of violence took place during local elections, which were held in several rounds from March to June.

Communal tensions persist in parts of the country and occasionally culminate in violent clashes.

Security is threatened by armed attacks; one took place at a commercial establishment in July, and resulted in the death of 17 foreigners.

Natural disasters – such as Cyclone Roanu in May – occur frequently. The violence, the political and communal tensions and the natural disasters cause injuries and deaths, and have adverse economic consequences; they leave communities vulnerable and in need of essential services.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC delegation will continue to engage in dialogue and nurture its working relations with actors of influence in Bangladesh to advance cooperation in providing humanitarian assistance to violence-affected communities and to people deprived of their freedom. It will work with its main partner, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, which will continue to receive support for strengthening its ability to aid victims of violence, disasters and other emergencies, and to promote IHL and humanitarian principles.

Bangladeshi Red Crescent/ICRC family-links services will enable people to restore contact with relatives separated from them by violence, disasters, migration, detention or other circumstances, and help them learn the fate of missing relatives.

To help reduce the likelihood that people become unaccounted for during emergencies, the authorities and other parties involved in emergency response will continue to receive technical, material and training support for strengthening their capacities in the management of human remains.

Households affected by communal tensions in the Chittagong Hill Tracts will increase their income by developing livelihood activities with cash grants and business training provided by the Bangladeshi Red Crescent and the ICRC. Community members and local water boards will have National Society/ICRC assistance to operate and maintain water and sanitation infrastructure. The ICRC will keep up its support for a Bangladeshi Red Crescent initiative enabling two health facilities to provide preventive and curative health care to vulnerable communities in the Cox's Bazar district.

The ICRC will visit detainees in accordance with its standard procedures. After these visits, it will communicate its findings and any recommendations confidentially to the authorities. Penitentiary authorities will continue to receive technical and material assistance for making improvements to water, sanitation and other infrastructure at detention facilities, and for enhancing detainees' access to health care. The ICRC will maintain its technical, financial and training support to the penitentiary authorities for reinforcing their capacities in prison management.

The National Society, with ICRC assistance, will continue to develop its first-aid programme, to help ensure that victims

of violence receive proper treatment. People who need a higher level of care will be referred to suitable facilities. Local hospitals will be provided with medical supplies to enable them to cope with mass-casualty influxes.

To help improve disabled people's access to rehabilitative care, the ICRC will keep up its support for two branches of the Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Paralysed (CRP) and for the CRP's training facility, the Bangladesh Health Professions Institute (BHPI). The ICRC will continue to advocate the social reintegration of disabled people, for instance, by facilitating their participation in activities such as cricket and wheelchair basketball.

To contribute to the sustainability of local physical rehabilitation services, the ICRC will continue to provide technical guidance and other support to the BHPI's prosthetics/orthotics school and financial assistance for students training in prosthetics/orthotics locally or abroad.

The National Society and the ICRC will seek, through meetings and other activities, to strengthen understanding of and support for humanitarian principles, IHL and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action among the authorities, the armed, paramilitary and police forces, community and religious organizations, academic institutions, think-tanks and the media. Dialogue with these actors will focus on increasing understanding of ICRC activities that benefit communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Cox's Bazar; more specifically, it will seek to clarify the ICRC's role and standard procedures in relation to people deprived of their freedom, its multidisciplinary and long-term approach to activities for detainees, and its work to promote respect for wounded and sick people and medical services during situations of violence and other emergencies.

The ICRC will continue to advocate the incorporation of IHL and other applicable norms in the doctrine, training and operations of the armed, paramilitary and police forces by organizing training in these norms for officers and instructors. It will continue to provide technical guidance to the national IHL committee and government officials for implementing IHL.

The Bangladeshi Red Crescent will continue to receive technical, financial and training support for strengthening its legal status, developing its capacities in public communication, and enhancing its delivery of humanitarian services.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Political and communal tensions continue to disrupt people's lives, hindering access to health services at times, and impeding livelihood activities.

People are at risk of being separated from their families and/or of losing contact with them during natural disasters and other emergencies.

Owing to insufficient capacity of the pertinent parties to manage human remains in a timely manner, there is a risk that people become unaccounted for during emergencies.

Many people in Bangladesh require assistance to get in touch with relatives abroad, particularly those in detention.

Objective

All civilians, regardless of ethnic origin, are respected. Those directly affected by outbreaks of violence can cover their basic needs. Relatives dispersed as a result of violence, natural disasters, migration, detention or other circumstances are able to keep in touch. Families are informed of the fate of missing relatives.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE

- provide the Bangladeshi Red Crescent with technical, financial and material support to help it develop its ability to respond to the needs of vulnerable people, particularly in the areas of restoring family links, primary health care and livelihood assistance

PROTECTION

- pursue dialogue with the authorities, security forces and other pertinent parties on the necessity of protecting people affected by violence and of complying with internationally recognized standards for law enforcement, particularly those governing the use of force; encourage them to facilitate migrants' access to humanitarian aid

With the National Society:

- through the Movement's family-links services, and in coordination with the pertinent authorities, enable members of families dispersed by violence, disasters, migration, detention or other circumstances to restore or maintain contact or to learn the fate of missing relatives; be ready to assist in repatriating vulnerable people, such as unaccompanied minors, unaccompanied pregnant women and released Bangladeshi detainees, and, at their request, reuniting them with their families
- through meetings and awareness campaigns, draw the attention of the authorities and other stakeholders to the plight of people separated from their families, and of those whose relatives are missing; help stakeholders learn about the humanitarian aims of National Society/ICRC family-links services; inform communities about the availability of such services, and about ways to prevent separation of family members during emergencies

ASSISTANCE

Forensics

- to help prevent the incidence of missing-persons cases, particularly during emergencies:
 - assist the authorities, forensic professionals, first responders and National Society personnel in strengthening their capacities in the management of human remains; provide technical, material and training support to that end
 - encourage the sharing of information and best practices – integrating religious perspectives – among the parties concerned
 - help stakeholders develop pertinent guidelines and incorporate these in emergency response plans; provide them with technical assistance to establish centralized systems and procedures for managing forensic data

Health and Water and habitat

- to facilitate access to preventive and curative care for communities in the Cox's Bazar district, provide the National Society with technical, financial and material assistance to enable it to support two health facilities

with a total of 100 beds – serving an average catchment population of around 510,000 – in: delivering basic health services, including mother-and-child care and treatment of communicable or chronic diseases; strengthening hygiene, sanitation and infection-control measures; training health staff; maintaining or renovating infrastructure; and referring patients to suitable facilities for more advanced care (see *Wounded and sick*)

With the National Society:

Water and habitat

- in coordination with community members and local water boards, facilitate access to sufficient quantities of safe water and adequate sanitation for up to 5,000 people in the Chittagong Hill Tracts; provide community members with technical and training support for operating and maintaining water and sanitation infrastructure

Economic security

- provide cash grants and business training for up to 750 households (3,750 people) affected by communal tensions in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, to enable them to increase their income by at least 35%
- in the event of an emergency, provide up to 50 households (250 people) with cash to help them obtain household essentials and thereby improve their living conditions

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

An estimated 70,000 people are being held in Bangladeshi prisons, in connection with civil unrest, the 1971 liberation war, State security, and for other reasons; some foreigners have been detained for entering the country illegally. The treatment of detainees and their access to basic services, reportedly, do not meet internationally recognized standards. Foreign detainees' means for staying in touch with their families are limited.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions, including respect for judicial guarantees, that meet internationally recognized standards. They are able to stay in touch with their families.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- pursue dialogue with the authorities regarding access to all detainees within the ICRC's purview; emphasize the organization's humanitarian role and standard procedures, and its multidisciplinary and long-term approach to activities for detainees
- continue to visit detainees at facilities to which the ICRC has access; monitor their treatment and living conditions, paying close attention to the needs of minors, women, the elderly, the mentally ill and foreigners; convey findings and any recommendations confidentially to the authorities
- with the Bangladeshi Red Crescent, enable vulnerable foreign detainees to restore or maintain contact with their families and/or notify their consular representatives of their detention; where appropriate, help them return to their home countries after their release
- to promote proper treatment of detainees, conduct dissemination sessions for police and security personnel

on internationally recognized standards for law enforcement (see *Actors of influence*), particularly the norms governing the use of force during arrests and detention

- ▶ donate clothes and hygiene items to up to 1,200 detainees, to help ease their living conditions
- ▶ provide technical and financial assistance and training to the penitentiary authorities to enable them to strengthen their prison-management capacities; more specifically:
 - help them set up an institute for training people in prison management, through a joint working group
 - with the Bangladesh Prisons Department, host a regional conference for prison managers, at which participants can share experiences and best practices
 - sponsor penitentiary officials' participation in study trips and/or conferences abroad

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ provide the penitentiary authorities with technical and material assistance for improving living conditions – particularly by renovating or constructing water and/or sanitation infrastructure and facilities for storing and preparing food – for up to 12,000 detainees in 10 prisons
- ▶ through a pilot project at one detention facility, help improve detainees' access to health care by providing prison health staff with technical, material and training support for: developing policies and procedures for the physical examination of detainees and for the treatment of communicable or chronic illnesses; helping detainees adopt better hygiene practices; and managing detainees' medical information in line with pertinent standards

WOUNDED AND SICK

People injured or wounded during emergencies often do not receive timely care because security forces, political groups and other people on the scene are unequipped to deal with mass-casualty situations. Roadblocks and other obstructions to medical services complicate the provision of care during incidents of violence. Hospitals are often overwhelmed by patient influxes in these circumstances.

Many disabled people in Bangladesh are unaware of the physical rehabilitation services available to them, and/or lack the financial means to obtain such services. Local capacities are insufficient: there are only a few facilities providing services and there is a shortage of trained prosthetic/orthotic technicians. The BHPI's prosthetics/orthotics school needs help to develop its capacities.

Objective

People injured during situations of violence or disasters receive timely and adequate first aid and/or medical care. Disabled people have access to appropriate and affordable rehabilitation services.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

With the National Society:

Medical care

- ▶ to increase the likelihood that people injured during violence or other circumstances receive timely and appropriate care:

- emphasize – during dialogue with the authorities, security forces, political groups and other parties concerned – the respect and protection due to wounded and sick people, and to medical personnel, facilities and vehicles, during situations of violence and other emergencies
- organize first-aid training for the armed, paramilitary and police forces, journalists and others likely to be on the scene
- provide hospitals with ad hoc donations of medical supplies to help them cope with mass-casualty influxes
- organize two courses for local doctors to reinforce their emergency skills
- provide logistical and material support for referring people to facilities providing advanced care, including physical rehabilitation services (see below)
- provide the Bangladeshi Red Crescent with financial, material and training support for strengthening its first-aid programme

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ with the National Society and other organizations, broaden awareness among disabled people – through dissemination sessions and networking – of the services available at the CRP's Chittagong and Savar branches
- ▶ to help disabled patients obtain good-quality care from the two CRP branches:
 - cover treatment, accommodation and transportation costs for up to 800 particularly vulnerable patients, and the cost of materials needed to produce prostheses/orthoses for up to 1,300 patients
 - provide the centres with equipment and raw materials; give them technical advice for streamlining their patient-management systems and treatment protocols
 - help the centres' prosthetic/orthotic technicians and physiotherapists refine their skills by providing on-the-job training and mentoring
- ▶ contribute to the sustainability of local physical rehabilitation services, by:
 - guiding the BHPI's prosthetics/orthotics school in designing courses, recruiting instructors and networking with its counterparts abroad
 - covering expenses for up to 30 students enrolled at the BHPI's prosthetics/orthotics school, and by sponsoring several others' training abroad in prosthetics/orthotics
- ▶ help advance the social reintegration of disabled people by facilitating their participation in activities such as cricket and wheelchair basketball; organize training and tournaments

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Bangladesh is among the largest contributors of troops to UN peace-support missions. It also deploys security forces throughout the country to maintain public order, for instance, during incidents of violence. In such situations, these forces – together with the authorities, political groups and/or community and religious organizations – are involved in ensuring that civilians are protected, administering first aid, and providing or facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

The national IHL committee continues to guide the domestic implementation of IHL. The Bangladeshi government

is taking steps to implement pledges it made at the 32nd International Conference, to prevent sexual violence during armed conflict.

Academic institutions help raise awareness of humanitarian principles among students, some of whom are politically active. Local media cover incidents of violence and help draw attention to humanitarian activities.

Objective

The authorities, security forces and key civil society actors understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in situations of violence, and incorporate these in their decision-making processes. The media, academia and other groups with influence help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among all parties concerned and in the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

With the National Society:

- ▶ to increase awareness of and seek support for humanitarian principles, IHL and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action:
 - develop relationships with government officials, armed, paramilitary and police forces, community and religious leaders, academic institutions and think-tanks through bilateral dialogue – including discussions to clarify the nature of activities for communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Cox's Bazar district and those for detainees – to promote protection for vulnerable people and to make humanitarian assistance more accessible to them; organize a workshop for the authorities and other stakeholders to discuss legal frameworks that ensure respect for wounded/sick people and medical services during situations of violence and other emergencies
 - conduct information sessions on Bangladeshi Red Crescent/ICRC activities – where possible, in tandem with training in first aid (see *Wounded and sick*) and/or campaigns on the red cross and red crescent emblems – for local authorities, health workers, security forces, political groups, community and religious organizations, National Society volunteers and beneficiary communities
 - organize and/or participate in IHL-related events and training sessions for community and religious organizations, and sponsor officials' participation in seminars abroad
 - encourage regular and accurate media coverage of humanitarian issues by inviting journalists to IHL-related or Movement events and/or sponsoring their participation in such events or in pertinent training
 - disseminate print and electronic publications in Arabic and Bengali

- provide Bangladeshi Red Crescent personnel with technical, financial and training assistance for undertaking public communication and promoting respect for the emblem; support the National Society's radio programme

- ▶ to encourage incorporation of IHL and other applicable norms in domestic law, in the doctrine, training and operations of the armed, paramilitary and police forces, and in university curricula:
 - provide the national IHL committee and government officials with technical guidance for implementing IHL-related treaties
 - sponsor officials' participation in national and regional events on IHL implementation
 - with the armed, paramilitary and police forces, organize training in IHL and other relevant norms for officers and instructors; conduct briefings, including dissemination sessions on the subject of sexual violence, for troops departing on UN peacekeeping missions
 - support research on IHL and other applicable norms, including customary IHL
 - enable university lecturers and students to participate in IHL training courses and competitions

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Bangladeshi Red Crescent is the ICRC's main partner in delivering humanitarian services and in promoting IHL and humanitarian principles. With support from Movement partners, it is developing its capacities as a key responder to incidents of violence and other emergencies. It is also working to strengthen its legal status and to update its strategic plan for organizational development.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action. It is able to carry out its core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

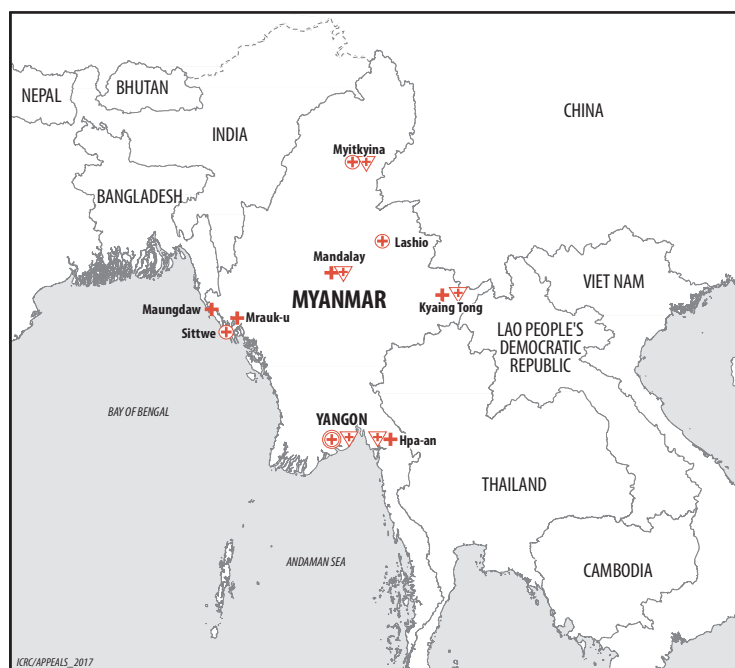
Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ provide the National Society with technical, financial and training support to enable it to:
 - pursue organizational development, particularly initiatives for improving the management of human resources and strengthening fundraising capacities, in order to become more effective in conducting humanitarian activities in line with the Fundamental Principles
 - operate effectively in uncertain or difficult security conditions, by incorporating the Safer Access Framework in its training and action plans
 - lobby for the adoption of a law strengthening its status and, once it is adopted, to promote the law and its implementation
- ▶ coordinate activities with Movement partners, for instance, through meetings and workshops

MYANMAR

The ICRC began working in Myanmar in 1986. It responds to the needs of IDPs and other people affected by armed clashes and other situations of violence, helping them restore their livelihoods, supporting primary-health-care, hospital and physical rehabilitation services, and repairing water, health and prison infrastructure. It conducts protection activities in favour of affected communities, visits detainees in places of permanent detention and provides family-links services. It promotes IHL and other international norms and humanitarian principles. It works with the Myanmar Red Cross Society in many cases and helps it build its operational capacities.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	6,203
Assistance	22,060
Prevention	2,952
Cooperation with National Societies	2,182
General	460
TOTAL	33,857
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>2,066</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	67
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	516

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- The authorities, armed groups and other weapon bearers accept the ICRC's work and facilitate its access to communities affected by conflict and other situations of violence and to detainees, including those held by border guards.
- IDPs and other violence-affected people in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan states cover their basic needs or boost their livelihoods with the help of cash, essential household items or agricultural supplies/equipment from the ICRC.
- Disabled people receive rehabilitative services from ICRC-supported centres, including two newly established centres in Kachin and Shan states; with ICRC assistance, the authorities develop maintenance systems for these two centres.
- Through facilities provided with staff training and material support by the ICRC, wounded people receive first aid and hospital-level treatment; violence-affected people have access to basic health care at ICRC-supported centres.
- The Myanmar Red Cross Society continues, with support from the ICRC and other Movement partners, to develop its ability to respond to humanitarian needs, including during natural disasters and other emergencies.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Essential household items	Beneficiaries	32,500
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	12,500
Cash	Beneficiaries	24,000
Services and training	Beneficiaries	80

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	110,300
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Health

Health centres supported	Structures	5
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Hospitals

Hospitals supported	Structures	1
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Water and habitat

Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	645
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Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	5
Patients receiving services	Patients	5,650

CONTEXT

Myanmar's government signed a nationwide ceasefire agreement with several ethnicity-based armed groups in October 2015. Following general elections in November 2015, Myanmar's parliament appointed a president in March 2016. A new round of negotiations, between the government and several armed groups, took place during a peace conference in August 2016, but no concrete agreements were reached.

Sporadic armed clashes continue to displace thousands of people in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan states; fighting has reportedly increased between armed groups and government forces in northern Shan. IDPs and other violence-affected people struggle to maintain or restore their livelihoods and obtain basic services, such as health care. In Rakhine, the state of emergency was lifted in March 2016; however, Buddhist and Muslim communities continue to face restricted movement as a result of communal tensions.

Many areas of the country are affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). Myanmar is also prone to natural disasters; flooding is a common occurrence.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will continue to respond to the protection and assistance needs of people affected by armed conflict, other situations of violence and natural disasters. Whenever possible, it will work with the Myanmar Red Cross Society, providing it with various kinds of support for enhancing its capacities in emergency response and restoration of family links. The ICRC will regularly coordinate with Movement partners for effective service delivery and to prevent duplication of effort.

The ICRC will cultivate new relationships and strengthen existing ones with the authorities, security forces, armed groups and members of civil society. With a view to gaining stronger acceptance for the organization's work and, in turn, obtaining broader access to vulnerable communities, the ICRC will focus its dialogue with key actors of influence on humanitarian principles, IHL and the protection concerns of civilians, detainees and medical personnel and facilities.

People living in the communities affected by the fighting will be able to obtain preventive and curative care – including treatment for the consequences of sexual violence – at facilities receiving material, financial, infrastructural and/or technical support from the ICRC. The ICRC will continue to support the health ministry's emergency transportation system. The physical rehabilitation centres receiving ICRC support will include two newly constructed facilities, one each in Kachin and Shan states. The ICRC will provide training for weapon bearers and National Society staff to help them strengthen their ability to administer first aid or teach the subject to their peers.

ICRC material assistance, such as essential household items, alternative fuel for cooking, and cash to purchase necessities will help IDPs and other violence-affected people meet their basic needs. Agricultural or livestock inputs and financial assistance from the organization will enable households to increase their capacity to earn money and/or produce food. The ICRC will install or refurbish water and sanitation infrastructure near the homes of returnees, residents and IDPs in urban and rural areas, so that they can cover their water needs and improve their sanitation. In the event of an emergency, it will be ready to provide material assistance to

help people have clean drinking water, adequate sanitation facilities and/or temporary shelter.

The ICRC will organize mine-risk education sessions with the National Society for communities in weapon-contaminated areas. It will raise awareness among weapon bearers of the consequences of weapon contamination and the need to conduct humanitarian clearance activities.

The ICRC will visit people at prisons or labour camps, as well as facilities run by an armed group. It will seek to gain access to people held by border guards. Visits will be conducted in accordance with the ICRC's standard procedures; the treatment and living conditions of detainees will be monitored. The organization will confidentially share its findings and recommendations stemming from these visits with the authorities. The ICRC will continue to urge the authorities to improve the management of prisons. To help reduce the health risks faced by detainees, it will train staff, provide material support and refurbish water, sanitation, cooking and medical facilities. With the National Society and the authorities, the ICRC will help detainees maintain contact with their relatives. It will facilitate family visits by covering travel costs for their relatives. The ICRC will also cover the costs for the journey home of released detainees.

To promote understanding of and respect for IHL and other relevant norms among weapon bearers, the ICRC will conduct information sessions on the subject for armed groups; similar workshops will be organized for border guards and police trainers.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Owing to conflict in Kachin and Shan, and violence in Rakhine, people are vulnerable to abuse. It is difficult for IDPs and residents to obtain basic services and sustain their livelihoods. Health-care facilities and water systems are often inadequate. Natural disasters and mines/ERW exacerbate the situation.

People separated from relatives owing to conflict or other violence, detention or migration struggle to maintain contact with them.

Some weapon bearers are reportedly still recruiting child soldiers.

Objective

In areas affected by armed conflict or other violence, people are protected by the authorities and weapon bearers in accordance with IHL. They have unhindered access to essential services and aid. Members of dispersed families are able to maintain contact with one another. People are protected from mines/ERW.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

Kachin, Rakhine and Shan

- through bilateral meetings and confidential representations made on the basis of documented allegations of violations of IHL and other applicable norms, urge the authorities and weapon bearers to:

- observe the rules on the use of force during military/law enforcement operations
 - protect people from abuse, including from sexual violence, and address the use of minors in their operations; investigate reported violations
 - enable communities to access health-care services by encouraging the authorities to address violence affecting medical personnel and facilities
- urge the relevant authorities to make legal advice and other forms of support accessible to victims of sexual violence

Restoring family links

- provide financial, material or technical input to National Society staff to help strengthen their ability to deliver family-links services, including during natural disasters and other emergencies
- with the National Society and others concerned, enable people separated from their families by conflict or other violence, detention, migration or disasters to keep in touch with relatives through RCMs
- help families of persons unaccounted for in relation to conflict or other violence and migration ascertain the fate of their relatives; to that end, improve the handling of tracing requests and maintain dialogue with the parties concerned

ASSISTANCE

Kachin, Rakhine and Shan

- train/support National Society staff in implementing and monitoring water and habitat and mine-risk education activities

Health

- enable IDPs and other violence-affected people, including Buddhists and Muslims, to obtain preventive and curative care, such as mother and child care or treatment for the consequences of sexual violence, in line with national standards, by:
- conducting training courses for health staff
 - providing health facilities with equipment/supplies; furnishing these facilities with additional medical materials following emergencies
 - supporting the health ministry's immunization programme and emergency transport system in Rakhine, that ferries patients to/from the state's main referral hospital

With the National Society:

Water and habitat

- by constructing/refurbishing water and sanitation infrastructure near their homes and promoting good hygiene practices, enable around 60,000 returnees, residents and IDPs in urban/rural areas to cover their water needs and improve their sanitation
- during emergencies, provide material assistance to around 50,000 people affected so that they have clean drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities/temporary shelter
- repair up to 10 health centres to ensure their continued functionality

Economic security

- help people affected by conflict or other violence meet their basic needs, by providing:

- around 2,000 households with essential household items and/or cash to purchase necessities
 - alternative fuel for around 4,500 households in IDP camps and isolated villages in Rakhine, thereby reducing their cooking expenses
 - unconditional cash grants for around 2,500 households, including those headed by women, in IDP camps in northern Shan
- aid households affected by conflict or other violence in boosting/restoring their income-generation and/or food-production capacities by providing:
- agricultural supplies/equipment to some 2,500 households
 - initial/refresher training for around 80 animal health workers, enabling them to provide livestock services to some 6,000 households
 - some 1,000 workers with cash for repairing rural infrastructure
 - around 2,400 households with conditional cash grants coupled with training, to help them launch business initiatives

Weapon contamination

- organize mine-risk education sessions to help communities affected by mines/ERW reduce the risks to their safety
- conduct dissemination sessions for the army and armed groups on the consequences of weapon contamination and the necessity of clearance activities; train them in humanitarian demining and in the safe storage of ammunition

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees' living conditions are affected by overcrowding and facilities in need of repair. Prison staff are often unable to provide adequate health-care services and maintain infrastructure.

Families or embassies of inmates are often not informed of their detention. People being held far from their homes or in areas where movement is restricted cannot receive family visits or, upon their release, travel home safely.

Some people are detained by armed groups.

Objective

Detainees are afforded living conditions and treatment, including respect for judicial guarantees, that are in accordance with internationally recognized standards. They are able to maintain contact with their families.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- visit detainees in up to 18 prisons or labour camps and in facilities controlled by an armed group in Kachin; monitor the detainees' treatment and living conditions in accordance with the ICRC's standard procedures; conduct private interviews with vulnerable detainees
- seek to gain access to people detained by border guards and by armed groups
- discuss findings/recommendations from the visits confidentially with the authorities; bring up matters such as judicial guarantees, the importance of notifying families

of their relatives' detention, overcrowding, allegations of ill-treatment and the needs of vulnerable detainees

- ▶ contribute to improving the management of detention facilities by sponsoring the participation of prison officials in regional seminars and supporting the detention authorities in drafting a new prison bill and prison guidelines
- ▶ urge the detention authorities to improve existing systems for enabling detainees to inform their families of their arrest and to stay in touch with relatives; at the same time:
 - with the Myanmar Red Cross Society, help inmates contact their families through RCMs; at their request, enable foreign detainees to inform their embassies of their situation
 - help some 1,500 detainees receive family visits by covering travel costs for their relatives; support a similar initiative of the authorities in Rakhine, to benefit around 500 detainees
- ▶ cover transport costs for the journey home of some 1,000 released detainees

ASSISTANCE

Health

- ▶ to help improve health care for detainees in several facilities visited by the ICRC:
 - distribute medical equipment and drugs to prison clinics
 - organize training courses and provide technical support for prison health personnel
- ▶ encourage coordination between the prison authorities and the health ministry, in order to contribute to improving health-care delivery throughout the penitentiary system; urge these parties to work together to fine-tune the budget and to develop standard procedures for referring detainees to higher-level treatment

Water and habitat

- ▶ contribute to bettering detainees' living conditions by:
 - installing/upgrading water, sanitation, cooking and medical facilities and sleeping and outdoor areas for roughly 5,000 inmates at eight prisons
 - providing the authorities at up to eight prisons or labour camps with materials and equipment, so that they can carry out infrastructural improvements independently, for the benefit of some 4,000 people
 - conducting seminars for prison staff, and exploring opportunities for cooperation and capacity-building with the prison department's engineering unit

WOUNDED AND SICK

In rural areas, the lack of medical care often results in people dying of traumatic injuries. Hospital services are encumbered by insufficient infrastructure, staff and medical equipment and supplies.

Physical rehabilitation centres are limited in their reach and are understaffed. Disabled persons struggle to access these centres owing to security concerns, the distances that they have to travel and their lack of information.

Objective

People sick or wounded as a result of conflict or other violence receive timely and adequate medical assistance.

Amputees/mine victims have access to good-quality physical rehabilitation services.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

Medical care

Kachin, Rakhine and Shan

- ▶ to enable people wounded as a result of conflict or other violence to receive proper medical treatment:
 - provide first-aid training and material support to weapon bearers and other community members in areas beyond government control
 - help first-aid instructors strengthen their abilities, through training, to teach emergency responders to deliver emergency medical assistance
- ▶ to help people affected by conflict or other violence to obtain adequate medical assistance, extend regular support to one hospital by upgrading infrastructure and providing staff with training and medical equipment/supplies; give ad hoc support to other hospitals

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ help disabled people obtain treatment and other services, including physiotherapy and the fitting of assistive devices, by offering management advice and training courses for staff at physical rehabilitation centres and a manufacturing workshop for assistive devices, and providing these facilities with material/infrastructural support; in particular:
 - continue supporting the operations of two centres – one run by the National Society in Hpa-an, and another by the health ministry in Yangon; extend similar support to two centres – one each in Kachin and Shan – expected to start operations by the beginning of 2017
 - support the centres and a manufacturing workshop in the production of assistive devices, such as prosthetic feet
 - conduct campaigns to broaden public awareness of these services; when necessary, refer patients to other service providers
- ▶ increase cooperation with the National Society in managing the centre in Hpa-an, the manufacturing workshop and the network of repairers; work with the health ministry to develop maintenance systems and to assemble a workforce for the two new centres
- ▶ urge the health ministry to incorporate physical rehabilitation services in its policies and to establish a national coordination platform
- ▶ help facilitate the social inclusion of around 50 disabled people by organizing recreational activities for them

Water and habitat

- ▶ upgrade the water, waste management and/or sanitation infrastructure of the supported hospitals and physical rehabilitation centres

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The armed forces are responsible for security in conflict-affected areas; they occasionally assist the police in law enforcement operations. Clashes still occur in parts of the country (see *Context*). Weapon bearers and members of civil society, mainly religious or community leaders, play a

role in ensuring that people's rights are respected and that humanitarian assistance for victims of conflict and other violence can be provided safely.

The international community, academic institutions and the media can influence decision-makers or help raise issues of concern with them.

Ratification/domestic implementation of IHL-related treaties and norms remains slow.

Objective

The authorities, armed/police forces, armed groups and key members of civil society understand and respect IHL and other applicable norms protecting people during armed conflict or other violence and law enforcement operations, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media, academics and others with influence help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and principles and customary IHL among all parties concerned and in the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

With the National Society:

- ▶ cultivate links with civil society to foster awareness of and support for the ICRC's mandate; more specifically:
 - enable journalists to attend seminars on and field trips to ICRC operations, and urge them to accurately report on IHL and the ICRC; maintain an active presence on local/national media platforms, including through local-language postings on social media about the ICRC's work in the country
 - engage the international media on topics such as the humanitarian consequences of armed conflict and landmines
 - make IHL resources available to university lecturers and students; enable students to participate in IHL competitions and academics in regional seminars
 - pursue dialogue with religious and community leaders in Rakhine
- ▶ to broaden understanding of and support for humanitarian principles, IHL, the Movement, and the ICRC's work, and thus facilitate the ICRC's access to communities affected by conflict or other violence:
 - establish and maintain relations with the authorities through dissemination sessions on the topics mentioned above and by providing them with pertinent publications
 - offer technical support to the authorities, with a focus on developing and implementing domestic legislation related to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, the emblems protected under IHL, detention, weapon contamination and the protection due to health facilities and personnel during conflict and other violence

- ▶ promote understanding of and respect for IHL and internationally recognized standards among weapon bearers and urge them to incorporate these norms in their training and operations; to that end:
 - sponsor senior police officers' participation in national and international seminars
 - organize workshops for police trainers, crowd management commanders and border guards
 - conduct information sessions for armed groups, and emphasize the necessity of including IHL provisions in their codes of conduct
 - with the army, work on the authorized translation of the 1949 Geneva Conventions into the local language
- ▶ develop and maintain contact with others involved in training armed and police forces

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Myanmar Red Cross Society's network of branches enables it to assist people affected by conflict and other violence; on many occasions, it works in partnership with the ICRC. It strives to gain access to all parts of the country.

The National Society works in an environment where respect for the Movement's Fundamental Principles and coordination among other humanitarian actors are particularly crucial.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action and is able to provide relief and assistance during armed conflict/other violence or natural disasters. It restores family links and promotes IHL and the Movement's Fundamental Principles. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ with Movement partners, provide training and material support for the National Society, with particular focus on its branches in Kachin, to expand capacities in:
 - organizational, operational, financial and security management, so that it can respond to the needs of communities affected by conflict or other violence (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*) in accordance with the Fundamental Principles, the Safer Access Framework and formalized partnership agreements
 - promoting awareness of humanitarian issues, IHL, the Movement and the emblems protected under IHL (see *Actors of influence*)
- ▶ support the National Society in promoting the Red Cross Act, which focuses on the National Society's independence, and in drafting an emblem law, which focuses on the respect due to the emblems protected under IHL
- ▶ hold coordination and contingency planning meetings with Movement partners to improve service delivery and avoid duplication of effort

PAKISTAN

The ICRC began working in Pakistan in 1981 to assist victims of the armed conflict in Afghanistan and continues to support operations there. Its dialogue with the authorities aims to encourage the provision of care for violence-affected people, particularly the weapon-wounded. It fosters discussions on the humanitarian impact of violence and on neutral and independent humanitarian action with the government, religious leaders and academics. It supports rehabilitation services for the disabled and IHL instruction among the armed forces, while working with the Pakistan Red Crescent to provide primary health care and family-links services.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	1,499
Assistance	9,606
Prevention	3,634
Cooperation with National Societies	2,128
General	217
TOTAL	17,084
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>1,043</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	18
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	247

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Violence-affected people in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have access to treatment – including ante/post-natal care and weapon-wound surgery – at ICRC-supported clinics and hospitals.
- ▶ The disabled obtain free, good-quality physical rehabilitation services, including physiotherapy and the fitting of assistive devices, at ICRC-supported centres; the ICRC covers the transport costs of particularly vulnerable patients.
- ▶ The national physical rehabilitation sector becomes more self-sufficient and sustainable with the help of an ICRC-supported private body that will supply institutions with prosthetic/orthotic components and raw materials.
- ▶ ICRC-trained academics, lawyers and government officials serve as members of a pool of IHL experts who will help facilitate the implementation of IHL and related treaties.
- ▶ The Pakistan Red Crescent, aided by the ICRC, improves its ability to respond to emergencies – for instance, its capacity to provide first aid or family-links services – in line with the Safer Access Framework.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Health

Health centres supported	Structures	2
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Hospitals

Hospitals supported	Structures	1
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Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	21
Patients receiving services	Patients	31,500

CONTEXT

Pakistani military operations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) continued, as part of national efforts to address security issues in the country; operations in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), specifically North Waziristan, officially ended in January 2016. In Balochistan and Karachi, violent encounters between government forces and armed elements continue to take place.

The fighting has disrupted health-care and other essential services. Uncertain security conditions prevail in some parts of the country, but in other areas, fewer violent incidents have been reported than in previous years. Hundreds of thousands of displaced people are returning to their places of origin in FATA.

In FATA, KP and Pakistan-administered Kashmir, mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) from past conflicts cause casualties among people going about their daily activities.

International humanitarian organizations have little operational presence in Pakistan, owing to security concerns and the government registration process and restrictions currently in place.

Tensions along the border with India remain high. Pakistan is prone to natural disasters.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will concentrate on the activities set out in the 1994 headquarters agreement and on others agreed upon with the government; the focus will be on providing comprehensive support for people's health-related needs. The ICRC will also seek to broaden acceptance and support for its activities by organizing various events to strengthen its relations with the authorities – including the armed/security forces – and members of civil society. Given the limited humanitarian space in which it can operate, the ICRC will work, whenever possible, with the Pakistan Red Crescent, the authorities and other local partners to extend its operational reach.

People in FATA and KP, including those displaced, will have access to health services – including ante/post-natal and paediatric care – at ICRC-supported health centres; fewer centres will be supported in 2017, because of security concerns. The ICRC will promote the availability of these services, with a view to relieving the strain on hospitals in these areas. It will also reinforce the referral system at some hospitals by providing equipment and training for their emergency response departments. Surgical staff at selected public hospitals will be trained in weapon-wound surgery and emergency-room trauma management, to help them deal with mass-casualty situations. In communities affected by mines/ERW, ICRC-trained volunteers will conduct mine-risk education sessions, with a view to reducing the number of injuries these weapons cause.

Free, good-quality physical rehabilitation services for disabled people will continue to be available at ICRC-supported centres across the country; the ICRC will cover the accommodation, food and transportation costs of particularly vulnerable patients. Disabled people will also receive support for social inclusion, in the form of sporting events and skills-development projects organized by the Chal Foundation and the ICRC. To help the country's physical rehabilitation sector become more self-sufficient

and sustainable, the ICRC will cover the operating costs of a private body – established by local partners with the ICRC's support – that will supply centres with prosthetic/orthotic components and raw materials and lobby for the inclusion of people with disabilities in the national health-insurance programme.

At ICRC-organized events, the authorities and members of civil society will learn more about the ICRC and its work, with a focus on the organization's added value in its areas of expertise, including IHL and health, and on issues of humanitarian concern. Academics, lawyers and government officials will be identified and trained by the ICRC to serve as resource persons for a national pool of IHL experts, with a view to facilitating the implementation of IHL-related treaties. In line with the goals of the Health Care in Danger project, the ICRC – together with local stakeholders – will broaden awareness of violence against health-care workers, and promote the adoption of legislation protecting them. Efforts in this regard will be expanded to Peshawar. The organization will foster respect for IHL among the armed/security forces by conducting IHL dissemination sessions, and by urging them to incorporate IHL and other norms in their training and operations.

Families dispersed by violence, detention, migration and/or natural disasters will be able to reconnect through the Movement's family-links services. Forensic authorities and emergency responders will strengthen their capacities in human remains management at ICRC-organized training courses.

The ICRC will renew its efforts to further prison authorities' understanding of its work for detainees, and to secure their acceptance for these activities. It will sponsor officials' participation in seminars on prison management and, if requested, offer technical advice for improving detainees' treatment and living conditions.

The National Society will receive extensive support for responding to emergencies in line with the Safer Access Framework, and for its organizational development.

The delegation will remain a key logistical hub for ICRC operations, contributing to the organization's humanitarian response, especially in Asia.

CIVILIANS

People are sometimes separated from their families because of violence, detention, migration and/or natural disasters. They include those with relatives held at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba, or the Parwan detention facility in Afghanistan.

Those in violence-affected areas struggle to obtain good-quality health care, as many primary-health-care centres have reportedly been destroyed or are unable to reopen. Often, people seek basic health services at hospitals, which further strains the capacities of these facilities.

Some communities in FATA, KP and Pakistan-administered Kashmir face risks from mines/ERW.

Forensic authorities are improving their ability to respond to mass-casualty incidents.

Objective

People are able to obtain primary-health-care services. They are protected from mines/ERW. Members of families

separated by detention, violence or natural disasters are able to maintain contact or receive information about relatives unaccounted for.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

Restoring family links

- ▶ with the National Society, enable people separated from their families by violence, migration, detention and/or natural disasters to maintain contact with relatives through family-links services, including phone/video calls and family visits
- ▶ provide training and financial support for the National Society to bolster its capacity to deliver family-links services and incorporate them in its disaster-preparedness and response plans; sponsor the attendance of National Society representatives at regional events on the needs of migrants separated from their families (see, for example, *Kuala Lumpur*)
- ▶ promote the Movement's family-links services through briefings for communities and others concerned, with a view to reaching more people

ASSISTANCE

With the National Society:

Health

- ▶ help the health ministry and other local partners provide people in FATA and KP, including the displaced, with preventive and curative care – especially ante/post-natal and paediatric care – in line with national standards; in particular:
 - provide up to two primary-health-care centres with regular support – medical supplies, training for their personnel, and financial support for staff salaries, infrastructural maintenance and other expenses – and urge them to hire female health workers to facilitate the provision of ante/post-natal care; give ad hoc support to other centres
 - broaden awareness of these centres' services through dissemination sessions for communities, with a view to easing the strain on hospitals
 - train staff at ICRC-supported facilities (see also *Wounded and sick*) to disseminate information on diabetes prevention among relatives of diabetics
- ▶ in the event of an emergency, coordinate with disaster-management authorities and donate medical supplies to health facilities, including National Society mobile clinics, in the areas affected

Weapon contamination

- ▶ help communities affected by mines/ERW reduce the risks to their safety through mine-risk education sessions conducted by ICRC-trained volunteers, supplemented with ICRC-produced informational materials; incorporate information on safe practices in other ICRC activities, such as seminars for journalists and religious scholars (see *Actors of influence*)
- ▶ organize meetings and other events, in some cases with the National Society, to persuade the authorities concerned to address these communities' needs
- ▶ through training, strengthen the ability of National Society staff to run mine-risk education and victim assistance activities

- ▶ refer people in need of physical rehabilitation or psychosocial support to ICRC-supported centres (see *Wounded and sick*) or other service providers, respectively

Forensics

- ▶ help forensic authorities and emergency responders strengthen their ability to manage, document and identify human remains; specifically:
 - organize training courses and meetings for them, on best practices and cultural norms with regard to human remains management; sponsor their attendance to international courses on related matters
 - give them technical guidance – for instance, for developing a data-management system – and provide body bags and other supplies to forensic institutions, especially after mass-casualty incidents

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Overcrowding is reportedly a problem in some prisons, with repercussions on the treatment and living conditions of inmates.

Objective

Detainees are afforded living conditions and treatment, including respect for judicial guarantees, that meet internationally recognized standards. They are able to maintain contact with their families.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ build understanding and acceptance of the ICRC's humanitarian activities for detainees through dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders; sponsor their attendance at regional seminars on prison management, and, if requested, lend them technical expertise for improving detainees' treatment and living conditions
- ▶ offer technical and financial support for others working in behalf of detainees, particularly for efforts to ensure respect for detainees' judicial guarantees; organize events for stakeholders to discuss best practices in this regard
- ▶ provide food and other essentials for up to 35 families with relatives detained abroad (see *Civilians*), to help them meet their basic needs, and thereby also drawing attention to the humanitarian nature of the ICRC's activities for detainees and their families
- ▶ provide technical support for the National Society's family-links programme at one prison

WOUNDED AND SICK

Weapon-wounded, disabled and sick people – particularly in remote areas – have limited access to good-quality medical care, owing to inadequate facilities, financial constraints and security concerns. Some medical facilities do not have sufficient means to deal with emergencies. The national physical rehabilitation sector is endeavouring to strengthen its capacities, but lack of supplies is a major obstacle. People with disabilities receive minimal support for social inclusion.

Objective

People wounded from the fighting, by mines/ERW or during natural disasters receive the care they need. Disabled people

have access to physical rehabilitation services and are able to reintegrate into their communities.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

Medical care

- ▶ train and equip first-responders – particularly police officers, ambulance drivers and National Society volunteers – with a view to improving people's chances of receiving timely first aid
- ▶ in coordination with the health ministry, help people obtain medical care; to that end:
 - provide equipment, medical supplies and training for the staff of one hospital and ad hoc support to other hospitals in FATA and KP, particularly for the emergency response departments of these facilities
 - train surgeons at other public hospitals in FATA, KP and Sindh in weapon-wound surgery and emergency-room trauma care, in preparation for mass-casualty incidents

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ enable up to 31,500 disabled people to receive free, good-quality physical rehabilitation services, including physiotherapy and the fitting of assistive devices, at 21 ICRC-supported centres; to that end:
 - subsidize treatment and assistive devices for patients; cover the costs of transportation, accommodation and food for particularly vulnerable people and their attendants
 - pay for the treatment of up to 1,600 people with clubfoot
 - provide the centres with technical and material support (see below)
- ▶ pay for the costs of follow-up home care for around 600 patients within the catchment population of one supported centre
- ▶ support the national rehabilitation sector's efforts to become more self-sufficient and sustainable; more specifically:
 - guide training institutions' efforts to get accreditation from the International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics (ISPO) and donate books and other teaching materials to them; give the parties concerned advice for developing a national curriculum for physical rehabilitation
 - help technicians at supported centres develop their skills by providing them with technical support, organizing on-the-job training and local workshops for them and sponsoring their attendance at local and international courses; train managers in leadership and governance, and staff in record-keeping and other administrative tasks
 - cover the initial operating costs of a private body established by local partners with the ICRC's support, so that it can: obtain and deliver prosthetic/orthotic components and raw materials to physical rehabilitation centres; provide product-specific training for experienced technicians; and lobby for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the national health-insurance programme

- ▶ together with the Chal Foundation, help facilitate the social inclusion of the disabled – through skills development programmes and sporting events, for instance

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The Pakistani military and police conduct security operations within the country, and participate in peacekeeping missions abroad.

Journalists, academics and religious scholars can help draw the attention of decision-makers and the public to humanitarian issues.

Domestic implementation of IHL-related treaties remains slow. In 2016, the Research Society for International Law (RSIL) and the ICRC established a Centre of Excellence in IHL, to assist in IHL-related research and policy-making.

Objective

The authorities, including the armed/security forces, understand and respect IHL and other applicable norms, and incorporate them in their decision-making. Civil society representatives help foster awareness of IHL and humanitarian issues among the public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support its work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ broaden acceptance and support for the ICRC and its mandate – and thus, foster an environment conducive to its work – by apprising key actors of the ICRC's activities and added value in its areas of expertise, including health and physical rehabilitation and IHL; to that end:
 - sponsor government officials' participation in advanced IHL courses abroad (see *Lebanon and New Delhi*)
 - hold dissemination sessions – combined with first-aid training – and other events for journalists, encouraging them to relay key humanitarian messages
 - support cricket matches for the disabled and other events to raise public awareness of disabled people's needs and foster their social inclusion; host a conference for prospective donors to the national physical rehabilitation sector
- ▶ in line with the goals of the Health Care in Danger project, work with health-care providers, academics and other stakeholders to increase protection for medical personnel by:
 - offering technical advice to the authorities for drafting related legislation and training first-responders in the Safer Access Framework and self-protection
 - continuing a media campaign in Karachi to raise awareness of violence against health workers
 - expanding the above-mentioned efforts to Peshawar, for instance, by organizing a panel discussion on these matters with army officers
- ▶ to promote IHL and its implementation:
 - give the authorities guidance for integrating the provisions of key treaties, such as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, into domestic legislation

- identify and train academics, lawyers and government officials who will serve as members of a pool of IHL experts that can offer advice on implementation
- encourage students' interest in IHL through scholarships, internships, local and international moot court competitions and support for resource centres in schools, and by guiding universities in including IHL in their curricula
- organize events for the authorities and civil society, including a regional IHL conference, to raise awareness of the subject and foster dialogue on issues of humanitarian concern; sponsor the participation of representatives in conferences abroad, including one on the similarities between IHL and Islamic law
- work with RSIL to publish IHL-related materials and translate them into Urdu, and to develop an IHL curriculum for the army
- ▶ broaden understanding of and respect for IHL and other norms among the armed/security forces; to that end:
 - conduct IHL dissemination sessions for troops, including peacekeepers bound for missions abroad
 - engage the army and police in dialogue on incorporating these norms in their training and operations, and sponsor senior officers' participation in advanced courses abroad
 - offer technical advice to the army's legal department, for updating its IHL manual
- ▶ help the National Society strengthen its position as a humanitarian actor by giving it financial and technical support for its public communication and fundraising efforts, such as conducting dissemination sessions and publishing newsletters

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Pakistan Red Crescent, the ICRC's main partner in the country, is undergoing a transitional period. It is also strengthening its emergency response capacities: it established a hotline for family-links services in 2016, and is expanding its first-aid training programme.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action. It is able to carry out its activities effectively. The activities of Movement components are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ help the National Society bolster its operations, especially in FATA and KP, by providing financial, material and technical assistance for its disaster-management teams and for expanding its first-aid training programme
- ▶ support the National Society in its organizational development; for instance, provide technical input for revising its policies, and conduct training in financial management
- ▶ provide the National Society with training in the Safer Access Framework and advice for incorporating the framework in its procedures; assist it in gathering data on violence against health-care workers and raising awareness of the issue (see *Actors of influence*)
- ▶ facilitate the sharing of best practices with other Movement components by sponsoring the participation of National Society representatives in forums abroad
- ▶ coordinate with Movement partners to improve the provision of services

PHILIPPINES

In the Philippines, where the ICRC has had a permanent presence since 1982, the delegation works to protect and assist civilians displaced or otherwise affected by armed clashes and other situations of violence. It reminds all actors with bearing on humanitarian matters of their obligations under IHL or other relevant norms. It visits people deprived of their freedom, particularly security detainees, and, with the authorities, aims to improve conditions in prisons through direct interventions and support for prison reform. It works with the Philippine Red Cross to assist displaced people and vulnerable communities and promotes national IHL compliance and implementation.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	4,148
Assistance	9,006
Prevention	2,760
Cooperation with National Societies	1,072
General	325
TOTAL	17,311
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>1,056</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	27
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	196

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Detainees have access to health services and clean water, as a result of various kinds of ICRC support for detaining authorities; those who have TB receive suitable treatment from ICRC-trained prison health staff.
- ▶ People affected by armed conflict or other violence, including IDPs still in evacuation centres, pursue their livelihoods with ICRC support. They have access to water and sanitation, owing to ICRC-constructed/repared infrastructure.
- ▶ Weapon-wounded patients, particularly in Mindanao, receive life-saving care from ICRC-trained first responders. Those in need of further care are taken to hospitals that receive material and training support from the ICRC.
- ▶ Through dialogue with and technical support from the ICRC, weapon bearers better comply with IHL and norms applicable to the use of force/law enforcement operations; authorities take steps to implement IHL-related legislation.
- ▶ Increased contact with influential members of civil society, including religious leaders and the media, enhances awareness of IHL and humanitarian principles, and facilitates the ICRC's access to people in need.
- ▶ With ICRC support, the Philippine Red Cross continues to reinforce its emergency response teams. Joint Movement activities remain closely coordinated, particularly during large-scale emergencies.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Essential household items	Beneficiaries	85,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	17,500
Cash	Beneficiaries	72,500

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	87,650
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Hospitals

Hospitals supported	Structures	6
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Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	1
Patients receiving services	Patients	101

CONTEXT

The Moro Islamic Liberation Front and the Moro National Liberation Front, present in Mindanao, maintain their dialogue with the government on peace and development. The New People's Army, which has a presence throughout the country, has restarted similar talks with the government.

Fighting continues, however, between the armed forces and the Abu Sayyaf Group and the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters. Such fighting result in casualties, displacement and the destruction of property and livelihoods. A few thousand people displaced by previous clashes are still in evacuation centres and at transit sites, where access to essential services and livelihood opportunities is very limited. Natural disasters, which occur frequently in the Philippines, exacerbate the difficulties of communities affected by armed conflict or other violence.

The new administration, in office since July 2016, is taking a strong public stance against drug-related crimes. Overcrowding in places of detention remains a pressing concern.

Filipino migrants continue to be deported from Malaysia. Regional tensions over disputed areas in the South China Sea persist. The Philippines is set to be the chair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 2017.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will maintain its multidisciplinary approach to responding to the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people, focusing on civilians and detainees affected by non-international armed conflict, other situations of violence and, when necessary, natural disasters. It will work closely with the Philippine Red Cross, and give it financial, material, technical and/or training support for strengthening its ability to respond to emergencies, deliver family-links services, manage human remains properly and promote IHL.

ICRC delegates will continue to visit detainees in accordance with the organization's standard procedures. They will monitor detainees' treatment and living conditions, paying close attention to security detainees. Afterwards, they will communicate their findings and recommendations confidentially to the authorities concerned. The ICRC will help address the causes and consequences of overcrowding in places of detention. To that end, it will facilitate local and national detaining authorities' participation in meetings and training sessions. The ICRC will also provide the authorities with technical support, as the latter seek to: reduce procedural delays through decongestion initiatives; ensure access for detainees to adequate health care by strengthening systems for monitoring prisoners' health and continuing TB-control activities in one facility; and enhance detainees' living conditions by repairing and constructing infrastructure. Through the Movement's family-links services, security detainees will be able to receive visits from their families.

To help vulnerable residents and IDPs, including people still in evacuation centres and at transit sites, cope with the effects of violence, the ICRC will provide assistance, in cash or in kind, to help them cover their basic needs and pursue livelihood activities. It will also facilitate their access to clean water, sanitation and health care. In the event of a major natural disaster, the ICRC will be prepared to provide household essentials to people in areas prone to armed

conflict or other violence. Filipino migrants deported from Malaysia and passing through processing centres in Sulu and Zamboanga will receive National Society/ICRC-supplied hygiene kits.

The ICRC will equip and train people, including National Society volunteers and community members, in first aid, to help ensure that weapon-wounded people receive timely life-saving care. People in need of higher-level care will receive improved medical assistance from ICRC-trained doctors and nurses at hospitals receiving material support from the ICRC. Support for the Davao Jubilee Foundation will continue, so that the quality of its physical rehabilitation services can be maintained.

To build an environment conducive to these activities, and to ensure its unhindered access to communities prone to conflict or other violence, the ICRC will pursue dialogue with the authorities and all weapon bearers; it will remind them of their responsibilities under IHL and other applicable norms. To foster long-term compliance with these norms, it will offer support to the armed forces and police units – including those involved in military operations – for incorporating them in their training and decision-making processes. It will raise public awareness of humanitarian issues and secure wider acceptance for humanitarian principles and the Movement, by distributing communication materials, conducting information sessions, and engaging with influential members of civil society and other parties concerned in the region. It will aim to cultivate interest and expertise in IHL and humanitarian matters by organizing events and competitions for academics. Political authorities will receive legal and technical advice for advancing IHL treaty participation and for implementing related legislation, including the Red Cross and Other Emblems Act of 2013.

To maximize impact and avoid duplication of effort, especially during large-scale emergencies, the ICRC will help coordinate activities with all Movement partners.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

The ongoing armed conflicts and other violence, as well as natural disasters, continue to affect local populations, displacing large numbers of people and destroying private property. Communities in remote areas affected by recurrent bouts of fighting struggle to maintain their access to already limited public services and to preserve their livelihoods. Families whose breadwinners are detained, injured or dead have no means of subsistence.

IDPs in evacuation centres and at transit sites live in poor conditions, as these sites/centres often do not have adequate water and sanitation infrastructure, which endangers public health and increases the risk of disease outbreaks. With few opportunities to earn money, IDPs often do not have the means to cover their basic needs.

Filipino migrants deported from Malaysia continue to arrive in Western Mindanao.

Objective

Civilians are respected and protected by all those involved in the conflicts or violence, in accordance with IHL, other applicable domestic and international laws, and

humanitarian principles. Residents and IDPs have access to essential services and the means to restore or maintain their livelihoods.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ engage all parties involved in armed conflict or other situations of violence in dialogue on their responsibilities under IHL and other applicable norms, including the need to protect civilians, their property and their access to essential services
- ▶ document and follow up alleged IHL violations and other abuses – including sexual violence, attacks against medical staff and facilities, and the destruction of private property – and make confidential representations to the parties concerned, so that they can take corrective and preventive measures

Restoring family links

- ▶ with help from ICRC-trained National Society volunteers, help separated relatives reconnect through phone calls and RCMs

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ support the National Society to increase its capacity to assess and respond to the needs of communities affected by armed conflict or other situations of violence, and/or by disasters

With the National Society:

Economic security

- ▶ after an outbreak of armed conflict or other violence, provide up to 10,000 households (50,000 people), notably those displaced, with cash to enable them to purchase food and hygiene items good for two weeks; should the needs be long-lasting, provide up to 25,000 of them (5,000 households) with household essentials
- ▶ help vulnerable residents and IDPs to earn short-term wages, or to improve their income by at least 15%; to that end:
 - implement cash-for-work activities for some 3,500 heads of households, which will benefit their families (17,500 people) and their communities
 - provide 3,500 households (17,500 people) with seed kits, tools, equipment and/or training – and some 1,000 households (5,000 people) with cash – to help them restore or strengthen their livelihoods
- ▶ provide hygiene kits for up to 10,000 deportees passing through processing centres in Sulu and Zamboanga
- ▶ in the event of a major natural disaster affecting a conflict/violence-prone area, distribute household essentials to some 10,000 households (50,000 people), to help them cope with their situation

Water and habitat

- ▶ with the local authorities and the communities themselves, help up to 37,500 people, including IDPs, in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao have enough clean water for their household needs and adequate access to sanitation facilities by constructing or repairing water-supply infrastructure, sanitation facilities and waste-disposal systems
- ▶ people in areas affected by armed conflict or other violence have access to primary-health-care services at up to four centres where the ICRC is upgrading infrastructure

- ▶ during emergencies – such as disease outbreaks, violent protests and population displacement – support the National Society in delivering water and sanitation services for up to 50,000 people (10,000 households)

Forensics

- ▶ through technical guidance and training sessions, including abroad, help the National Society and forensic professionals to strengthen their capacity to manage human remains properly

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees serving sentences no longer than three years, including people arrested in relation to armed conflict, are held in provincial or local jails under the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG); people serving longer sentences are held in national correctional facilities run by the Department of Justice (DOJ). Some security detainees are held far from home, making it difficult for their relatives to visit them. Armed groups sometimes hold members of the armed forces.

The criminal justice system is affected by chronic deficiencies – such as procedural delays – that lead to severe overcrowding, which exacerbate conditions in places of detention already lacking adequate facilities and trained staff. Running costs continue to increase, but budgetary allocation remains problematic, with limited resources available for essential services and the maintenance of infrastructure. This results in sub-standard living conditions and health care, and exposes detainees to various health risks, including TB.

Numerous government and non-government initiatives are seeking to decongest places of detention and address these deficiencies.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that meet international standards. Judicial guarantees, including the right to be judged without undue delay, are respected. Detainees are able to maintain contact with their families.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ follow up allegations of arrest and, where applicable, seek access to people held by the parties concerned
- ▶ visit detainees in accordance with standard ICRC procedures; monitor their treatment and living conditions, paying close attention to security detainees and detainees with specific needs, such as women; communicate findings and recommendations confidentially to the authorities
- ▶ support the authorities, notably the DILG's Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, in strengthening their capacity to meet detainees' needs and improve their living conditions, reduce overcrowding (see also *Actors of influence*), and manage detention facilities in line with international standards; more specifically:
 - organize dissemination sessions and other events for authorities; sponsor their participation in regional events, where they can exchange best practices with peers
 - provide training and other support for paralegals and record officers to increase their effectiveness in

following up detainees' cases and in coordinating with courts to expedite judicial proceedings

- help organize and participate in national inter-agency meetings related to decongestion initiatives; lend technical support, particularly to task forces assigned to reduce the length of pre-trial detention; encourage policy-makers to seek alternatives to detention
- provide technical guidance for improving the management of judicial and medical data in the national inmate monitoring system
- ▶ with the National Society, enable security detainees to reconnect with their families through RCMs, phone calls or family visits; facilitate travel home for released security detainees

ASSISTANCE

Health

- ▶ help ensure that inmates in up to 15 detention facilities have access to adequate health services and a timely medical referral system, by: furnishing prison clinics with supplies; training and giving technical assistance to prison health staff; and mobilizing penitentiary and health authorities to strengthen links with external medical institutions and health providers
- ▶ in one place of detention under the DOJ, the New Bilibid Prison, help prison health staff provide preventive and curative TB care in line with international standards, and prepare them to conduct TB-control activities independently by the end of 2017; follow up transferred and released detainees and refer them to appropriate services to ensure continuation/completion of treatment
- ▶ be prepared to assist critically ill detainees in the event of an emergency, such as a disease outbreak

Water and habitat

- ▶ help the pertinent authorities improve detainees' living conditions by:
 - repairing or constructing water and sanitation facilities for the benefit of some 12,000 detainees in up to 15 places of detention
 - facilitating their participation in regional workshops and training sessions, so that they can expand their technical knowledge and learn more about best practices in designing prisons

WOUNDED AND SICK

Frequent, small-scale outbursts of violence result in casualties, mainly from weapon wounds. First-aid capacities and medical referral networks are limited, particularly in remote communities; financial constraints also affect access to secondary care. Most hospitals in rural areas, particularly those in areas prone to armed conflict or other violence, lack the resources – funds, materials, equipment, technical skills – to meet people's needs, and are ill-prepared to handle mass-casualty situations.

Specialist care for weapon-wounded patients and physical rehabilitation are in short supply. The Davao Jubilee Foundation is the only referral centre providing physical rehabilitation services for amputees in Mindanao. It is working towards securing accreditation, which would allow patients to receive government support for obtaining services at the centre.

Objective

People wounded as a result of armed conflict or other situations of violence, and sick people in areas affected by armed conflict/other violence, receive adequate medical care. Disabled people have access to physical rehabilitation services.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

With the National Society:

- ▶ help ensure that weapon-wounded people in conflict zones receive timely and effective first aid, by providing materials, training and technical support for National Society volunteers, community first-aiders and primary-health-care centres' staff
- ▶ to enable people in need of further treatment to receive good-quality hospital care:
 - provide medical drugs, supplies and equipment for up to six hospitals most exposed to armed conflict and other violence; where needed, provide similar support for other health facilities receiving influxes of patients
 - conduct advanced training in trauma-management for emergency-room doctors, surgeons and nurses in up to ten hospitals in Mindanao
 - cover treatment costs for up to 100 destitute weapon-wounded patients

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ help some 100 patients obtain good-quality physical rehabilitation services at the Davao Jubilee Foundation, by sponsoring the training of a prosthetic/orthotic technician and covering the salaries of technical staff; when necessary, cover patients' treatment costs
- ▶ in preparation for the eventual end of ICRC support, provide technical guidance for improving the centre's management and administrative procedures; help create opportunities for sustainable cooperation with other service providers

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The armed forces, sometimes alongside police units, conduct military operations against armed groups in various parts of the country. They are taking steps to incorporate IHL and internationally recognized policing standards in their training and operations, but progress is slow. The national police academy and a special police force have included IHL in their training courses.

Armed groups are sometimes unaware of the humanitarian norms applicable in armed conflict and other violence. Influential members of civil society, including the media and religious circles, can help to convey humanitarian messages to the parties involved in the fighting and to vulnerable communities, and thus facilitate aid to conflict/violence-affected people.

The government is party to many IHL instruments, and several IHL-related bills await approval; other political priorities, have, however, slowed progress on this front. Universities teaching IHL foster interest in humanitarian matters among students, some of whom may assume leadership roles or contribute to IHL implementation in the future.

ASEAN, set to be chaired by the Philippines in 2017, remains an important partner for discussion on IHL and humanitarian concerns in the region.

Objective

The authorities and all weapon bearers understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media, religious circles, universities, and other key members of civil society help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and principles and IHL among all parties concerned and in the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the Movement's work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ with Movement partners, broaden awareness of humanitarian issues and the Movement's activities, through public-communication efforts, including radio spots, and by organizing information sessions
- ▶ expand contact with parties to the conflict, civil society members and regional stakeholders, to: raise awareness of IHL and applicable norms; increase acceptance and support for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action; and facilitate access to people in need; more specifically:
 - strengthen networks with religious leaders – particularly those with influence in areas where the ICRC has limited access – through meetings and training sessions highlighting the similarities between IHL and Islamic law
 - stimulate support for IHL in academic circles, and develop their expertise in it, through courses, training and moot court competitions; give advice on IHL curriculum development and donate IHL reference materials to academic institutions
 - encourage the media, through seminars and other events, to cover humanitarian issues accurately
 - strengthen dialogue with stakeholders in the region by organizing and participating in events on issues of common concern
- ▶ to increase understanding of and compliance with IHL and international human rights law, notably those applicable to the use of force and law enforcement operations:
 - establish and maintain dialogue with weapon bearers – including armed groups, where possible – on their responsibilities under IHL and other applicable norms (see *Civilians*); organize workshops and dissemination sessions for them on IHL-related issues, humanitarian principles and the ICRC
 - help the armed forces incorporate IHL in their doctrine, training, operations and sanctions mechanism through

teaching and financial support for the courses they organize

- sponsor military and police officers and instructors to attend seminars and workshops, in the Philippines and elsewhere, on IHL and other relevant norms
- ▶ to advance IHL implementation:
 - continue to promote treaty participation, focusing on the Hague Convention on Cultural Property and key weapons treaties
 - help the authorities enact IHL-related legislation by advising them on finalizing implementing rules and regulations for the emblem law, amendments to IHL-related domestic laws, and bills on landmines, IDPs and decongestion of detention facilities (see *People deprived of their freedom*); facilitate their participation in regional IHL meetings
 - organize training for judges, prosecutors and lawyers to strengthen their grasp of their role in enforcing accountability for domestic IHL violations

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Philippine Red Cross, with nearly a million volunteers, remains the ICRC's primary partner in assisting conflict/violence-affected people and in promoting humanitarian principles. It aims to respond to natural disasters and other emergencies in a timely and effective manner, through its community-based Red Cross Action Teams (RCATs), and with Movement support.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action. It is able to carry out its core activities effectively. The activities of all Movement components are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ through financial, material, technical and training support, strengthen the ability of the National Society – particularly that of its RCATs in priority areas – to:
 - assist people affected by armed conflict, other violence and/or natural disasters (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*)
 - operate in accordance with the Fundamental Principles and the Safer Access Framework
 - promote humanitarian values, IHL and the Movement, including through joint National Society/ICRC public-communication efforts
- ▶ sponsor National Society representatives to attend the Movement's statutory meetings and capacity-building workshops and conferences
- ▶ coordinate activities with Movement partners

SRI LANKA

The ICRC has worked in Sri Lanka since 1989. Operations focus on: visiting detainees and aiding the authorities in improving prison management; helping clarify the fate of missing persons and supporting their families; and providing backing for the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society's family-links services. It also supports the armed forces' training in IHL.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	3,766
Assistance	4,478
Prevention	852
Cooperation with National Societies	385
General	118
TOTAL	9,599
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>586</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	24
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	124

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- The authorities address the needs of families of missing persons, with ICRC encouragement and advice; the families meet some of these needs via a comprehensive support programme implemented through the ICRC's local partners.
- With ICRC technical support, the authorities make efforts to improve detainees' treatment and living conditions, notably through medical screening procedures for detainees, and by upgrading and maintaining prison infrastructure.
- Forensic professionals, with technical input from the ICRC, enhance their technical skills, especially those related to recovery, analysis and identification of human remains.
- Military/police forces take steps to incorporate IHL and other international laws in their training and operations. Through various events, the authorities and civil society members become more aware of the ICRC and its activities.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Cash	Beneficiaries	2,800
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Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,000
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CONTEXT

People living in areas affected by the armed conflict, which ended in 2009, continue to feel its effects. Many of them remain without news of relatives who went missing during the conflict and face emotional distress; they struggle to restore their livelihoods and go through legal and administrative processes.

The authorities have developed a sequential plan for setting up mechanisms to address the needs of conflict-affected people, in line with the October 2015 resolution adopted by the UN Human Rights Council. They have established a legal framework to create “certificates of absence,” which attest to the absence of missing persons in order to facilitate the families’ requests for State assistance. The authorities have also taken steps to establish the Office of Missing Persons, tasked with clarifying the fate of missing persons and addressing the needs of their families; a Truth and Reconciliation Commission; a special court; and an office for reparations.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC’s delegation in Sri Lanka will focus on expanding its working relationship with the national authorities, in order to help address the needs of people still affected by the past conflict, particularly the families of missing persons, and of people deprived of their freedom. It will – among the authorities, armed forces, police and key members of civil society – raise awareness of and seek support for humanitarian principles and the ICRC’s neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action in post-conflict Sri Lanka.

The ICRC will contribute to the authorities’ efforts to address the needs of the families of missing persons. It will provide technical guidance and training in support of the Office of Missing Persons, and advocate for the issuance of certificates of absence by the authorities. Through a comprehensive support programme implemented through ICRC-trained local partners, it will provide some families with psychosocial support, assistance with legal or administrative procedures and, whenever required, with livelihood support. The ICRC will back the efforts of the authorities and forensic professionals to strengthen local capacities in managing and identifying human remains: for example, it will help them draft and implement standardized guidelines and procedures, and equip the laboratory at a local university to support the teaching of a course in forensic anthropology.

With the authorities and organizations concerned, the ICRC will help particularly vulnerable families of missing persons to restore or improve their livelihoods. To this end, it will provide selected families of the missing with cash grants and training for income-generating and food-producing activities. It will also work to improve their access to sustainable sources of clean water, by providing expert backing to support their requests to local authorities for access to water facilities.

Delegates will continue to visit, in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, people held in temporary or permanent places of detention to monitor their treatment and living conditions, paying close attention to people detained in relation to the past conflict and to particularly vulnerable inmates, such as migrants, minors and the

mentally ill. Afterwards, findings and, where necessary, recommendations will be communicated confidentially to the authorities. To support the authorities in tackling the causes and consequences of overcrowding in prisons, the ICRC will lend its expertise to an interministerial taskforce set up for that purpose; it will also repair and upgrade prison facilities, provide technical input to the authorities regarding planning, designing and constructing new prisons, and, as part of a pilot project, train prison staff in the maintenance of prison facilities. To help improve detainees’ access to good-quality health care, the ICRC will maintain dialogue with the authorities and work with them to develop, in two pilot prisons, a health information system and procedures for screening detainees upon arrival.

The ICRC will continue to help the authorities, the military and the police enhance their understanding of IHL and other applicable international law, and of the ICRC’s role in a post-conflict setting, through regular dialogue and at events. It will foster broader awareness – among the authorities, members of civil society and the public – of humanitarian issues, such as the concerns of the families of the missing, and encourage discussion of these subjects. The ICRC will also provide technical advice, and organize or support training courses and other events, to help: the authorities, including the judiciary, and the national IHL committee to advance the incorporation of IHL in domestic law; and the armed/police forces to incorporate IHL and other relevant norms, and/or international policing standards, in their training and operations, including those relating to peacekeeping missions.

The ICRC will provide the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society with various forms of support for strengthening its legal base and its organizational capacities in applying the Safer Access Framework, providing first aid, and making family-links services available to dispersed families, including those separated by migration or detention.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Numerous families remain without news of relatives missing since the conflict. The government has taken some steps to address their needs (see *Context*).

Sri Lanka has skilled forensics professionals and a medico-legal system; however, national capacities for identifying human remains are still inadequate. The health ministry has approved national guidelines for managing human remains after emergencies.

Many migrants, particularly those who have left Sri Lanka or are transiting through it, have difficulty contacting their families.

The families of missing persons face psychosocial distress and legal and administrative difficulties; some struggle to carry out livelihood activities and meet their financial needs.

Objective

The families of missing persons receive appropriate support and restore their livelihoods.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- through dialogue with the authorities:
 - discuss the needs of families of missing persons and the importance of clarifying the fate of the missing
 - encourage them to take measures to prevent the occurrence of abuses during police operations; support their efforts – through technical input – to help prevent disappearances, including by helping them draft legislation to criminalize forced disappearances

Restoring family links

- help address the needs of the families of missing persons, or raise awareness of these families' concerns, by:
 - as part of a comprehensive support programme, implemented through partner organizations and in agreement with local authorities, providing some families with psychosocial care, assistance in going through legal and administrative procedures and, for particularly vulnerable families whose needs are not covered by local providers, livelihood support (see below); share best practices and lessons learnt from the programme with the authorities
 - backing government efforts to provide families with information about the fate of missing relatives while also ensuring the confidentiality of the families' personal information; in particular, support the Office of Missing Persons with technical advice and training, including in consolidating the list of missing persons, and advocating for the issuance of certificates of absence
 - conducting dissemination sessions and other events for the authorities, civil society representatives and the general public
- to help the National Society strengthen its ability to restore family links, provide it with technical, material and financial support for:
 - providing tracing and RCM services to members of dispersed families, particularly migrants and including people in detention
 - helping prevent the disruption of family links among Sri Lankans planning to work abroad, by contributing to pre-departure orientation sessions organized by the government
 - coordinating with Movement partners, by making it possible for National Society representatives to attend international conferences and other events

ASSISTANCE

Forensics

- assist the authorities and medico-legal professionals in strengthening national capacities in forensics; in particular:
 - support a local university in running a course in forensic anthropology and help equip its teaching laboratory
 - provide technical support for drafting and implementing standardized guidelines and procedures, primarily for handling human remains after emergencies, and for managing mortuaries
 - organize workshops for them and sponsor their attendance at courses abroad

Economic security

- directly or through trained local partners, help up to 700 particularly vulnerable families of missing persons (2,800 people) improve their food production and income through livelihood activities, such as small businesses, by providing them with cash grants and training

Water and habitat

- in coordination with local authorities, complete infrastructure projects from the previous year to improve access to clean water for up to 1,000 people in conflict-affected communities; provide missing persons' families with expert backing to support their requests to the authorities for access to water facilities

Health

- help up to 1,400 families of missing people improve their psychosocial well-being through support from ICRC-backed local service providers, or by informing the families of other psychosocial support services available to them in their community

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The rehabilitation process for people arrested in relation to the past conflict is gradually ending, and most of them have been released. All but two Protective Accommodation and Rehabilitation Centres have been closed down and converted into facilities for people imprisoned for drug-related offences. Some people are held for alleged offences in relation to the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

Certain practices in the judicial system – limited use of alternatives to incarceration, for instance – contribute to overcrowding in prisons, which adversely affects detainees' health, sanitation and general living conditions.

To address the problem of overcrowding in prisons, the authorities are in the process of building several new facilities; they have also set up a taskforce to look into its causes and find ways to address its consequences.

Some detainees do not have the means to keep in touch with their families or to travel home after their release.

Objective

Detainees are afforded living conditions and treatment in line with internationally recognized standards. They benefit from essential judicial guarantees and procedural safeguards, and are able to keep in touch with their families.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- make regular visits, in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, to detainees, including people held in places of temporary detention; check their treatment and living conditions, paying close attention to those held in relation to the past conflict and other particularly vulnerable inmates, such as migrants – including asylum seekers – minors and the mentally ill; after such visits, share the findings and, where necessary, recommendations confidentially with the authorities
- continue dialogue with the authorities on ensuring that detainees' treatment and living conditions – including in relation to procedural safeguards, judicial guarantees and access to essential services (see below) – comply with

relevant domestic/international law and internationally recognized standards

- ▶ help the authorities build their capacity to improve detainees' treatment and living conditions – for example, in terms of access to water and sanitation facilities, health care and open air – by:
 - supporting them in drafting an action plan to address identified infrastructural hazards
 - discussing with them the need to allocate more funds for the improvement of prison infrastructure maintenance systems
 - providing technical expertise for designing and constructing new prisons; sponsoring representatives' attendance at local/international events on the subject
- ▶ support an interministerial taskforce in addressing the causes and consequences of prison overcrowding, by:
 - commissioning, at their request, studies on the factors contributing to the problem
 - encouraging coordination among the taskforce's members, such as through meetings, and offering recommendations
 - discussing with stakeholders the need to refine the categorization of detainees and separate them adequately, and adapting services and activities to detainees' specific needs
- ▶ help detainees, including migrants, maintain family links through National Society and ICRC services; for up to 150 detainees, cover transportation costs for family visits or for detainees to return home after release

ASSISTANCE

Health

- ▶ back authorities' efforts to increase access to health care for detainees, including mental-health care; in particular:
 - through meetings and workshops, facilitate coordination between the health and prison reforms ministries to aid them in developing, in two pilot prisons, a health information system and procedures for screening detainees upon arrival
 - engage prison health staff at five prisons in dialogue on detainees' access to health-care services; offer them technical guidance for providing these services in line with medical ethics
- ▶ help judicial medical officers, prison doctors and others concerned develop their cooperation and their capacities in the medical examination of injuries and deaths of detainees, for example, by organizing workshops for them

Water and habitat

- ▶ to support detention authorities in bringing prison facilities in line with internationally recognized standards, and to mitigate the effects of overcrowding:
 - rehabilitate prison infrastructure – including water supply, sanitation and health-care facilities, and living quarters – to benefit around 6,500 detainees
 - provide technical support to prison staff as part of a pilot project aimed at enhancing their capacities to maintain prison facilities independently
- ▶ where necessary, provide detainees with hygiene items, clothes and recreational materials; with the National Society, be prepared to provide detained migrants with similar assistance

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The military and police contribute troops to peacekeeping missions abroad. The police are in the process of revising their standard operating procedures.

Members of civil society, including the media and academic institutions, help bring humanitarian issues to the attention of the public, including beneficiary communities, and pass on key messages to decision-makers, contributing to the dialogue on these issues and the development of measures to address them.

Objective

The authorities, armed forces and the police understand and respect IHL, international human rights law and other relevant norms, and international policing standards, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media, universities and other key sections of civil society help foster awareness of residual humanitarian issues in post-conflict Sri Lanka and of IHL and international human rights law among the authorities and the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

With the National Society:

- ▶ promote awareness of humanitarian principles among the authorities, the military, the police, journalists and other pertinent members of civil society, and strengthen support for the ICRC's role as a key source of reference on IHL and for its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian activities for people affected by past conflict; in particular:
 - maintain regular contact with them – for instance, through meetings and by distributing informational materials – and draw attention to the needs of detainees, the families of missing persons and other vulnerable people, and to the ICRC's response (see above)
 - facilitate their participation in workshops, round-tables and other events in Sri Lanka and abroad, to foster an environment conducive to discussions on IHL-related issues; with the authorities, organize an international workshop on national mechanisms to clarify the fate of missing persons
 - help universities stimulate interest among students and lecturers in studying and teaching IHL, by sponsoring their participation in regional forums and workshops overseas, hosting IHL competitions and other means
 - broaden awareness among families of the missing of the assistance available to them, through dissemination activities and the distribution of communications materials
- ▶ strengthen knowledge of and respect for IHL and other relevant humanitarian norms and internationally recognized standards, and facilitate their incorporation in domestic legal and policy frameworks; by providing technical advice and reference materials, and organizing workshops and seminars, support the efforts of:
 - the national IHL committee, to facilitate Sri Lanka's accession to or ratification of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War to the Convention on Certain Conventional

Weapons, the Arms Trade Treaty and other IHL-related treaties

- representatives of the justice and foreign affairs ministries, the judiciary and other relevant government departments, to incorporate in domestic law the provisions of the Biological Weapons Convention and other IHL-related treaties to which Sri Lanka is already party
- the police, to learn more about the legal frameworks applicable to searches and the use of force during arrests and detention, incorporate these in their training curriculum, and revise their standard operating procedures in line with international policing standards
- the armed forces, to incorporate IHL and other applicable international laws in their training and operations
- military and police forces, to refine their understanding of IHL and incorporate it in the training of personnel assigned to peacekeeping missions abroad

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society is developing its technical and institutional capacities, in line with a strategic plan for

2015–2017. Government approval of a Red Cross Act drafted in 2013 remains pending.

Objective

The Sri Lankan Red Cross has a strong legal basis for independent action. It is able to carry out its core activities: emergency response, restoring family links and promoting humanitarian values. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

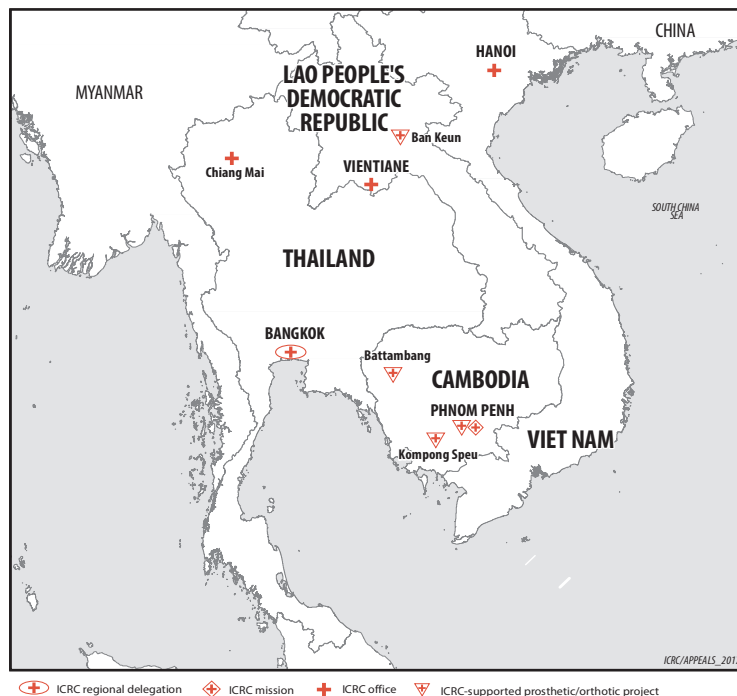
COOPERATION

- provide financial, technical and material support, and training, for the National Society to strengthen its legal base and boost its capacities to:
 - provide family-links services, first aid and other emergency response assistance
 - incorporate the Safer Access Framework in its training and operations, particularly by developing contingency plans for disaster response
 - promote humanitarian values and Movement activities
- develop mechanisms to facilitate coordination with Movement actors

BANGKOK (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand, Viet Nam

The ICRC's presence in Thailand was established in 1975 and supports its operations in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam. Regionwide, the ICRC promotes ratification and implementation of IHL treaties and integration of IHL into military training. It raises awareness of humanitarian issues and supports National Societies in developing their capacities in IHL promotion, family-links services and emergency response. It seeks to protect and assist violence-affected populations in Thailand and visits detainees there and in Cambodia, supporting the authorities in improving prison management. It helps meet the need for assistive/mobility devices in Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	3,934
Assistance	5,039
Prevention	3,298
Cooperation with National Societies	1,181
General	494
TOTAL	13,945
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>851</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	51
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	167

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ The Thai authorities allow the ICRC to visit all detainees within its purview. Inmates in certain overcrowded Cambodian and Thai prisons benefit from improved health-care services and upgraded facilities.
- ▶ Disabled people receive free rehabilitative care at ICRC-supported centres in Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Livelihood activities and sports ease the process of socio-economic reintegration for some of them.
- ▶ Heads of vulnerable and violence-affected households in southern Thailand are able to earn an income, with the help of cash grants for starting/resuming small businesses provided by the ICRC.
- ▶ With ICRC support, the region's National Societies become more effective in promoting the Movement's work and assisting vulnerable people, notably through family-links services and mine-risk education sessions.
- ▶ Regional/multilateral organizations, the ICRC and other Movement components foster dialogue on and raise awareness of issues of common concern, such as disaster management, by organizing/participating in various events.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Cash	Beneficiaries	480
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	4
Patients receiving services	Patients	11,250

CONTEXT

Thailand's King Bhumibol Adulyadej passed away on 13 October 2016, after ruling for seven decades; the country is holding a one-year mourning period for the monarch.

Throughout the region, the countries covered remain relatively stable, but socio-political tensions persist. Natural disasters, irregular migration, and weapon contamination from past armed conflict – particularly in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (hereafter Lao PDR) and Viet Nam – continue to be among the region's major concerns. Cambodia and Thailand also have to cope with issues related to overcrowding in detention facilities.

In southern Thailand, violent incidents reportedly continue to cause civilian casualties, and daily life is still affected by emergency laws; peace talks between the government and armed groups are progressing slowly. Clashes in Myanmar force people to cross the border into Thailand, in search of refuge.

Local and national elections will be held in Cambodia, in 2017 and 2018, respectively. The Thai government has enacted a new constitution that could pave the way for national elections in 2017.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the Bangkok regional delegation will continue to focus on detention-related activities, and on assisting people to cope with the effects of past and present conflict, other situations of violence and natural/man-made disasters. Fostering understanding and acceptance of humanitarian principles, IHL and the Movement among stakeholders will also remain a priority for the delegation.

In Cambodia and Thailand, the ICRC will visit detainees in accordance with its standard procedures, paying special attention to security detainees and migrants. After these visits, it will share its findings confidentially with the authorities. The ICRC will provide various forms of support to detention officials/staff, and work with them, to strengthen their ability to independently address the causes and consequences of chronic overcrowding throughout the prison system. For instance, the ICRC will seek to help finalize the sentences of detainees in one Cambodian prison. Living conditions for inmates at selected facilities in both countries will be improved: upgraded health-care services and penitentiary infrastructure will contribute to detainees' well-being and help protect them against the spread of disease. The ICRC will continue to seek to gain access to all detainees within its purview in Thailand, and to foster understanding of its working methods among all penitentiary authorities in the region.

Households affected by the violence in southern Thailand will be given cash grants to resume/start small businesses, thus helping them earn an income. The ICRC will continue to cover treatment costs for people wounded during clashes in Myanmar and seeking care in Thai hospitals.

To mitigate the consequences of weapon contamination for vulnerable communities, the ICRC will offer technical guidance for National Societies conducting mine-risk education sessions and, in the Lao PDR, for the emergency response services of the national mine-clearance operator.

Disabled people in parts of Cambodia and the Lao PDR will be able to obtain free, good-quality care at three rehabilitation centres, owing to ICRC financial support; outreach projects will provide similar care for people in remote areas of Cambodia. Sports, and educational and/or livelihood activities, will help facilitate the social and economic reintegration of disabled people. The ICRC will provide multiple forms of support to the centres mentioned above and to other related institutions, so that they can improve their services and contribute to the sustainability of the sector.

The ICRC will work with the region's National Societies to reconnect members of families dispersed by conflict or other violence, detention, migration or natural/man-made disasters. In Thailand and Viet Nam, the ICRC will create partnerships with forensic institutions to strengthen their ability to identify and manage human remains, especially during emergencies.

The ICRC will promote respect for IHL and international policing/law enforcement standards, and broaden support for them, among the authorities, weapon bearers and members of civil society in the region; to that end, it will offer technical guidance and organize various events. Military/police forces will be assisted to incorporate these principles/standards in their training and operations; the authorities will be given similar help for incorporating provisions of IHL-related treaties in domestic legislation. The ICRC will work with other Movement components to raise public awareness of humanitarian principles and the Movement's activities, and to cultivate relationships – based on matters of common interest – with multilateral/regional organizations and with the departments of foreign ministries that handle relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Various types of support will be given to the National Societies in the region, for bolstering their capacities in emergency response and communication. The ICRC will continue to coordinate its activities with those of Movement partners and other humanitarian actors in order to maximize impact and avoid duplication of effort.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Civilians continue to get caught in the crossfire during violence in southern Thailand. The death or detention of a breadwinner makes it difficult for the households affected to resume/begin livelihood activities.

In Cambodia, people are likely to be injured or arrested during demonstrations.

In the countries covered, people living in areas contaminated by mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW) face constant risks. Social inclusion is an issue for disabled people in Cambodia, including victims of mines/ERW.

Throughout the region, members of families dispersed by violence, detention, migration or disasters need help to reconnect/reunite; some people are still waiting for news of relatives who went missing during past conflict. Forensic

services are available, but they lack coordination and the means to properly manage human remains.

Objective

People affected by violence and weapon contamination are protected and able to meet their basic needs. Members of families dispersed by conflict or other violence, detention, migration or natural/man-made disasters restore/maintain contact and receive information about missing relatives.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ in southern Thailand:
 - engage weapon bearers – or people in contact with them – in dialogue, on the basis of documented allegations of violations, so that they can be urged to comply with applicable norms in the conduct of their operations and thus ensure that civilians are protected
 - help vulnerable people find ways to mitigate their risk to violence, via information and training sessions
- ▶ continue to develop ties with Cambodian security officials and, in the event of tensions/violence, discuss with them issues that may arise during law enforcement operations

Restoring family links

- ▶ help the region's National Societies to improve their delivery/promotion of family-links services, in particular, by enabling officials to participate in regional seminars on restoring family links; work with the authorities and National Society concerned to secure the inclusion of these services in the national disaster response

With the pertinent National Society:

- ▶ help members of families dispersed by past armed conflict, other violence, detention, migration or natural/man-made disasters to restore/maintain contact and, where appropriate, reunite; follow up tracing cases to enable people to receive news of missing relatives

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ offer technical/material assistance to forensic institutions in Thailand and Viet Nam to help them strengthen their ability to identify and manage human remains, especially during emergencies; in particular, organize local workshops/coordination meetings on developing national guidelines, and sponsor the participation of Vietnamese forensic professionals in international seminars
- ▶ in southern Thailand, provide cash grants for some 100 heads of the most vulnerable households, to help them resume/start small businesses and thus earn an income (benefiting 400 people); where necessary, for up to 30 vulnerable families, cover expenses associated with the funerals of relatives; refer other victims of violence to pertinent services
- ▶ ease the social and economic reintegration of disabled people in Cambodia by:
 - arranging income-generating activities for some 50 of them
 - covering school fees for roughly 30 children; referring around 40 people to vocational training and/or other educational/employment services
- ▶ to help mitigate the consequences of weapon contamination for communities, provide:

- National Society teams conducting mine-risk education sessions with technical support
- whenever possible, in coordination with Lao and regional providers of emergency medical services, supplies/equipment and training for medics from the Lao national mine-clearance operator, thereby helping them bolster their capacities and update their first-aid doctrine and training programme

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Many people are held on drug-related charges in Cambodia and Thailand. The detainee population in Thailand also includes people arrested in connection with the violence in the south and migrants charged with entering the country illegally.

The systematic use of pre-trial detention and the absence of alternatives to incarceration, particularly in Cambodia, contribute to the chronic overcrowding in prisons. This has an adverse effect on detainees' general living conditions and impedes the enforcement of discipline and provision of basic services. The officials concerned are endeavouring to address this issue.

Foreign detainees and people held far from their homes find it difficult to maintain contact with relatives.

People are given minimal assistance to reintegrate into society after their release from detention.

Objective

Detainees are treated humanely, their living conditions comply with internationally recognized standards and they have access to adequate health care.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ in Cambodia and Thailand, visit detainees in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, paying special attention to security detainees and migrants; in Thailand, seek to gain access to all people within the ICRC's purview
- ▶ after these visits, share findings confidentially with the authorities concerned, particularly with regard to the treatment of people during arrest and the initial stages of detention
- ▶ help the authorities tackle detention-related issues, and urge them to replicate improvements throughout the prison system, by assisting them in upgrading basic services for inmates at selected prisons (see below); in addition:
 - sponsor penitentiary officials' participation in local or regional seminars on prison management and related subjects
 - support the Thai authorities in developing training in forensic documentation; help Cambodian officials to prepare guidelines for courts on alternatives to detention for vulnerable persons and to finalize detainees' sentences in one prison
 - develop partnerships with regional organizations to promote understanding of internationally recognized standards for detention
- ▶ with the pertinent National Society, help detainees, including foreigners, stay in touch with relatives through

tracing services and RCMs; enable security detainees in Thailand and vulnerable detainees in Cambodia to receive family visits

- ▶ with a local organization, run a vocational training programme for up to 40 minors at one Cambodian facility, to enable them to reintegrate into their communities after their release
- ▶ engage Lao and Vietnamese penitentiary authorities in dialogue on matters of common interest – during regional events, for instance – with a view to identifying pertinent forms of support and fostering understanding of the ICRC's working methods

ASSISTANCE

Cambodia and Thailand

- ▶ continue to reinforce the authorities' capacities to assume more responsibility for improving penitentiary services; to that end:
 - conduct training and offer expertise in applying good practices – such as the use of information management systems – in constructing/upgrading/maintaining prison infrastructure; take part in the coordinating group of the Asian Conference of Correctional Facilities, Architects and Planners
 - organize meetings to urge health and penitentiary authorities to coordinate their delivery/monitoring of prison health-care services; in Thailand, help to set up prison health committees and hold seminars for nurses on the provision of health care in places of detention
- ▶ with the authorities, contribute to the well-being and help improve the living conditions of detainees in selected prisons, by:
 - providing clinics with equipment and emergency medical supplies, and staff with financial incentives; supporting the screening of detainees for HIV, TB and other diseases
 - implementing, in two Cambodian facilities housing around 1,800 people, a project for improving health-care services, in particular, treatment for scabies
 - following up ailing inmates regularly visited by the ICRC and referring them to health services, such as psychiatric care, within or outside prison
 - promoting hygiene practices through information sessions and the distribution of hygiene items, for detainees as well as staff; further reducing the risk of disease in selected Cambodian prisons, via fumigation campaigns
 - constructing/upgrading water systems and other infrastructure to benefit approximately 5,000 inmates in Cambodia and 15,000 in Thailand, including people at immigration detention centres

WOUNDED AND SICK

In Myanmar, it is difficult for people wounded during violence or by mines/ERW to obtain proper treatment, so they cross the border into Thailand.

For many disabled people in Cambodia and the Lao PDR, physical rehabilitation services are inaccessible because they cannot afford or they live far from these services. Centres providing these services usually do not have enough financial and human resources, which affects the quality and sustainability of their work.

Objective

People wounded in violence along the Thailand-Myanmar border receive adequate treatment in Thailand. Amputees in Cambodia and the Lao PDR have access to good-quality rehabilitation services.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ cover the costs of treatment in Thai hospitals, and of assistive devices, for up to 30 weapon-wounded patients from Myanmar; when they are discharged, refer them to an ICRC-supported rehabilitation centre in Myanmar

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ to help ensure that disabled people in Cambodia and the Lao PDR obtain good-quality services:
 - cover food, accommodation and travel costs for up to 11,250 patients of three ICRC-supported rehabilitation centres; provide material/financial assistance for the production of mobility and assistive devices at two ICRC-supported centres in Cambodia
 - support outreach activities in Cambodia, including repairs to devices, for some 8,000 patients covered by the two centres, and for others in the Siem Reap province
 - offer technical expertise/training for managers and junior technical staff at the supported centres; sponsor the participation of physiotherapists and prosthetic/orthotic technicians in advanced courses/study tours abroad
- ▶ contribute to the sustainability of the Cambodian and Lao physical rehabilitation sectors, by providing various forms of support to the institutions concerned, such as the national orthopaedic component factory in Cambodia; in particular, provide equipment and expertise for a school of physiotherapy and financial support for an organization to encourage students to take up the profession of providing physical rehabilitation
- ▶ in Cambodia, help facilitate social and economic reintegration for disabled people, and broaden awareness of their needs, by:
 - enabling some 40 female patients to train/compete as part of ICRC-supported wheelchair basketball teams
 - providing educational and livelihood assistance (see *Civilians*)

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Regionwide, the implementation of IHL-related legal instruments remains minimal. Multilateral/regional bodies, notably ASEAN, and academic circles can help shape the discussion of humanitarian issues among member States and the development of national policies.

Armed/security forces maintain peace and order, including during protests related to economic and political issues. In southern Thailand, community/religious leaders influence the conduct of armed groups. Myanmar armed groups, in areas along the border with Thailand, continue to take steps to incorporate principles of IHL in their codes of conduct. Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam send contingents to peacekeeping missions abroad.

Objective

The authorities, including regional bodies, and armed/police forces and all other weapon bearers understand and respect IHL, other relevant norms/standards protecting people in situations of violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media, religious/community leaders and others with influence help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and rules among all parties concerned and in the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support its work.

Plan of action and indicators**PREVENTION**

- ▶ with the pertinent National Societies, broaden awareness of humanitarian principles and IHL, and gain support for them, among actors capable of facilitating the ICRC's work; to that end, produce communication materials for them, and:
 - hold bilateral talks with and dissemination sessions/events for the authorities, representatives of political parties, officials from international organizations and influential members of civil society, particularly religious circles in southern Thailand
 - with other Movement components, participate in/organize discussions and events by/for multilateral organizations, the ASEAN departments of foreign ministries and the ASEAN Association of Chiefs of Police on topics such as disaster management and civil-military cooperation
 - help journalists report accurately on humanitarian activities, for instance, by sponsoring their participation in a regional media conference; maintain a presence on social media
- ▶ foster understanding of IHL, other relevant norms and international policing/law enforcement standards, especially for the use of force, and advance the incorporation of these norms/standards in weapon bearers' training and operations, by:
 - holding discussions with and conducting workshops/briefings for Cambodian, Lao, Thai and Vietnamese military and police officers, and for Thai troops assigned to southern Thailand; enabling senior military/security officers from these countries to attend national/international events
 - providing technical advice for instructors of Cambodian and Thai military/police cadets; organizing lectures for these cadets and sponsoring their participation in IHL competitions
 - conducting workshops for armed groups along the Thailand-Myanmar border to reinforce their incorporation of IHL principles in their training and codes of conduct
 - participating in the planning sessions for multinational military exercises

- briefing Cambodian and Thai units participating in UN peacekeeping missions; guiding Thai and Vietnamese peacekeeping officers in conducting similar briefings for their troops or peers
- initiating dialogue with Lao military officials through a seminar on humanitarian norms
- ▶ support governments in acceding to major IHL and weapons-related treaties, and in incorporating their provisions in domestic legislation; to that end, offer them technical advice and:
 - enable officials to participate in national/international IHL-related events
 - support the Cambodian authorities in developing activities for an ASEAN regional mine-action centre
- ▶ stimulate interest in IHL among future leaders and promote its inclusion in university curricula by:
 - sponsoring attendance for academics at workshops/seminars abroad; donating reference materials in local languages to academic institutions
 - enabling students to attend national and international events/competitions; offering internships to university students

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region's National Societies are the ICRC's partners in addressing humanitarian needs. They are working in environments where respect for the Fundamental Principles and for the emblems protected under IHL is particularly crucial.

Objective

The region's National Societies have a strong legal basis for independent action. They are able to carry out their core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators**COOPERATION**

- ▶ provide technical/material/financial support for the National Societies to:
 - assist, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles and the Safer Access Framework, vulnerable people during emergencies or situations of violence, members of dispersed families and people affected by mines/ERW
 - foster public support for humanitarian principles and the Movement's activities, and respect for the emblems protected under IHL
 - strengthen their statutes and/or legal bases
- ▶ coordinate activities with other Movement components in the region through regular meetings and regional events

BEIJING (REGIONAL)

COVERING: China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Mongolia

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 supports the region's National Societies in developing their IHL promotion and tracing activities. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in partnership with the National Society, it supports hospital care and contributes to meeting the need for assistive/mobility devices.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	210
Assistance	9,161
Prevention	5,187
Cooperation with National Societies	1,497
General	99
TOTAL	16,154
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	986

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	25
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	70

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

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- The region's authorities and armed/police forces recognize the need to include humanitarian considerations in their decision-making; through dialogue with the ICRC, they accept the support the organization can provide in this regard.
- Members of civil society throughout the region learn more about the most pressing humanitarian issues worldwide and become more accepting of humanitarian responses – particularly that of the Movement – to them.
- Authorities improve their understanding of IHL by attending various events in the region and beyond, for instance conferences on weapons-related issues in the Republic of Korea and a regional meeting on IHL in Mongolia.
- The region's National Societies improve their abilities to carry out their work – especially family-links services, IHL promotion, and selected assistance activities – with various forms of support from the ICRC.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Cash	Beneficiaries	1,600
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Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	13,000
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Hospitals

Hospitals supported	Structures	1
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Water and habitat

Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	2,511
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Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	3
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CONTEXT

China continues to figure prominently in international affairs – for example, through the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific, and its permanent seat in the UN Security Council. The Chinese economy has shown some volatility in recent months.

Territorial and maritime disputes fuel tensions between China and some of its neighbours.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (hereafter DPRK) claims to have expanded its nuclear capacity and to have carried out several missile tests, worsening strained relations with the Republic of Korea (hereafter ROK) and the wider international community.

Mongolia maintains ties with China, the DPRK, the ROK and other countries in Asia and beyond.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the Beijing regional delegation will continue striving to promote humanitarian principles and to rally support – from government and military officials, influential members of civil society, and the wider public – for the Movement's humanitarian activities throughout the world. In view of China's growing influence, the ICRC will expend particular effort to seek out increased synergy and cooperation in areas of mutual concern to the country and to the organization.

The ICRC will continue its dialogue with the range of influential actors in the region on the importance of including humanitarian considerations in every phase of their decision-making processes, including contingency-planning mechanisms, and the support the ICRC can provide in this regard. The ICRC will also discuss the importance of respect for IHL and other applicable norms and of advancing the development and implementation of IHL; the focus will remain on new means and methods of warfare, international law applicable to armed conflict at sea and other weapons-related issues. To reach as many influential figures as possible, the organization will combine targeted bilateral discussions, general briefings, and regional or national workshops for the authorities, military and police officials and other stakeholders. It will also offer the authorities and the armed and police forces specific advice and support in IHL-related matters, including training opportunities – it will continue to touch base, whenever possible, with the leadership of the military and police forces across the region, with a view to exploring the possibility of more structured cooperation in IHL training for the forces.

In China, the ICRC will endeavour to expand the scope of its dialogue with the authorities on detention-related issues. It will also continue to offer the authorities its support in health-related matters in detention.

In partnership with the National Societies concerned, the ICRC will cultivate relationships with key sections of civil society, including universities, think-tanks, the media, and the private sector, with a view to reaching future decision-makers and shaping the discourse surrounding humanitarian issues and action. It will host, or co-organize with these actors, activities such as: photo exhibits, field trips for journalists, moot-court competitions for students, and workshops on

humanitarian issues, such as the violence affecting the provision of health-care services. It will also reinforce its broadcast, print and online media presence, particularly in local languages.

Some vulnerable people in China and the DPRK will benefit from the ICRC's assistance activities. In China, the Yunnan branch of the Red Cross Society of China will continue to manage a physical rehabilitation centre in Kunming province, enabling those within reach of the centre to receive the necessary treatment and devices. With ICRC support, the National Society will provide a number of vulnerable households, including those with disabled members, with cash grants and skills training, to help them improve their livelihoods. It will also help a local hospital strengthen its physical rehabilitation services. In the DPRK, one hospital will receive ICRC assistance towards strengthening the quality of emergency and surgical care; two other hospitals will receive such assistance on an ad hoc basis. Two physical rehabilitation centres will also receive support for reinforcing their services. Staff at all these facilities will receive help in honing their skills; several medical workers in the DPRK will receive support for training and advanced studies abroad. The ICRC will work with the authorities in one peri-urban area in the DPRK to refurbish water and sanitation infrastructure there.

The ICRC will continue to offer the governments and National Societies of the DPRK and the ROK support for facilitating contact – on humanitarian grounds – between families separated by the 1950–1953 Korean War.

While working to increase the scope of its operational partnerships in the above-mentioned areas with the Red Cross Society of China, the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Mongolian Red Cross Society and the Republic of Korea National Red Cross, the ICRC will provide these National Societies with support for improving their own operational capacities, particularly in the fields of restoring family links, promoting IHL and humanitarian principles, and carrying out certain assistance activities.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Some 70,000 people, many of them elderly, are registered with the ROK Red Cross as wishing to get in touch with relatives in the DPRK, from whom they were separated as a result of the 1950–1953 Korean War. The tensions between the two countries present significant roadblocks to these people regaining contact with each other beyond erratic and temporary reunification meetings.

In the DPRK, vulnerable people face markedly poor living conditions; water-supply and sanitation facilities are often in need of repair or maintenance.

In China, the disabled are among the country's most vulnerable people; in some cases, their difficulties are exacerbated by poverty and natural disasters. The Red Cross Society of China's Integrated Community Resilience Programme aims to assist destitute persons.

Objective

Vulnerable people receive the necessary assistance and care. Members of families separated as a result of past armed conflict or other violence, natural disasters or migration are able to restore or maintain contact.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION****Restoring family links**

- ▶ offer the governments and National Societies of the DPRK and the ROK support for facilitating contact – on humanitarian grounds – between separated family members; indicate the ICRC's willingness to provide particular support for activities that benefit the oldest people seeking contact with their relatives

Economic security

- ▶ within the framework of the Chinese Red Cross's community resilience programme, help up to 400 households (1,600 people) with disabled members (see *Wounded and sick*) or with other specific hardships, to increase their income through skills training, cash grants and cash-for-work opportunities facilitated by the Yunnan branch of the National Society
- ▶ work with the DPRK National Society to identify particularly vulnerable groups, such as orphans, and to establish the potential for the two organizations to respond to their concerns

DPRK**Water and habitat**

- ▶ cultivate ties with authorities in the peri-urban area of Kaesong and work with them to address concerns related to water and sanitation
- ▶ help foster sustainable access to adequate sanitation for 13,000 people in a section of Kaesong, by contributing to the refurbishment of wells and pumping stations and the construction of water pipes and reservoirs

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

China's prison population is estimated to be about 2.5 million; most detention facilities are run by the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of State Security. Detention authorities are in the process of reforming the prison sector, for instance, by taking steps to raise standards for prison construction and to curb the spread of diseases, particularly HIV and TB.

Objective

Detainees' treatment and living conditions meet internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION****China**

- ▶ focus dialogue and cooperation with the authorities on issues related to health in detention; in particular, facilitate discussions/workshops, on how to improve the availability of health services for detainees, among national health authorities, officials from the justice and public securities ministries, and national/international health experts

- ▶ take part in a guided tour of two prisons in China, to get a better understanding of the health situation in the country's prisons and, thus, improve the quality of dialogue and cooperation with the authorities concerned
- ▶ encourage officials from the ministries of justice and public security to attend local and international seminars on best practices in prison management and to visit places of detention abroad; contribute the ICRC's input on specific issues of interest to the ministries

WOUNDED AND SICK

Many hospitals in the DPRK could benefit from improvements to their infrastructure, emergency services and treatment protocols. The Rakrang and Songrim physical rehabilitation centres each serve a few hundred patients yearly. The surgical annex of the Rakrang facility performs stump-revision procedures on badly amputated stumps, to allow patients to be fitted with artificial limbs.

In China, some 500 people receive services annually at the Kunming physical rehabilitation centre run by the Yunnan branch of the Chinese Red Cross. Many others, especially in rural areas, have limited access to physical rehabilitation and assistive devices. A national organization, the China Disabled Persons' Federation (CDPF), represents the government on disability-related issues.

Objective

Wounded and sick people have access to suitable emergency care and orthopaedic surgery at referral hospitals. Amputees and other physically disabled people have access to adequate rehabilitation services.

Plan of action and indicators**ASSISTANCE****Medical care and Physical rehabilitation****DPRK**

With the National Society:

- ▶ help the Pyongsong provincial hospital maintain its standards of orthopaedic surgery and associated medical procedures; in particular: consult with administrators/staff on strengthening treatment protocols and monitoring mechanisms; provide the hospital with surgical equipment, drugs and other consumables, including supplies for treating the weapon-wounded during emergencies; and maintain a surgical team for three months to work with hospital staff
- ▶ provide the Hamhung provincial hospital and Kaesong city hospital with similar support, albeit on an ad hoc basis; pursue efforts to extend cooperation with the Hamhung hospital to include general surgical procedures
- ▶ continue to touch base with the National Society and the public health ministry on issues of common concern
- ▶ assist the Rakrang and Songrim physical rehabilitation centres in making physiotherapy and other forms of medical care, and assistive devices, available to the physically disabled; to that end, provide the facilities with equipment, supplies and consumables and its staff with training; donate enough materials to enable the surgical annex of the Rakrang centre to carry out stump-revision procedures for 150 patients

- ▶ encourage medical professionals, such as those specializing in physiotherapy or prosthetics/orthotics, to pursue opportunities for further studies; more specifically:
 - organize courses in weapon-wound management, emergency-room trauma care and other relevant topics
 - sponsor the attendance of surgeons at international courses in war-surgery
 - continue to support advanced studies for prosthetic/orthotic technicians
 - organize a study tour for health professionals to a medical facility abroad, to help them learn about best practices in the international medical community
- ▶ work with local authorities and partner organizations to renovate or construct waste-management and insulation systems and other facilities at the hospitals and physical rehabilitation centres mentioned above

China

- ▶ continue to support the Yunnan branch of the Chinese Red Cross in running the Kunming physical rehabilitation centre and its workshop for manufacturing assistive devices; to that end: donate components/materials for producing devices; make capacity-building opportunities, including on-site training courses in treatment protocols and technical guidelines available to staff; and advise the management board in running the centre
- ▶ support the efforts of a hospital in Sichuan province to strengthen the service-delivery capacities of its physical rehabilitation unit, by helping them develop and implement their own operating procedures
- ▶ engage the CDPF in dialogue on the needs of disabled people and on the physical rehabilitation sector; arrange for CDPF officials to visit an ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centre abroad
- ▶ in cooperation with the Chinese health authorities, raise awareness of the violence that often affects those seeking or providing health care, in China and elsewhere; together with a Chinese training institution for government officials, organize a seminar on managing health emergencies

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The region's armed forces are among the largest in the world. They operate in an environment prone to tensions, including territorial disputes, and contribute troops to several peacekeeping missions. They are yet to fully incorporate IHL in their doctrine, training and operations.

In China, the government is mobilizing armed/paramilitary/police forces to step up security operations in response to unrest in parts of the country. Think-tanks often provide expert advice for high-ranking officials.

Chinese companies have a strong presence throughout the world, operating even in countries affected by conflict or other violence.

Regionwide, there is limited understanding of humanitarian issues and of the Movement. The media play a key role in shaping discussions of humanitarian issues.

The Chinese and the ROK National Societies are at different stages of including IHL-related instruction in the curricula of secondary schools and youth clubs. In Mongolia, this is done by the education ministry and the Mongolian Red Cross Society.

The countries covered have ratified most major IHL treaties, but have made little progress in enacting domestic implementing legislation.

Objective

The region's authorities and armed/police forces understand and respect humanitarian principles and IHL and other internationally recognized standards, and incorporate them in their decision-making. Think-tanks, academia and the media help foster public awareness of humanitarian issues and principles and IHL, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

With the National Society concerned:

- ▶ pursue dialogue with government officials and military officers – through bilateral discussions, briefings and other events – on humanitarian issues throughout the world, and on the ICRC's mandate and its humanitarian activities; focus on building acceptance of the need to integrate humanitarian considerations into all stages of their decision-making processes, particularly contingency-planning mechanisms, and the support the ICRC can provide in this regard; in the ROK, work with the authorities to clarify the ICRC's status in the country
- ▶ help foster understanding, among authorities and weapon bearers in the region, of IHL and of developments in this body of law, notably in relation to its applicability to armed conflict at sea, new means and methods of warfare and weapons-related issues; to that end:
 - provide the authorities with technical expertise and other support for strengthening IHL implementation; emphasize the necessity of having domestic laws to implement IHL
 - stoke relevant discussions among government and military officials and other stakeholders during workshops, such as a regional meeting on IHL in Mongolia and national/regional events in the ROK on weapons-related issues; encourage these actors to attend IHL-centred events in the wider region and beyond
 - organize dissemination sessions and training courses, especially in China, for future military, police or naval officers and instructors, including at their training institutes; conduct sessions on the basic provisions of IHL and on the ICRC at predeployment briefings for Chinese and ROK peacekeepers
 - touch base with the leadership of the State armed/police forces across the region, to discuss the space for more structured cooperation in IHL training/dissemination in the future
- ▶ reach out to civil society figures, for instance to members of the media, think-tanks and universities, with a view to enriching the discourse on and expanding the base of support in the region for humanitarian activities; more specifically:
 - organize public events – for example, photo exhibits – in China and the ROK to broaden awareness of the scale of humanitarian needs worldwide and to secure acceptance for the Movement's efforts; work with the

Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China to identify joint activities to be held in its humanitarian education centre

- strengthen cooperation with journalists from China and the ROK – for instance, through regional workshops for editors or field trips abroad to observe the ICRC’s operational activities – to encourage comprehensive coverage of humanitarian issues and activities; increase the production and distribution of ICRC communication materials, such as opinion pieces or news releases, via broadcast, print and online media channels
- partner the Chinese, Mongolian and ROK National Societies in developing their capacities to promote IHL and humanitarian principles and the Movement’s work; help the Mongolian Red Cross to publish its magazine
- conduct workshops on humanitarian action jointly with Chinese universities; organize IHL training sessions, moot-court competitions and other events throughout the region and sponsor the participation of academics and legal professionals in these events
- forge connections with the corporate/private sector, especially in China, so as to develop dialogue on such matters as conducting business in conflict-affected areas
- work with the Hong Kong branch of the Chinese Red Cross to gain a better understanding of the Hong Kong market and, in view of this, how the two can support each other’s fundraising activities

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

All four National Societies in the region are essential partners for the ICRC (see above). They are working to strengthen their abilities to promote IHL, humanitarian principles and the Fundamental Principles, and to meet the needs of vulnerable people, especially during emergencies.

Objective

The National Societies have strong legal bases for independent action. They are effective in restoring family links, responding to emergencies involving mass casualties and promoting IHL, humanitarian principles and the Movement’s Fundamental Principles. They support the ICRC both nationally and internationally. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- work with the region’s National Societies to increase cooperation with them, particularly in the fields on communication and IHL promotion (see *Actors of influence*); family-links services; and, in the cases of the Chinese and DPRK National Societies, assistance activities; define the terms of the partnership with each National Society and provide them with various forms of support to help them build their respective operational capacities
- in China, offer the authorities and the Chinese Red Cross advice for amending the law governing the National Society
- coordinate activities and plans with the National Societies and their branches, and with other Movement components active in the region

JAKARTA (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

The ICRC established a presence in Indonesia in 1979 and in Timor-Leste following its independence in 2002. It supports the National Societies in boosting their emergency-response capacities. It works with the armed forces to encourage the inclusion of IHL in their training, and with the police to foster compliance with international law enforcement standards. It maintains dialogue with ASEAN and other regional bodies and conducts activities with universities to further IHL instruction. In Timor-Leste, it supports training for the authorities and other relevant actors in the management of human remains following emergencies.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	537
Assistance	400
Prevention	2,596
Cooperation with National Societies	777
General	49
TOTAL	4,360
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	266

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	8
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	47

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Local actors boost their preparedness to deal with large-scale emergencies with ICRC support. The authorities strengthen their expertise in human remains management, and the National Societies boost their response capacities.
- ▶ The authorities, with the help of ICRC forensic training, are able to identify the remains of people who died in relation to the past conflict in Timor-Leste or other emergencies, and inform the families of the fate of their relatives.
- ▶ Victims of sexual violence in Indonesia's Papua province receive medical care and psychosocial support from the Indonesian Red Cross and other local institutions trained and funded by the ICRC.
- ▶ Indonesian police officials and other pertinent authorities build their capacities in enhancing the treatment and living conditions of detainees, with the help of ICRC-facilitated/sponsored training.

CONTEXT

Socio-economic and ethnic/religious tensions in some parts of Indonesia lead to sporadic outbreaks of violence. In January, the capital, Jakarta, was struck by a series of attacks, for which the Islamic State group claimed responsibility.

Migrants, including asylum seekers, continue to arrive in or pass through Indonesia. Options for resettling irregular migrants are few; many of them – mostly from Afghanistan, but also from Iraq, Myanmar and Somalia – are stranded in the country, some in immigration detention centres.

Timor-Leste is scheduled to hold presidential and legislative elections in 2017. Security conditions in the country remain relatively stable, but there are occasional episodes of urban violence.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), based in Jakarta, is taking steps to develop its capacity to coordinate humanitarian responses, particularly to large-scale disasters, in the region.

Maritime border disputes in the South China Sea continue to generate tensions between States in the region.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC will keep up its efforts to enhance understanding and respect for humanitarian principles, IHL and the Movement's work among the authorities and other actors of influence in Indonesia and Timor-Leste and within ASEAN. It will engage in dialogue with State officials, military and police officers, members of faith-based organizations, academics and others concerned, and organize workshops and other events, on issues of humanitarian concern. Discussions with ASEAN will focus on addressing the needs of migrants and people affected by large-scale emergencies, and on humanitarian issues linked to the ASEAN's efforts to curb situations of violence and ensure maritime security.

The ICRC will contribute to the authorities' efforts to ascertain the fate of persons missing in relation to past events in Timor-Leste and to prevent further disappearances among migrants or people affected by disasters and other emergencies. In particular, it will provide training and technical advice for managing human remains to a broad range of parties concerned: local actors, such as health-care and police personnel in Indonesia and Timor-Leste, and the Veterans' Commission in Timor-Leste; and representatives of relevant regional bodies, such as the Asia-Pacific Medico-Legal Association (APMLA), the ASEAN Association of Chiefs of Police (ASEANAPOL) and the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre). Ad hoc transportation assistance will be provided to families in remote areas of Timor-Leste to enable them to collect the identified remains of relatives. The ICRC will also strive to help the families of missing migrants learn the fate of their relatives, who may have perished at sea: it will, therefore, seek to facilitate the transmission of ante-mortem data to the Indonesian police whenever possible, to help them identify migrants' remains.

To help strengthen their ability to respond to emergencies, the ICRC will provide the Indonesian Red Cross Society and the Timor-Leste Red Cross with training in first aid, restoring family links and other areas, and technical, material and financial support. The National Societies and the ICRC will continue to offer tracing, RCM and phone

services to members of families dispersed by violence, natural disasters, detention or migration, and support for families to visit relatives detained/interned in remote areas in Indonesia, or abroad. It will maintain contact with other Movement components to coordinate activities, including the development of a Movement contingency plan for large-scale emergencies in the region.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society will benefit from ICRC support for its efforts to assist people affected by violence. The National Society and other local institutions will receive funds and training for a project to provide medical care and psychosocial support to victims of sexual abuse in the province of Papua. Public communication and bilateral discussions with government officials and military and police forces will seek to draw attention to the need to address sexual violence. In addition, the ICRC will increase its support for making ophthalmic treatment available to people in isolated areas in eastern Indonesia.

The ICRC will continue to provide the Indonesian authorities, particularly police officials, with technical advice on and training in bringing detainees' treatment and living conditions in line with internationally recognized standards. The Indonesian and Timorese authorities will continue to receive support for promoting compliance with IHL, other applicable law and international law enforcement standards among military and police forces, including those slated for deployment in peacekeeping missions abroad. The ICRC will advise them on incorporating these norms and standards in their decision-making, help them organize briefings or training for personnel, and sponsor the participation of senior officers in courses abroad, on the application of IHL to armed conflict at sea, for instance. It will assist the Indonesian IHL committee and the Timor-Leste authorities in advancing ratification and implementation of IHL treaties, and facilitate the sharing of experiences between them.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Thousands of families in Timor-Leste are still seeking information about relatives who went missing during the 1975–99 armed conflict in the country. The Timorese government conducts ad hoc exhumations of the remains of people who died during the conflict; limited technical capacities pose difficulties in the recovery and identification of these remains.

Families living in remote areas of Indonesia often lack the means to maintain contact with their relatives detained in other parts of the Indonesian archipelago or abroad. Timorese families often lack the means to contact relatives living in Indonesia.

Migrants, including asylum seekers, continue to arrive in or pass through Indonesia, although to a lesser extent than in previous years. Some of them reportedly die in transit because of the harsh conditions on boats. The Indonesian police collects post-mortem data on migrants who perish at sea; the lack of a mechanism for collecting ante-mortem data from relatives abroad, however, makes it difficult to identify their remains.

Incidents of violence in Indonesia sometimes involve sexual abuse; victims are often unable to obtain appropriate care.

Objective

Members of families separated by past conflict or outbreaks of violence, natural disasters, detention or migration exchange news and are reunited where possible. Families are informed of the fate of relatives unaccounted for in connection with past events in Timor-Leste; if these relatives are dead, the families can take possession of the remains. Victims of sexual violence receive the assistance they need.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION****Restoring family links**

- provide technical and financial support to both the Indonesian and Timor-Leste National Societies for implementing family-links activities; back their efforts to incorporate family-links services in disaster management through training

With the National Societies:

- help members of families dispersed by conflict or other violence, natural disasters, detention or migration to re-establish and maintain contact, through Movement family-links services (RCMs, phone/video calls and support for family visits to relatives living or detained abroad); through tracing services, help families – particularly those involved in incidents at sea, Indonesian families of soldiers buried in Timor-Leste or families of Timorese persons relocated to Indonesia as children during past events – learn the fate of relatives who are unaccounted for
- provide ad hoc transportation assistance for families in remote areas of Timor-Leste to collect the identified remains of relatives

ASSISTANCE**Health**

- through training and funding, support the National Society and other local organizations in Indonesia in providing victims of sexual violence in a district in Papua province with medical care and psychosocial support; launch public communication efforts on preventing sexual violence and discuss the matter during briefings for military and police personnel (see Actors of influence)

Forensics

- to help local actors – including health-care and police personnel, National Society volunteers and other first responders in Indonesia and Timor-Leste, and the Timorese Veterans' Commission – and such regional organizations as the APMLA, ASEANAPOL and the AHA Centre ensure proper identification of human remains, including those of people killed in the past conflict in Timor-Leste, and prevent disappearances during large-scale disasters or other emergencies:
 - hold meetings with and/or workshops for them on best practices in human remains management
 - with local forensic experts, provide the authorities with advice on developing national guidelines for managing human remains in emergencies
 - sponsor attendance at a course abroad for local parties concerned
- to help the families of migrants who died at sea learn the fate of their relatives, facilitate transmission of ante-mortem data for specific cases to the Indonesian police, as this may aid them in identifying remains

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In Indonesia, people being investigated and interrogated by the police are held in police stations. Living conditions in prisons worsen with overcrowding, which also strains resources for infrastructure maintenance.

Some irregular migrants held in Indonesia's immigration detention centres lack the means to get in touch with their families.

Objective

All detainees benefit from treatment and living conditions that meet internationally recognized standards. They are able to maintain contact with their relatives.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION**

- in Indonesia, to help police officials and other pertinent authorities expand their capacity to ensure that detainees' treatment and living conditions meet internationally recognized standards, provide technical advice, sponsorship for key officials to attend a seminar abroad and other training, and ad hoc financial and technical support for prison repairs
- support local organizations in Indonesia in helping detained migrants restore family links through funding and technical advice

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The Indonesian defence forces, through their permanent working group on IHL, are strengthening the ability of military training establishments to train troops in IHL. Indonesian troops take part in UN peacekeeping missions abroad. Special units of the Indonesian police are involved in operations to curb "terrorism". Timor-Leste's military has yet to incorporate IHL in its training programme.

The Indonesian national IHL committee helps facilitate the incorporation of IHL in domestic legislation; a number of IHL-related bills have been tabled in parliament, notably a Red Cross law and a new penal code with provisions on war crimes. The Timor-Leste authorities have ratified most IHL-related treaties, but have not yet implemented them domestically.

Leaders of religious organizations, journalists and other opinion-makers can help foster support for IHL and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action among decision-makers and the wider public. In Indonesia, IHL is taught at about 30 universities; academics at major universities are regularly consulted by government institutions on matters related to international law.

Objective

The region's authorities and armed forces and police understand and respect IHL and international standards applicable to their duties, and incorporate them in their decision-making processes. ASEAN members and bodies are responsive to humanitarian issues. Opinion-makers, religious leaders, academics and the media help foster public awareness of humanitarian issues and principles and IHL, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support its work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ help the Indonesian and Timorese military and police foster compliance with IHL, other applicable law, and international law enforcement standards, by:
 - organizing briefings or training sessions with them, notably for members of the armed and police forces, including instructors, senior officers, and personnel being deployed to violence-prone areas or peacekeeping missions
 - lending technical expertise for incorporating these norms and standards in their operational decision-making and, in Indonesia, advising the armed forces on refining their syllabus for training in IHL
 - sponsoring senior officers' participation in courses abroad on the application of IHL to armed conflict at sea and related topics
- ▶ to encourage ratification and implementation by the Indonesian and Timor-Leste authorities of IHL instruments, particularly those concerning weapons and the protection of cultural property:
 - help lawmakers and other pertinent officials, through seminars and round-tables, to build their expertise in ratifying IHL treaties and developing laws for implementing them; provide technical support for the adoption of relevant draft legislation already tabled in parliament
 - organize a meeting between the Indonesian IHL committee and the Timorese authorities, to facilitate the sharing of experiences and to help the latter establish an IHL committee
 - with academics from abroad, assist the Timorese authorities in assessing the status of IHL implementation in Timor-Leste, and commission a study on the compatibility of Indonesian law with weapons-related IHL instruments
- ▶ broaden understanding of IHL, humanitarian principles and the ICRC's role, particularly in situations of violence, and secure support for humanitarian work among the authorities and other key actors in the region; in particular:
 - conduct briefings or workshops – on issues related to the Health Care in Danger project, the link between IHL and Islam, migration, and other subjects – for government officials, representatives of faith-based organizations, academics and others concerned; provide National Societies with funding and/or advice for organizing similar briefings; help the Timor-Leste Red Cross organize discussions with potential beneficiaries to identify their needs
 - engage representatives of ASEAN bodies and other regional organizations in discussions on humanitarian issues linked to the ASEAN's efforts to curb situations of violence and ensure maritime security; emergency preparedness; human remains management; and restoring family contact for migrants and disaster-affected people (see *Civilians*)

- organize a workshop on humanitarian dialogue for representatives of aid agencies in the region
- to promote or enhance the teaching of IHL, provide technical support and training for lecturers, sponsor attendance for selected professors at courses abroad, and organize IHL moot court competitions or debates for students
- to encourage regular and accurate reporting of humanitarian issues and ICRC activities, hold seminars and other events for members of traditional and online media, including on measures for media professionals to ensure their safety in violent situations
- launch public communication efforts on key humanitarian issues and on the Fundamental Principles, highlighting the need to respect the red cross emblem

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Indonesian Red Cross Society and the Timor-Leste Red Cross are key partners for the ICRC. Both are in the process of implementing their plans of action, drawn up in 2015, for applying the Safer Access Framework in their activities.

People in isolated and violence-prone areas in Indonesia have difficulty accessing specialized medical services, such as cataract surgery.

Objective

The National Societies have a strong legal basis for independent action. They are able to provide relief and health assistance in situations of violence and other emergencies. They carry out their core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ provide the National Societies with training in first aid and other pertinent areas, and technical, financial and material assistance, to help them respond safely and effectively to emergencies, particularly by applying the Safer Access Framework – through such means as measures to mitigate risks for first-aid and medical teams in Indonesia – and drafting or improving contingency plans
- ▶ support the Indonesian Red Cross in making ophthalmic treatment available to people in isolated areas in East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Papua and West Papua; assisting sexual violence victims (see *Civilians*); and advocating the adoption of the draft Red Cross law (see *Actors of influence*)
- ▶ maintain regular contact with other Movement components to coordinate activities, including the development of a Movement contingency plan for large-scale emergencies in the region

KUALA LUMPUR (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore

Having worked in Malaysia since 1972, the ICRC established the Kuala Lumpur regional delegation in 2001 and a mission in Japan in 2012. It works with governments and National Societies – including through the regional resource centre supporting delegations in East and South-East Asia and the Pacific – to promote IHL/humanitarian principles and gain support for the Movement's activities. In Malaysia, it visits detainees, works with authorities to address issues identified during visits, and helps detained migrants contact their families. In Sabah, it works with the Malaysian Red Crescent Society in the field of community health care.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	1,554
Assistance	947
Prevention	3,321
Cooperation with National Societies	700
General	166
TOTAL	6,687
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>408</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	17
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	52

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- Migrants detained in Malaysia receive suitable care following ICRC-aided efforts by the health ministry and the immigration department to improve health services, such as a pilot project at one detention centre.
- Vulnerable people in Sabah, Malaysia, access medical care via the health ministry's outreach services, for which the Malaysian Red Crescent Society/ICRC provide support. They also learn about first aid and proper hygiene.
- Personnel from the region's armed/security/police forces, notably military lawyers and legal advisers in Malaysia, provide more effective instruction in IHL and other norms, aided by ICRC training and a new knowledge centre.
- Key actors, particularly in Japan and Singapore, know more about the Movement's activities, and support them, as a result of the ICRC's joint initiatives with the Japanese Red Cross Society and the Singapore Red Cross Society.

CONTEXT

Migration and human trafficking remain the focus of discussions in the region. There continue to be calls for regionwide action to address these issues.

Conflicting territorial claims in the South China Sea continue to cause political tensions. An incident involving Malaysian fishermen and the Chinese navy took place off the coast of Sarawak, Malaysia; the issue was resolved through dialogue.

In Malaysia, the government continues to face public discontent over various political, social, economic and religious issues. It deals with migration by detaining, or where possible, repatriating irregular migrants. New laws and measures related to security were introduced recently; they are said to be a response to attacks in the region and to the alleged recruitment of Malaysians by foreign armed groups. Malaysia contributes troops to peacekeeping operations abroad.

Japan's Self-Defense Forces is being reorganized, after laws redefining its role took effect in 2016.

In Singapore, the armed/security forces are reportedly on alert, in response to threats of "terrorism"; foreigners have been arrested and/or deported on terrorism charges.

The political climate and the economy in Brunei Darussalam remain stable; discussions concerning a defence partnership with the United States of America's Pacific Command got under way.

Countries in the region contribute to efforts by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to promote regional cooperation in such matters as disaster management and migration.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC's regional delegation in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and the mission in Tokyo, Japan, will continue to work with national authorities, armed/security/police forces, international organizations, members of civil society and National Societies in the region to highlight and address humanitarian concerns.

In Malaysia, the ICRC will continue to develop its relations with the authorities, with a view to helping them address the needs of migrants, people deprived of their freedom and other vulnerable people. It will visit people held at immigration detention centres and prisons. Afterwards, it will share its findings confidentially with the detaining authorities, and support their efforts to ensure that detainees' treatment and living conditions meet internationally recognized standards. It will help to train and guide prison/immigration/health staff in addressing the specific needs of particularly vulnerable inmates. The ICRC will aid immigration/health authorities in developing and implementing a pilot project to improve health services at one immigration detention centre. It will also offer its expertise to detention authorities throughout the region, and facilitate their participation in capacity-building workshops.

In Sabah, Malaysia, the ICRC will work with the authorities, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society and other partners to assess and respond to the health needs of vulnerable people. The National Society and the ICRC will extend their support to the health ministry for organizing outreach services for people with limited access to health care – so

that they may avail themselves of curative and preventive care. The ICRC will help such people improve health care/hygiene themselves; to that end, it will provide material and technical support for National Society volunteers and staff to independently conduct first-aid training and hygiene-promotion activities in communities.

The National Societies/ICRC will enable detainees, migrants – including refugees and asylum seekers – and other people across the region to restore/maintain contact with relatives through the Movement's family-links network. The ICRC will keep itself abreast of humanitarian needs arising from regional trends in migration and, with governments, other Movement components and others concerned, promote a coordinated response.

Armed/security/police forces will be helped to further their understanding of IHL and other norms and to build up training capacities: the ICRC will provide technical support during meetings and at briefings/courses/seminars, such as an annual seminar with the National Institute for Defense Studies in Japan. It will assist the Malaysian armed forces in establishing a regional centre to make information about IHL more readily available. National authorities will be urged to ratify/implement key IHL treaties through joint efforts with the pertinent National Societies.

With a view to promoting neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, the National Societies/ICRC will keep members of the media, academics, private sector entities and other key sections of civil society informed of the ICRC's activities and working procedures. Various means will be used to this end: regular contact, seminars/workshops on regional issues and an assortment of dissemination activities; the Japanese Red Cross Society and the ICRC will jointly organize events on humanitarian issues.

ICRC support for the region's National Societies will help them develop their capacity to address the humanitarian needs of vulnerable populations, respond to disasters/emergencies, restore family links and promote IHL and their own roles.

The ICRC will contribute to enhancing cooperation/coordination among Movement partners, by such means as helping clarify partners' roles and promoting Movement-wide use of new emergency-preparedness tools. The regional resource centre in Kuala Lumpur will continue to lend its expertise to delegations in Asia and the Pacific, specifically in restoring family links and addressing migration-related concerns.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Regular and irregular migrants have limited access to basic services and must cope with legal issues related to their status.

Reportedly, there are over 2 million documented migrant workers, and between 2 and 4 million irregular migrants, in Malaysia. Some sources believe that up to half of Sabah's population of 3.2 million consists of migrants of varying legal status. Malaysia also hosts some 150,000 UNHCR-registered asylum seekers and refugees, many of whom are from Myanmar.

People in such situations may be arrested and/or deported, and often lack the means to restore/maintain contact with their families. Malaysian citizens living in conflict-affected countries or detained/interned abroad sometimes require help to contact relatives in Malaysia.

Resident and migrant communities in Sabah find it difficult to obtain health services, as these are reportedly underdeveloped.

Objective

People in the region, including migrants – among them, refugees and asylum seekers – and those with relatives in conflict-affected countries or detained/interned abroad, can exchange news with relatives. Particularly vulnerable migrants and communities are able to obtain basic services, and their specific needs are addressed.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

With the National Society concerned:

- ▶ based on regular monitoring and analysis of the effects of regional trends in migration, and discussions with the governments, armed/security forces and other parties involved – including discussion of forensics issues in cases of death – develop activities to protect/assist particularly vulnerable migrants; with the International Federation and through regular contact and a regional seminar, promote/implement a coherent approach to the issue
- ▶ help National Societies build and, where possible, expand their family-links services through training/technical support and such events as a regional workshop on the provision of such services for detained migrants; encourage them to incorporate family-links services in their responses to disasters and migration; foster coordination among Movement partners in this regard – for instance, through an inter-organizational meeting

Malaysia

- ▶ enable members of dispersed families, such as relatives of people detained/interned abroad and migrants – including refugees and asylum seekers – to restore/maintain contact through National Society/ICRC family-links services; support National Society efforts to strengthen its tracing unit

ASSISTANCE

Malaysia

Health

- ▶ through field visits and consultations with Sabah health authorities and others concerned: raise the authorities' awareness of the National Society/ICRC's roles and work in the field of health; learn more about the health needs of vulnerable communities, particularly in Kota Kinabalu, Sandakan and Tawau; propose solutions to these needs and encourage cooperation in addressing them – for instance, by offering National Society/ICRC support for health ministry-organized outreach services and for training community members (see below), to ensure that people with limited access to health services can avail themselves of preventive and curative care
- ▶ help the National Society strengthen the ability of its staff and volunteers to assess/address the health needs of vulnerable communities; in particular, provide material and technical support for it to independently conduct first-aid training and hygiene-promotion activities,

which will equip community members with the skills and knowledge to deal with injuries or basic health issues

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In Malaysia, irregular migrants are detained under two principal authorities: the Department of Depot Management, which manages facilities in peninsular Malaysia and Sarawak; and the National Security Council, which took charge of facilities in Sabah after the Federal Special Task Force was dissolved.

The Prison Department oversees facilities for security, administrative and ordinary adult detainees, and rehabilitation facilities, called Henry Gurney schools, for juvenile detainees.

These facilities have to deal with a particular set of challenges arising from the large number of irregular migrants – including the continuous influx of asylum seekers from Myanmar and elsewhere – and of people arrested in relation to ongoing security operations.

The health ministry is responsible for providing health services in immigration detention centres and, beginning in 2015, in prisons.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that meet internationally recognized standards, and are able to keep in touch with their families. The specific needs of vulnerable detainees, including foreigners and minors, are met.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ through dialogue and technical advice, and by supporting their participation in local/international workshops on prison management, help the region's detaining authorities ensure that detainees' treatment and living conditions meet internationally recognized standards

Malaysia

- ▶ in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, visit people held in prisons, detention centres for migrants (including in Sabah) and juvenile centres to assess their treatment and living conditions including their access to health care; share the findings confidentially with the authorities and, where necessary, make recommendations for improvements
- ▶ broaden – through dialogue – prison/immigration authorities' understanding of the ICRC's role and working methods and of the importance of regular/follow-up visits; incorporate information on the ICRC's detention-related activities in IHL training sessions with the police (see *Actors of influence*)
- ▶ offer the authorities the ICRC's support and technical guidance, particularly for the provision of health care in places of detention (see below), to help them improve conditions; organize workshops/training sessions for immigration and other staff and heads of facilities
- ▶ work with the authorities to identify and respond to the needs of detainees with specific vulnerabilities: women, minors, foreigners, transgender people, the elderly, the sick, the mentally ill and victims of human trafficking; discuss alternatives to detention for some of them; in

addition, provide detainees with some material assistance (see below)

- ▶ continue to urge the authorities to facilitate family contact for detainees; at the same time, offer detainees, particularly migrants, the means to restore/maintain contact with relatives through National Society/ICRC family-links services; where appropriate, reunite vulnerable detainees – for instance, unaccompanied minors – with their families or help them find other viable solutions in keeping with their best interests; provide guidance/assistance for the National Society in training/deploying volunteers/staff, to enable it to offer more frequent and expanded family-links services in immigration detention centres

ASSISTANCE

Malaysia

- ▶ help a working group – composed of the health ministry, other authorities concerned and the ICRC – to shape plans to address health-care issues in detention; offer ICRC expertise to help the health, immigration and prison authorities become more capable of identifying and addressing these issues; facilitate their participation in seminars – on controlling the spread of communicable diseases, for instance – and help them assess the state of health services in prisons; encourage cooperation among all parties concerned
- ▶ work with the health ministry and the immigration department to develop a pilot project to enhance health services in immigration detention centres; provide financial, material and technical support to implement the project in one centre
- ▶ where needed, provide vulnerable people at five regularly visited immigration detention facilities and prisons – particularly women and minors – with hygiene kits and recreational items to ease their living conditions

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Military/police forces regularly take part in the response to natural disasters, migration and human trafficking, which includes managing human remains. They are deployed to UN peacekeeping missions and participate in multilateral exercises. The various forces are at different stages of incorporating IHL and other relevant norms in their doctrine and training.

The degree of official interest in promoting IHL and adhering to related treaties varies throughout the region.

The media, NGOs and think-tanks play key roles in forging public opinion across the region. Prominent think-tanks in Japan and Singapore provide policy studies and recommendations, and opportunities to interact with the government and the military. Religious organizations in Malaysia contribute to humanitarian activities abroad.

Some law faculties in the region have incorporated IHL in their curricula and have begun to organize IHL-related competitions and events.

Objective

The region's authorities and armed/police forces understand and respect IHL and other international standards, and incorporate them in their decision-making. Opinion-makers, religious leaders, NGOs, academics/scholars and the media help foster public awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL,

thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support its work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ broaden understanding of IHL and other applicable norms among the armed/security/police forces in the region, and help develop related training capacities; in particular:
 - maintain/develop dialogue and working relationships, particularly with Japan's Self-Defense Forces and Malaysian units involved in security operations in Sabah
 - especially in Malaysia, provide technical guidance for instructors/officers – including military lawyers and legal advisers – to train/instruct their personnel more effectively; facilitate their participation in local/international workshops/courses/seminars, for instance on the proper management of human remains and on the norms governing armed conflict at sea, military operations with law enforcement objectives, and arrests and detention; assist the Malaysian armed forces to establish a regional centre to make information about IHL more readily available
 - conduct lectures/briefings and co-organize training sessions for/with military/police officers and other personnel, including peacekeepers, at their training establishments and during multinational/national exercises and other events, such as the annual seminar with the National Institute for Defense Studies in Japan

With the National Society concerned:

- ▶ raise awareness of IHL and humanitarian principles, and support for National Society/ICRC activities; to this end:
 - interact regularly and organize/participate in training sessions/seminars and other events with government/military officials, ASEAN representatives (see *Jakarta*), think-tanks and humanitarian, religious and other civil society organizations; at these meetings, bring them up to date on ICRC operations worldwide, and exchange views on such subjects as migration, innovations in the humanitarian sector, sexual violence in armed conflict, disaster response and the commonalities between Islam and IHL
 - through dialogue, seek to further understanding of the ICRC's working procedures among government authorities; urge them to support neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, particularly in relation to needs arising from regional trends in migration and to legal frameworks that enable the National Society and the ICRC to fulfil their roles
 - sponsor officials and other key stakeholders' participation in local/international IHL-related seminars
 - encourage media coverage of ICRC activities through regular contact with journalists and by facilitating their participation in conferences/workshops and visits to ICRC field operations
 - provide material/training/technical support for academics to conduct research on subjects of humanitarian interest, university lecturers to teach IHL more effectively, and educational authorities and National Societies to incorporate humanitarian

principles in the secondary-school curriculum and in youth programmes; jointly organize courses and competitions to stimulate interest among institutions and students in IHL

- disseminate IHL-related information to the general public and specific audiences, through events and traditional/web-based publications and audiovisual materials in local languages; in Japan, work closely with the Japanese Red Cross to seek partnerships for developing virtual-reality and other tools/activities, such as films and competitions, to promote subjects of humanitarian concern
- in partnership with the Singapore Red Cross Society, continue to explore opportunities to engage private-sector entities and to develop joint initiatives for funding and other activities benefiting both the National Society and the ICRC; explore similar opportunities in Malaysia
- ▶ to persuade countries to ratify/implement IHL instruments, particularly the 1977 Additional Protocols, the Rome Statute and weapons-related treaties:
 - provide national authorities with reference materials and technical advice, including on the role of national IHL committees; organize or sponsor the authorities' participation in national/international courses and events, such as an experts' meeting on humanitarian issues linked to new weapons (see *Suva*)
 - through training and technical guidance, strengthen National Societies' ability to follow up the outcomes of the 32nd International Conference – including those related to the Health Care in Danger project – and to support their governments in implementing treaties

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region's National Societies work in partnership with the ICRC (see above), particularly to restore family links, respond

to the needs of vulnerable people and promote awareness of and support for IHL and humanitarian principles.

Objective

The National Societies are effective in responding to the needs of vulnerable people and in promoting IHL and the Movement's Fundamental Principles. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

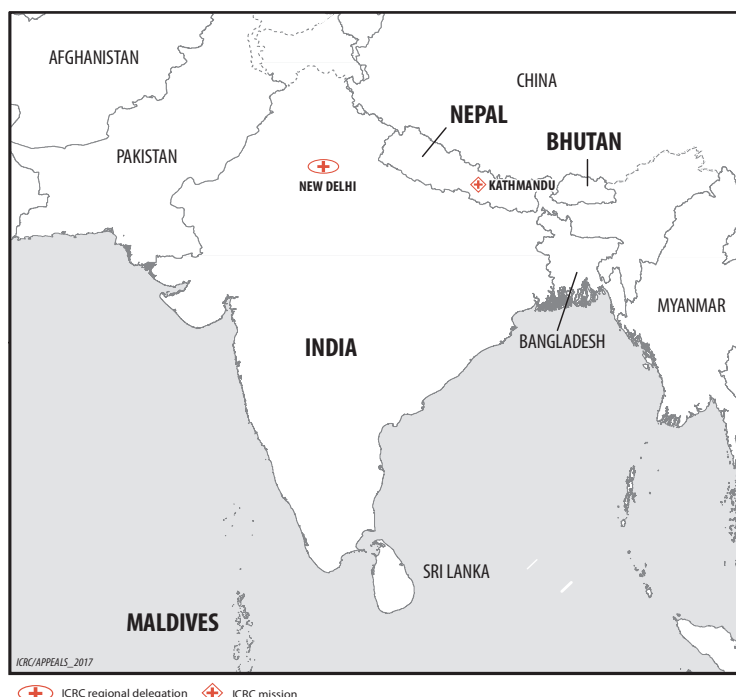
COOPERATION

- ▶ provide expertise/training for the region's National Societies to expand their capacities in: emergency response, by organizing regional workshops on health care in emergencies, promoting the Safer Access Framework, or helping prepare staff to participate in ICRC operations abroad, for instance; restoring family links; organizational development; staff security management; and promoting awareness of and support for IHL and their own role/activities
- ▶ help the Malaysian Red Crescent improve coordination with its branches in implementing projects to address specific humanitarian needs, particularly in Sabah (see *Civilians*)
- ▶ foster working relationships with National Societies through joint activities: for instance, fundraising initiatives with the Singapore Red Cross and IHL-related events with the Japanese Red Cross (see *Actors of influence*)
- ▶ contribute to strengthening regional cooperation/coordination among Movement partners, for example by clarifying partners' roles and promoting Movement-wide use of new emergency-preparedness tools developed after the 2013 Council of Delegates

NEW DELHI (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal

Opened in 1982, the regional delegation in New Delhi seeks to broaden understanding and implementation of IHL and encourage respect for humanitarian principles among the armed forces, academics, civil society and the media. It supports the development of the region's National Societies. In India, the ICRC visits persons detained in connection with the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. In Nepal, its work focuses on helping clarify the fate of missing persons from the past armed conflict, and supporting their families. The ICRC helps improve local capacities to provide physical rehabilitation and emergency response services.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,970
Assistance	6,265
Prevention	3,600
Cooperation with National Societies	1,110
General	753
TOTAL	14,697
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>897</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	26
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	186

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ At meetings and seminars, the authorities, armed/security forces and other key parties, particularly in India and Nepal, discuss issues of common interest with the ICRC; they support the ICRC's humanitarian action in the region.
- ▶ The needs of families of persons missing in relation to the past conflict in Nepal are addressed; they are informed of developments in the search for their kin and access government aid with help from the Nepal Red Cross Society.
- ▶ Treatment and living conditions improve for people deprived of their freedom in India and the Maldives, owing to recommendations made by the ICRC to the authorities, particularly for improving health care.
- ▶ In India, the families of disabled persons and detainees, and households headed by women, regain some self-sufficiency after starting/resuming livelihoods with the help of ICRC financial grants.
- ▶ Wounded, sick and disabled people in India and Nepal receive quality treatment or physical rehabilitation services from trained National Society volunteers, first responders and medical professionals, and at ICRC-supported facilities.
- ▶ The National Societies in India, the Maldives and Nepal expand their emergency response capacities; with Movement support, they train staff/volunteers to provide family-links services and apply the Safer Access Framework.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	1,000
Cash	Beneficiaries	1,250

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	9,040
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	7
Patients receiving services	Patients	40,000

CONTEXT

India continues to tackle various economic, social and security issues, while developing regional and global relationships. The Jammu and Kashmir region continues to be a site of discord between security forces and militants, as do parts of central, eastern and north-eastern India. These confrontations often result in arrests, casualties and displacement. India's relations with some of its neighbours remain tense, for instance, with regard to border issues.

In Nepal, families are still seeking news of over 1,300 people who went missing during the conflict that ended in 2006. Two government commissions formed in 2015 – on disappearances in relation to the past conflict and on “truth and reconciliation” – began their work. Natural disasters, sporadic violence over sociopolitical issues, explosive remnants of the past conflict and improvised explosive devices linked to criminality continue to impact people's lives.

In the Maldives, hundreds of people linked to political unrest following the arrest of the former president in 2015 remain in prison.

Economic development remains the Bhutanese government's main priority.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC's regional delegation in New Delhi, India, will cover operations in four countries. As core programmes have been completed, the delegation in Nepal has been incorporated in the regional set-up as a mission as of mid-2016.

The regional delegation will continue to build understanding of and support for humanitarian principles and the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action in the region – primarily in India and Nepal – and beyond. The ICRC will facilitate discussions with the authorities, security forces, members of civil society and regional/multilateral organizations on subjects of common interest, such as: peacekeeping, sexual violence in armed conflict, and the protection of medical services. The ICRC will support armed/security forces in incorporating IHL and other applicable norms in their training and operations: for example, it will urge the Indian forces to do so when reviewing their handbooks or codes of conduct. It will offer advice to governments on ratifying and implementing IHL-related treaties and on establishing or strengthening their national IHL committees.

In Nepal, the ICRC will continue to advocate the right of families to know the fate of relatives who went missing during the past conflict, and urge former parties to the conflict and other pertinent actors to meet the families' needs. With the ICRC's support, the Nepal Red Cross Society will liaise with the families and help them access government and other assistance. The ICRC will persuade the authorities to assist victims of sexual violence during the past conflict.

The ICRC will visit – in accordance with its standard procedures – people detained in connection with the situation in Jammu and Kashmir in India and unrest in the Maldives. Delegates will monitor detainees' treatment and living conditions and share their findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities. In Jammu and Kashmir, the ICRC will organize activities to help detention authorities better identify and meet health needs. Detainees in Bhutan

and India will receive family visits. Certain released detainees in India will be given livelihood and medical assistance to aid their reintegration into society.

Where possible in India, the National Society/ICRC will deliver humanitarian assistance to communities in violence/disaster-affected areas and in places where basic services are comparatively scarce. Financial grants for vulnerable households will help them regain some measure of self-sufficiency. National Society/ICRC projects will help selected communities improve their access to drinking water.

Wounded and sick people in India and Nepal will benefit from life-saving care provided by trained National Society first-aiders and at ICRC-supported hospitals. Health professionals in Jammu and Kashmir will enhance their skills through ICRC-organized exposure trips and workshops.

Disabled people will have access to good-quality physical rehabilitation services at ICRC-supported centres in India, and in Nepal, through ICRC coverage of their treatment costs. The ICRC will help to improve service quality and strengthen the rehabilitation sector in India and Nepal: for instance, by offering service providers and partner institutions with training opportunities and technical guidance in manufacturing devices. The Indian Red Cross Society will conduct educational sessions on weapon contamination to help mitigate the risk to civilians.

Movement family-links services will enable members of dispersed families to maintain/re-establish contact. Refugees accepted for resettlement in third countries will be issued the necessary travel documents. With ICRC support, forensic specialists in India and Nepal will become more capable of managing human remains after emergencies and in relation to cases of missing persons.

The ICRC will assist the National Societies in the countries covered to improve their activities for people affected by conflict, other violence or disaster and to apply the Safer Access Framework. It will coordinate activities with other Movement components in the region – to help establish a National Society in Bhutan, for instance.

The ICRC will provide expertise in IHL to various audiences through the delegation's resource centre.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

In India, the families of disabled persons and of female breadwinners find it particularly hard to meet their basic needs; they also have to cope with inadequate health services, water/sanitation facilities and livelihood support. Socio-economic reintegration is a struggle for released detainees. Weapon contamination, particularly in Jammu and Kashmir, hinders the pursuit of daily activities.

In Nepal, legal and technical obstacles to clarifying the fate of missing persons, and meeting their families' needs, remain.

The region hosts migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, who need travel documents to resettle elsewhere.

Some actors in India and Nepal are pursuing efforts to build their capacities in managing human remains after emergencies.

Objective

Civilians are respected and their basic needs met. Members of families dispersed by violence, migration or disasters are able to restore/maintain contact. They are informed of the fate of missing relatives and take possession of the remains of the deceased, if they so wish. The families of people missing in relation to the past conflict receive appropriate support. Refugees have the necessary documents to travel to countries that have accepted them for resettlement.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION**

- ▶ in India, through bilateral contacts and workshops, encourage institutions and NGOs to adapt their activities, in order to address the needs of beneficiaries and protect medical/health workers more effectively; provide instruction in professional standards for protection work
- ▶ in coordination with the authorities and organizations concerned, issue travel documents to up to 100 refugees who have been accepted for resettlement in third countries
- ▶ enable people separated from their families by unrest, migration or disasters to communicate with their relatives through Movement family-links services; promote the availability of these services among local authorities and beneficiaries through informational materials; provide comprehensive support for the Indian, Maldivian and Nepalese National Societies to improve their family-links services
- ▶ in Nepal, pursue initiatives to help the families of people missing in relation to the past conflict; specifically:
 - remind former parties to the conflict of their obligation to clarify the fate of missing persons and provide answers to the families
 - collect/verify information to resolve cases of missing persons
 - support the National Society in informing the families of developments in the search for their relatives and in helping them access government support and other available assistance
 - through bilateral meetings, continue to draw the authorities' attention to the families' plight and urge them to establish the necessary offices and enact or formulate policies to facilitate assistance for the families of all missing persons
- ▶ persuade the authorities in Nepal to formally recognize and assist victims of sexual violence during the past conflict

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ through material/financial support and/or training, help the authorities, emergency responders, local organizations and National Society volunteers, particularly in India, become more capable of assessing needs and implementing assistance projects

With the National Society:

Forensics

- ▶ to encourage the proper identification and management of human remains after emergencies, and to help resolve cases of missing persons:

- during meetings, raise awareness of the necessity to do so among Indian and Nepalese government officials, forensic specialists and other parties concerned
- help the abovementioned stakeholders promote best practices and existing guidelines for managing human remains, for instance at national meetings and conferences, and to develop other activities or additional policies
- provide training opportunities and, when needed, tools and materials

India**Economic security**

- ▶ help up to 450 vulnerable households (2,700 people) – including the families of detainees, disabled persons and female breadwinners – become more self-sufficient by providing them with financial grants for starting/resuming livelihoods and food production, aiming to increase the latter by 30% in eight months
- ▶ during emergencies, enable people, including IDPs, to take shelter and prepare food using ICRC-provided household items

Water and habitat

- ▶ improve household water supply for around 9,000 people in tension-prone areas; supplement these efforts with hygiene-promotion sessions
- ▶ help train some 40 staff of central/state authorities and NGOs to install solar panels and toilets adapted for disabled persons, and to carry out other projects for vulnerable communities

Health

- ▶ monitor the physical and mental health of up to 60 former detainees visited by the ICRC during their detention; where necessary, refer them for treatment and cover their expenses

Weapon contamination

- ▶ help communities in weapon-contaminated areas reduce the risk to their safety, by exploring, with national authorities and the Indian Red Cross, possible activities for promoting safe practices

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Vulnerable detainees have specific needs – specialized medical care, for instance – that sometimes remain unaddressed. For foreign detainees and people held far from their families – for example, inmates in Bhutan whose relatives are refugees in Nepal – means to contact their kin are limited.

Despite their efforts to do so, the Maldivian prison authorities struggle to provide basic services for detainees because of inadequate facilities and resources.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions, including respect for judicial guarantees and access to medical care, that comply with applicable domestic law and internationally recognized standards. They are able to keep in touch with their families.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION**

- ▶ in India, visit, in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, people held in connection with the prevailing situation in Jammu and Kashmir, to monitor their treatment and living conditions; pay particular attention to: respect for judicial guarantees, including during arrest; access to health care and referral to specialized treatment; the needs of juveniles; and procedures followed when detainees are released; in the Maldives, visit persons arrested in relation to unrest
- ▶ discuss findings and recommendations from the visits confidentially with the pertinent authorities; support them in effecting improvements, including by facilitating their participation in workshops/training or by contributing to renovation projects (see below)

Restoring family links

- ▶ in Bhutan and India, encourage detention authorities to provide detainees, particularly foreigners, the means to contact their families
- ▶ facilitate and sponsor family visits for up to 18 inmates in Bhutan, and up to 100 people detained in relation to the situation in Jammu and Kashmir

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ help ease the living conditions of detainees by providing financial/technical assistance for improving the premises, specifically at two facilities for juveniles in Jammu and Kashmir and at selected others in the Maldives

Jammu and Kashmir

- ▶ help the authorities improve health care for detainees, by:
 - assisting them in furthering their understanding of health needs in detention and finding ways to meet those needs, through staff training, consultations with other agencies, assessments at selected prisons, and the development of a pilot project
 - providing prison clinics with basic medical equipment/supplies, where necessary
- ▶ facilitate medical and livelihood assistance for detainees after their release (see *Civilians*); evaluate this assistance to identify any unmet mental-health and psychosocial-support needs

WOUNDED AND SICK

In violence- or disaster-affected parts of India and Nepal, emergency responders, medical personnel and hospital staff have limited capacities to cope with patient influxes.

Disabled people in both countries – particularly those in remote or rural areas – are often unable to receive treatment, because of ignorance of existing services, a shortage of rehabilitation centres or the travel and costs involved.

Objective

Wounded and sick patients have safe access to adequate medical care; disabled people are able to obtain sustainable, affordable and good-quality physical rehabilitation services.

Plan of action and indicators**India and Nepal****ASSISTANCE**

- ▶ to help ensure that wounded/sick people receive timely and effective care, provide each National Society with comprehensive assistance for:
 - training volunteers, instructors and emergency responders in first aid
 - sustaining first-aid services and, in Nepal, an ambulance service
 - in Nepal, developing a project to strengthen the capacity of community-based workers to provide psychosocial support to vulnerable people
- ▶ to support hospitals in raising the quality of care:
 - at the authorities' request, organize exposure trips to other medical institutions and workshops on contingency planning, emergency trauma care, mass casualty management and weapon-wound surgery for health ministry personnel, and medical/surgical staff and specialists working at two hospitals in Jammu and Kashmir; help the health ministry to identify and train instructors to replicate such workshops independently
 - provide equipment for emergency rooms, and during crises, medical/surgical supplies for hospitals, to help them cope with large influxes of patients
- ▶ with local partners, organize a Health Emergencies in Large Populations (HELP) course for the region's health professionals
- ▶ by including the topic in all training curricula, persuade the authorities, partner organizations, health workers and first responders to promote the protection of medical services

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ to enable disabled people to receive good-quality physical rehabilitation services:
 - facilitate access to service providers through consolidated referral networks and, in India, an outreach project to raise awareness of available services
 - support seven centres in India, including three in Jammu and Kashmir, in treating some 40,000 patients; supply the centres with materials for manufacturing assistive devices
 - cover treatment, food and/or travel costs for financially vulnerable patients; provide such assistance for up to 200 people in Nepal
 - help staff and managers of rehabilitation centres in both countries to improve their products, services and long-term planning, by providing training and technical guidance
- ▶ promote the social inclusion of disabled people through information campaigns, sports and livelihood assistance (see *Civilians*)
- ▶ to help the authorities and others develop the physical rehabilitation sector and ensure its sustainability:
 - in India: reimburse some of the costs of other service providers; encourage innovations in the design and production of assistive devices, in partnership with manufacturers, technical institutes and the corporate sector; and explore new areas of cooperation, for example in National Society-run rehabilitation centres
 - with partner organizations, advocate: respect for the rights of disabled people; access for the disabled

to affordable, good-quality services; national implementation of disability-related treaties, standards and action plans; and inclusion of disability-related concerns in disaster-management frameworks

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Armed/security forces take part regularly in the response to unrest – which entails arresting people allegedly linked to incidents – and to disaster – which involves the management of the remains of victims. In situations of conflict/other violence, they help ensure respect for the population and medical services. India and Nepal contribute contingents to international peacekeeping missions.

The human rights units of the Nepalese Army and the Nepal Police are the focal points for enquiries about missing-persons cases involving these forces.

Sections of civil society, particularly academic institutions, regional/multilateral organizations and the media, influence public opinion and contribute to the development of national policies.

Governments in the region are at different stages of ratifying IHL treaties and/or incorporating them in domestic legislation.

Objective

Government officials, armed/security forces and key members of civil society understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media, academics and others with influence help foster awareness of IHL and humanitarian issues, including those arising from past conflict, among all parties concerned and in the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support its work.

Plan of action and indicators

With the National Society:

PREVENTION

- ▶ primarily in India and Nepal, broaden understanding of humanitarian principles and IHL, and cultivate support for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, through:
 - bilateral meetings or dissemination sessions with government officials, regional/multilateral organizations, armed/security forces and their training institutions, and members of civil society
 - discussions at seminars or events with those mentioned above on topics of common interest, such as the applicability of IHL at sea and in modern warfare, peacekeeping, sexual violence, and protection of medical services (see *Civilians*)
 - briefings for peacekeeping troops and security forces, on such subjects as the emblems protected by IHL

- national/regional training events and competitions for university students and/or faculty, to improve the teaching of IHL and foster debates on it
- workshops, field trips and competitions for media representatives to encourage accurate reporting on humanitarian issues
- an online presence and informational materials and tools, such as IHL-related mobile applications
- ▶ primarily in India and Nepal, work with think-tanks, academic institutions and IHL focal points from the government to increase awareness of and respect for IHL, related treaties and, where applicable, international human rights law; to that end:
 - encourage, during meetings, the armed/security forces to incorporate applicable norms in their doctrine, training and operations: for example, urge the Indian forces to take these norms into account when reviewing their training programmes and the army handbook or the police code of conduct
 - offer governments technical advice in establishing or strengthening national IHL committees, acceding to IHL instruments and/or enacting/updating legislation implementing the 1949 Geneva Conventions or reinforcing the legal status of the National Society; follow up the outcomes of the 32nd International Conference
 - facilitate their participation in seminars/workshops – for instance, on the Strengthening IHL process, the Hague Convention on Cultural Property or the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons – and other events, such as sessions for legal draftsmen and foreign service officers
- ▶ in Nepal, continue to advocate the needs of the families of missing persons (see *Civilians*) with local/national authorities and others concerned; help them further their understanding of ICRC activities in connection with missing persons

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Indian Red Cross carries out activities related mainly to health, youth education and disaster response.

The Maldivian Red Crescent continues to develop its operational and organizational capacities.

The Nepalese Red Cross has an extensive logistical network and plays a key role in national emergency response.

Objective

The region's National Societies have a strong legal basis for independent action. They are able to carry out their core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ provide financial/material/technical support for the National Societies to:

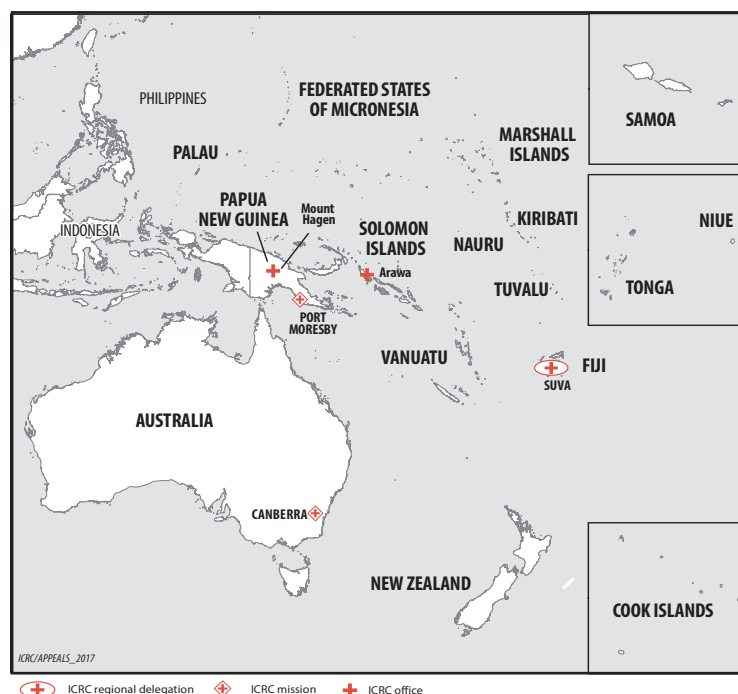
NEW DELHI (REGIONAL)

- particularly in India and Nepal, enhance their activities for migrants and other vulnerable people, including those affected by conflict, other violence or disasters (see *Civilians and Wounded and sick*), and strengthen their application of the Safer Access Framework
 - boost their communication capacities (see *Actors of influence*); and for the Indian Red Cross, to improve its youth education programmes
 - improve managerial procedures, notably in the areas of monitoring and financial control
- strengthen their legal base, specifically that of the Nepalese Red Cross
 - ▶ with other Movement components in the region:
 - assist in efforts to establish a National Society in Bhutan
 - coordinate communication activities and responses to emergencies

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 the territories of the Pacific

Since 2001, ICRC operations in the Pacific have been carried out by the Suva regional delegation. With the National Societies, the ICRC assists governments in ratifying and implementing IHL treaties and promotes respect for IHL and applicable international standards among the armed/security forces. In Papua New Guinea, it assists communities affected by communal violence through emergency aid and support for health services, and helps families seek information about their missing relatives. It visits detainees in Fiji, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, and migrants held at regional processing centres. It helps National Societies build their emergency-response capacities.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,473
Assistance	2,404
Prevention	2,871
Cooperation with National Societies	1,539
General	119
TOTAL	9,407
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	574

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	17
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	57

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- The authorities concerned take steps to address pressing issues affecting vulnerable migrants in processing centres – with regard to their mental health, for instance – and find resettlement options or other lasting solutions for them.
- Victims of sexual violence and others in need of treatment obtain health services at ICRC-supported clinics and family-support centres in violence-affected areas of Papua New Guinea; such services are provided in an impartial manner.
- Penitentiary officials in Papua New Guinea build their capacities in providing health care to detainees by enhancing health-care systems in three pilot prisons, with training and technical and material assistance from the ICRC.
- The families of missing persons in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville benefit from the establishment of a government mechanism to ascertain their missing relatives' fate and provide them with support.
- Regional bodies such as the Pacific Islands Forum and the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police – with encouragement from the ICRC – foster respect for IHL and international policing standards and broaden support for the Movement's work.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Essential household items	Beneficiaries	12,250
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Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	6,500
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Health

Health centres supported	Structures	2
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CONTEXT

Communal fighting and criminality continue to cause casualties and displacement, and disrupt basic services in the Enga, Hela and Southern Highlands provinces of Papua New Guinea. National elections are scheduled to take place in 2017.

In Bougainville, hundreds of families remain without news of relatives missing since the armed conflict in the 1990s. Most missing persons are presumed dead, but their relatives have not received their remains.

Asylum seekers and other migrants intercepted off the coast of Australia are reportedly turned back. Hundreds await the resolution of their cases in processing centres on Manus Island, Papua New Guinea, and in Nauru. In April, Papua New Guinea's supreme court ruled that the detention of migrants at the processing centre on Manus Island was unlawful.

As part of its efforts to counter "terrorism", Australia takes part in an international military coalition (see *Iraq* and *Syrian Arab Republic*) and, with New Zealand, helps the Iraqi government train its forces. Australia and Fiji provide troops for international peacekeeping operations.

Natural disasters are common in the region: a tropical cyclone struck Fiji in February, reportedly killing dozens of people and displacing tens of thousands of others.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Together with the National Societies, the ICRC will continue to promote support for IHL and the Movement's work among the authorities, armed forces, police and other parties concerned in the Pacific Islands region.

In Papua New Guinea, the ICRC will work to address humanitarian needs arising from past conflict in Bougainville and from communal fighting; whenever possible, it will do so in cooperation with the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society. It will concentrate its activities in violence-affected communities, particularly in Enga, Hela and the Southern Highlands. Local authorities and members of fighting groups will be encouraged to abide by basic principles of humanity – such as sparing people who are not or no longer participating in hostilities, and to facilitate impartial access to health care for those in need, including victims of sexual violence. Security forces will be urged to take measures to ensure respect for civilians and their property during their operations. Bilateral talks with the military/police will be supplemented by training for their personnel in IHL and/or international law enforcement standards. To address disruptions of access to vital services, the National Society and the ICRC, together with the authorities, will repair or install water and sanitation facilities, support two health centres and train community members in first aid. The ICRC will make its technical expertise available to the authorities for dealing with cases of missing persons in Bougainville – mainly for setting up a coordination mechanism for resolving cases and addressing the families' needs. Relatives of missing persons will be assisted in forming family associations, through which they can give each other psychosocial support.

The ICRC will continue to visit people deprived of their freedom in Fiji, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu – including migrants in processing centres – to check on their treatment and living conditions.

It will convey its findings confidentially to the authorities, drawing their attention to people held on lengthy remand and to people with specific vulnerabilities, such as minors, victims of sexual abuse and the mentally ill. With regard to asylum seekers and other migrants in processing centres, the authorities concerned will be reminded of the necessity of upholding the principle of *non-refoulement* and finding resettlement options or other lasting solutions for them. To help the authorities bring detention conditions in line with internationally recognized standards, the ICRC will facilitate their participation in seminars and provide them with technical support. In Papua New Guinea, it will intensify its efforts to help the authorities build their capacities in tackling systemic issues. For example, to support them in giving adequate health services to detainees, the ICRC will work with them to improve the health-care system in three pilot prisons. Prison health staff will receive training and supplies. Ad hoc repairs to water or sanitation facilities in police lock-ups will be carried out, to reduce inmates' health risks.

To broaden support for humanitarian principles, IHL and Movement activities, the ICRC – together with the National Societies, whenever possible – will interact with and organize events for government officials and members of regional bodies such as the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF). It will strengthen its cooperation with the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police (PICP) in fostering respect for international law enforcement standards in the region. It will continue to provide governments in the region with technical support for ratifying IHL treaties and incorporating them in domestic legislation.

With Movement partners, the ICRC will help National Societies respond to the needs of victims of violence or natural disasters more effectively: they will be given training and financial, material and technical support for improving their governance and developing their family-links and first-aid capacities.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

In the Highlands region of Papua New Guinea, communal fighting causes injuries and death: women, children and the elderly are not spared. Sexual violence is widespread, and instances of such abuse during clashes have been reported. The use of excessive force during law enforcement operations, resulting in civilian casualties and destruction of homes and property, has also been reported.

Host communities and IDPs often have to share limited resources. Damage to public and private infrastructure disrupts communities' means of subsistence and their access to vital services such as health care. Allegedly, because of the persistence of communal tensions, the provision of health care is not always impartial. These circumstances make it difficult for wounded or sick people, and victims of sexual abuse, to receive appropriate treatment and support. At two hospitals, family-support units strive to provide specialized care to sexual violence victims.

In Bougainville, the families of missing persons continue to deal with psychological, administrative, legal and economic problems linked to the uncertainty surrounding their relatives' fate. In the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, a policy

for addressing the needs of the families of people missing since the armed conflict/crisis in the 1990s was adopted in 2014, but has not yet been implemented. A working group – composed of representatives from various government bodies and an NGO – has discussed the establishment of a mechanism to clarify the fate of missing persons and to provide their relatives with the necessary support.

Objective

People are protected from violence, and their basic needs, including access to vital services, are met, regardless of their ethnic identity or affiliation. People involved in communal violence respect basic principles of humanity. Families who have lost touch with relatives, owing to conflict or other violence, receive news of their whereabouts.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ in Papua New Guinea, particularly in the Enga, Hela and Southern Highlands provinces:
 - document the consequences of the fighting for the communities concerned, through field visits and meetings with the parties concerned
 - develop dialogue with people involved in communal violence and urge leaders, fighters and other community members concerned to abide by basic principles of humanity, for example, to: spare people not/no longer taking part in the hostilities from sexual violence and other abuse; facilitate their safe access to health care and restore their access to basic services, regardless of their ethnic identity or affiliation; and respect public and private property, including health-care facilities
 - help local authorities and health-care staff familiarize themselves, through workshops, with the specific medical needs of victims of sexual violence
 - urge government forces to take measures to ensure respect for communities and civilian property during their operations (see *Actors of influence*)
- ▶ assess the general situation of refugees in Nauru and Papua New Guinea, who have been resettled after being held at processing centres, with a view to identifying humanitarian needs and discussing them with the relevant authorities

Restoring family links

- ▶ to help families learn the fate of relatives missing since the armed conflict and crisis in the 1990s in Bougainville, and to assist them in coping with their situation:
 - act as a neutral intermediary between the authorities and the families, and provide technical expertise for the national and local authorities to set up a coordination mechanism for addressing the issue of missing persons, particularly for locating and identifying human remains, and returning them to the families; within the framework of such a mechanism and, if deemed appropriate by all parties concerned, facilitate collection and management of related data
 - raise awareness of best practices in managing human remains among government officials, medical staff, the families and other parties concerned, through information sessions
 - with the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society, organize commemorative ceremonies for the missing,

assist their relatives in forming family associations – where they can discuss their needs and offer each other psychosocial support – and provide ad hoc material assistance

ASSISTANCE

Papua New Guinea

Health, Water and habitat and Economic security

- ▶ provide the Papua New Guinea Red Cross with training and material assistance for launching emergency response activities

With the National Society:

- ▶ with the local authorities, help IDPs and others affected by clashes meet some of their immediate needs; more specifically:
 - so that violence-affected people, including victims of sexual violence, can obtain timely and impartial care, train first-aiders in administering emergency care and traditional birth attendants in facilitating safe deliveries, and support up to two health centres and two family-support units by upgrading infrastructure, providing supplies, training staff, and covering the costs of referring patients to suitable medical facilities for further care
 - install or repair water points for up to 4,500 people, and sanitation facilities for up to 2,000 people
 - provide household essentials for up to 12,250 people (2,400 households), to ease their circumstances

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In several countries in the Pacific Islands region, people are detained in connection with past unrest.

In Papua New Guinea, some prisons are dilapidated and ill-equipped, as are police lock-ups, which are not meant to hold people for extended periods. Insufficient access to clean water, and unsanitary conditions put inmates at risk from disease. Health services are not always available, largely because of limited resources. Legal and procedural frameworks on judicial guarantees, and protection from abuse, are inadequately enforced.

Asylum seekers and other migrants – among them women and children – in processing centres in Nauru and Manus Island remain uncertain about their status. Unsuitable conditions, violent incidents and sexual abuse have reportedly caused physical injuries, psychological trauma and deaths among those held at the centres.

In Bougainville and in the Solomon Islands, families often do not have the means to maintain contact with or visit relatives detained far from their homes.

Objective

People deprived of their freedom, including migrants, are afforded treatment and living conditions that meet internationally recognized standards. They can keep in touch with their families.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ visit, in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, detainees in police lock-ups and/or prisons in Fiji, Nauru, Papua New Guinea (as a matter of priority,

Bougainville and the Highlands), the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, and – with the support of Australian Red Cross staff – migrants, including asylum seekers, at two processing centres; assess their treatment and living conditions, including, where applicable, during arrest and interrogation at police stations

- ▶ convey findings and recommendations confidentially to the authorities concerned; follow up specific issues, including cases of people on lengthy remand at police lock-ups; urge the authorities to address the needs of particularly vulnerable people by taking such measures as:
 - ensuring their protection against abuse, including sexual violence
 - providing appropriate care for minors, and treatment for people who are mentally ill
 - transferring particularly vulnerable inmates to prisons situated closer to their families
 - with regard to detained migrants, upholding the principle of *non-refoulement* and finding resettlement options or other lasting solutions for them
- ▶ with the National Societies concerned, help detainees in Bougainville and in the Solomon Islands, and migrants, including asylum seekers, on Manus Island, restore or maintain contact with their relatives through family-links services; organize family visits for detainees in Bougainville and the Solomon Islands

ASSISTANCE

Papua New Guinea

Health

- ▶ work with the authorities to improve the health-care systems in three pilot prisons, thereby helping them build their capacities to put such systems in place for the benefit of detainees in other prisons; in particular:
 - conduct health-monitoring visits with prison and civilian health authorities to facilitate proper diagnosis and treatment, including physical rehabilitation or psychiatric care, for detainees
 - facilitate training sessions for prison health authorities and staff
 - supply medical consumables or equipment
- ▶ where necessary, encourage or facilitate the referral of sick detainees to public hospitals
- ▶ provide material and technical support for a project through which detainees in two prisons can plant and harvest vegetables, and thus get some physical exercise and diversifying their diet

Water and habitat

- ▶ to help the detaining authorities strengthen their ability to maintain essential services and infrastructure, give them technical advice and sponsor their participation in regional seminars where they can exchange experiences with their peers
- ▶ carry out ad hoc repairs to water and sanitation infrastructure in up to eight police lock-ups and four correctional facilities, to mitigate hygiene-related disease risks

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Humanitarian concerns are widely discussed in governments, regional bodies, think-tanks, academic institutions and local

and international media. The PIF and other regional bodies can influence policy/decision-making in Pacific Island governments. The PICP organizes regional forums and training courses that deal with law enforcement.

The authorities in Australia and New Zealand continue to show strong support for IHL and contribute to its development. Progress in IHL implementation varies according to the level of expertise in each country.

Australia and New Zealand play a significant role in training the security forces of Pacific Island countries. They are also involved in training Iraqi forces; Australia is part of an international military coalition operating in Iraq and Syria (see *Iraq* and *Syrian Arab Republic*).

In Papua New Guinea, the armed forces are deployed to support the police in containing civic unrest.

Objective

The region's authorities, and armed forces, police and other weapon bearers, understand and respect IHL and other relevant international rules and standards, and incorporate them in their decision-making. Civil society organizations, academics and the media help foster public awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support its work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ promote respect for IHL and relevant international standards among the armed forces, police and other weapon bearers in the region, and encourage them to incorporate these norms/standards in their training, doctrine and operations; more specifically:
 - in Papua New Guinea, engage parties to communal violence in dialogue on basic principles of humanity (see *Civilians*)
 - provide training for military and police officers, particularly in Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Nauru, in IHL and/or international law enforcement standards
 - facilitate the participation of senior military officers and legal advisers in IHL courses abroad, including a regional seminar on the applicability of IHL at sea
 - strengthen cooperation with PICP and other regional organizations in promoting respect for international policing standards and deepening understanding of the ICRC's role
 - with an Australian university, conduct sessions for the region's armed forces on the applicability of IHL to the use of new military technology

With the National Society concerned:

- ▶ to further understanding of and support for IHL, the ICRC's mandate and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, and to draw attention to regional/global matters of humanitarian concern, such as the needs of the families of missing persons, the necessity of preventing sexual violence, and the issues covered by the Health Care in Danger project:
 - engage in dialogue on such issues with government officials, regional bodies, the media, academics, think-tanks and NGOs, and urge them to raise awareness of

these issues within their circles of influence; organize briefings and other events for the same purpose

- in Papua New Guinea, maintain contact with community leaders and other key parties, particularly in the Highlands and Bougainville, and keep them informed of the ICRC's activities for violence-affected people
- keep the parties concerned and the wider public informed of IHL-related developments and Movement activities, by staying in touch with journalists in the region, and distributing news releases and other informational materials through online and other channels
- hold bilateral meetings and a round-table with Pacific Island authorities, sponsor the participation of officials in pertinent regional forums, and provide technical support (including for the work of existing national IHL committees), in order to encourage governments to:
 - ratify/accede to IHL treaties – including, as applicable, Additional Protocols I, II and III, the Arms Trade Treaty, the Hague Convention on Cultural Property and the Rome Statute and amendments thereto – and incorporate their provisions in domestic legislation
 - lend their expertise to the Strengthening IHL process
- organize a consultative meeting to enable Australian and New Zealand judicial officials to exchange experiences in implementing IHL and provide relevant technical advice
- in Papua New Guinea, work with the National Society to revitalize the national IHL committee and help it carry out its tasks

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

National Societies in the region are working to strengthen their capacity to respond to natural disasters and other emergencies and to promote humanitarian principles. The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society faces difficulties related to governance, fundraising and financial management.

The National Societies of Australia and New Zealand are regional leaders in promoting IHL, restoring family

links and first-aid training; they deploy staff to support ICRC operations.

Objective

The National Societies have a strong legal basis for independent action. They are able to conduct their core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are well coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

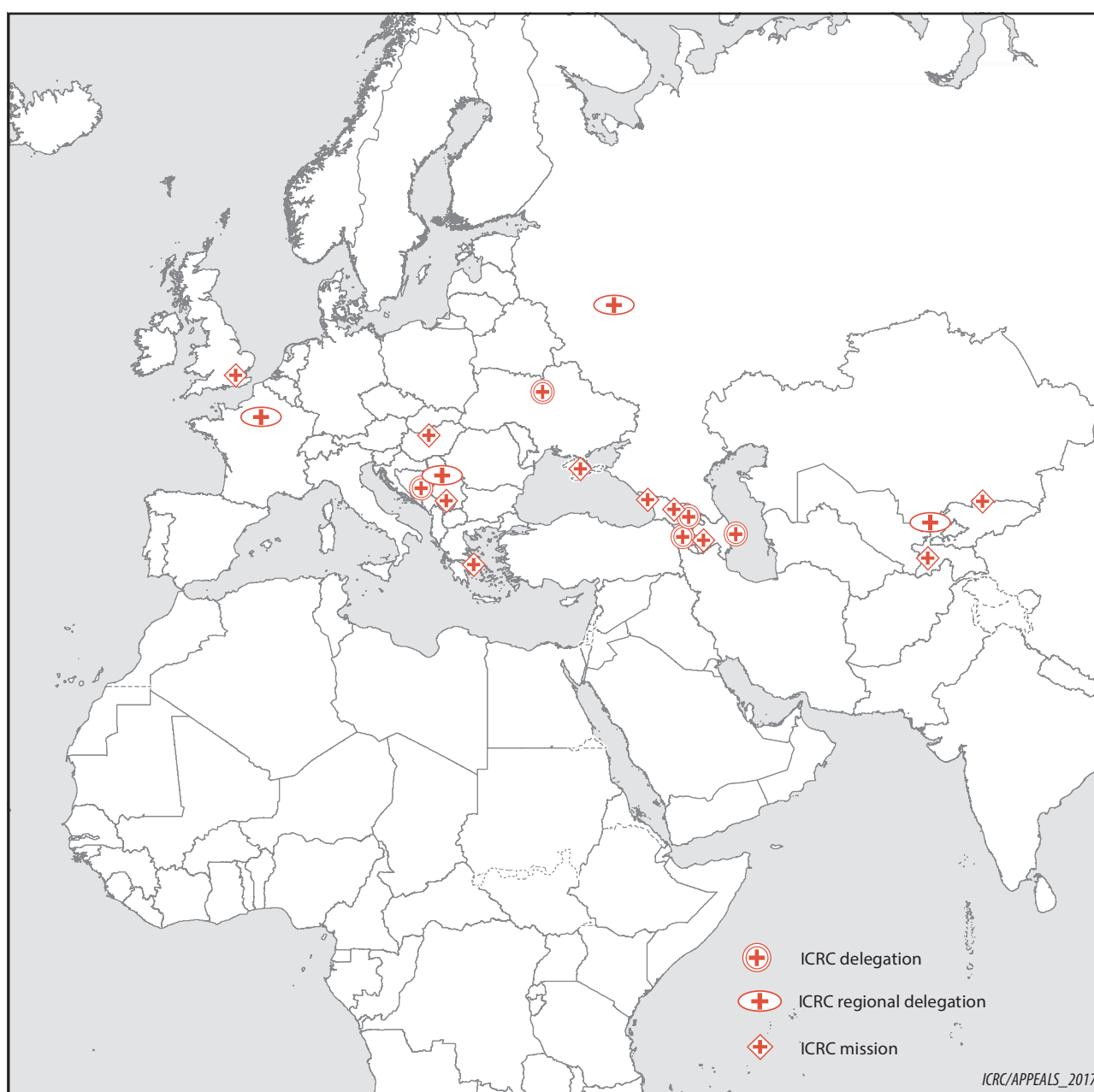
COOPERATION

Within the framework of partnerships with the National Societies of Australia and New Zealand:

- provide the region's National Societies with training and financial, material and technical support for:
 - responding more effectively to the needs of victims of violence or natural disasters, for example by applying the Safer Access Framework, and developing their first-aid and family-links capacities
 - improving their governance and, particularly for the Papua New Guinean Red Cross, organizational capacities at headquarters and branch levels
 - promoting IHL, humanitarian principles and their own activities, through communication campaigns and by distributing such materials as IHL handbooks for parliamentarians
- help train National Society staff from Australia and New Zealand who are working internationally
- support the formation/recognition of a National Society in the Marshall Islands
- coordinate activities with other Movement components in the region; in addition, through workshops or meetings:
 - develop a contingency plan for conducting joint operations during large-scale emergencies
 - discuss the application of the Fundamental Principles to civil-military cooperation in responding to natural disasters
 - organize the annual meeting of National Society leaders in the Pacific Islands to facilitate peer-to-peer support among them

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

DELEGATIONS	REGIONAL DELEGATIONS	BUDGET IN KCHF	
Armenia	Moscow	Protection	31,854
Azerbaijan	Paris	Assistance	73,672
Georgia	Tashkent	Prevention	19,534
Ukraine	Western Balkans	Cooperation with National Societies	8,791
	Brussels	General	868
	London	TOTAL	134,719
		<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>8,222</i>
		PERSONNEL	
		Mobile staff	202
		Resident staff (daily workers not included)	1,113





Kiev, Ukraine. At a workshop on the search and recovery of human remains, participants engage in a simulation of the process of exhumation, using a plastic skeleton. | A. Vlasova/ICRC

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Civilians are better protected from the consequences of ongoing armed conflict. They have support for meeting their immediate needs or working towards economic recovery, and have access to water and other essential utilities.
- ▶ Conflict-affected people with chronic illnesses, and the weapon-wounded, are treated at ICRC-supported health facilities. Disabled people obtain physical rehabilitation services at centres receiving ICRC assistance.
- ▶ National authorities take steps to ensure respect for the fundamental rights of migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees. With ICRC support, National Societies reinforce their ability to deliver humanitarian services to migrants.
- ▶ The region's authorities address the issue of missing persons, in particular, adopting the relevant legal frameworks, supporting the institutions working to resolve cases, and ensuring that the families concerned have access to aid.
- ▶ Detainees, including migrants, benefit from improved treatment and living conditions, including access to health care, following steps taken by the authorities based on ICRC recommendations, and in some cases with ICRC assistance.
- ▶ States and intergovernmental bodies address humanitarian concerns and support IHL-related initiatives. National and regional military authorities integrate humanitarian considerations into their doctrine, training and operations.

ASSISTANCE		Targets (up to)
CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)		
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	47,555
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	52,225
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	17,800
Cash	Beneficiaries	43,600
Vouchers	Beneficiaries	1,200
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,683,300
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Hospitals		
Hospitals supported	Structures	6
Water and habitat		
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	500
Physical rehabilitation		
Projects supported	Projects	4

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSES

In 2017, the ICRC in Europe and Central Asia will continue working to address needs arising from the conflict in eastern Ukraine and the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, the issue of missing persons and other effects of past armed conflicts and other situations of violence, and the continuing influx of migrants – including asylum seekers and refugees – into Europe.

The ICRC will pursue dialogue with the parties to the conflict in eastern Ukraine and the stakeholders concerned in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict to remind them of their obligations under IHL. The ICRC will obtain security guarantees from the stakeholders concerned in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, to enable civilians living near the front lines to repair essential infrastructure and pursue their livelihoods, and, if necessary, to facilitate the evacuation of wounded people or the transfer of human remains. In eastern Ukraine, the ICRC will urge the parties to the conflict to create demilitarized “safety zones” to protect water installations and other vital facilities.

Civilians affected by hostilities will be provided with emergency relief to help them meet their most pressing needs. Food and other essentials will be supplied to people in eastern Ukraine; those displaced by the conflict to Belarus, Crimea or south-western Russia will receive similar assistance, to be distributed by the local Red Cross branches or the local authorities. Cash will be provided to households in Armenia, Azerbaijan and eastern Ukraine; particularly vulnerable elderly people in Nagorno-Karabakh will receive monthly allowances to help them cover their basic needs. ICRC water and habitat activities will help ensure that people affected by the situations in eastern Ukraine and Nagorno-Karabakh have access to water and other essential utilities and have their homes repaired.

In parallel, beneficiaries will have support for working towards economic recovery. Vulnerable households in eastern Ukraine will receive productive inputs, cash grants and/or training to start livelihood activities; the ICRC will also work with local authorities and community members to improve people's access to jobs. People displaced from eastern Ukraine to Belarus will receive cash grants for starting or resuming livelihood activities; those in Crimea will have financial assistance for acquiring work permits. Conflict-affected households in Armenia and Azerbaijan will receive ICRC micro-economic grants or agricultural inputs, or will participate in cash-for-work projects, to help them boost their income or their food production.

The ICRC will maintain its support for the provision of health care at the different stages of the casualty care chain. For instance, in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, the National Societies will continue training community members in first aid, with ICRC assistance, and doctors will reinforce their skills in providing emergency treatment through ICRC-organized courses. A regional seminar on weapon-wound surgery will be conducted for surgeons from Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. On both sides of the front line in eastern Ukraine, weapon-wounded people and those with chronic medical conditions will be treated at ICRC-supported health facilities. In Crimea, displaced people suffering from chronic illnesses will have access to health education sessions at local Red Cross branches, and diagnosis, treatment and follow-up services at several clinics; the ICRC will provide technical, financial and material support for these activities.

Health professionals who have fled eastern Ukraine for Crimea and south-western Russia will receive assistance for attending certification courses, enabling them to help address local health needs. In eastern Ukraine and Nagorno-Karabakh, disabled persons will have access to free physical rehabilitation services at ICRC-supported centres.

The ICRC will strengthen its response to the evolving humanitarian needs of migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees. Across the region, the ICRC will work with National Societies to urge the authorities to ensure that the fundamental rights of all migrants, regardless of their status, are respected, including in detention. It will document the humanitarian consequences of certain border policies and other issues confronting migrants, including allegations of abuse, and raise these issues confidentially with the authorities. The ICRC will help ease migrants' situation by extending technical, material and financial resources to National Societies working along migration routes. Close coordination with the International Federation and among Movement partners will help ensure a concerted response.

Given the tragic reality of migrants' perishing or going missing on their journey, training for first-responders and forensic services and technical guidance for the authorities in Greece, Italy, Malta and Spain will help ensure that the necessary skills, guidelines and procedures are in place for the proper management and identification of human remains. The ICRC will urge the authorities to create national and regional mechanisms for centralizing forensic data management to facilitate efforts to inform deceased migrants' relatives of their fates.

In view of changing migration patterns following the official closing of the Balkan route, the ICRC will monitor the situation of migrants along the route and adapt its operational response to address migrants' protection needs, developing specific interventions for particularly vulnerable individuals, such as children, the elderly and those with chronic illnesses.

With ICRC training, the Greek authorities will improve their management of centres holding migrants in administrative detention, and their provision of health care and other services, particularly for vulnerable migrants. In the Western Balkans, the National Societies concerned will receive support for delivering family-links services and other humanitarian aid to migrants in detention and for promoting alternatives to such detention, in line with international standards.

The issue of persons missing in relation to past or ongoing conflicts remains one of the main humanitarian challenges in the region. Thousands of families are still without news of their relatives, particularly in Kyrgyzstan, the northern and southern Caucasus, Tajikistan, Ukraine and the Western Balkans. The ICRC will pursue its long-term commitment to addressing this issue. It will urge the authorities concerned to provide information on missing persons and potential gravesites and to adopt the legal frameworks necessary to clarify the fate of the missing and address their families' needs. It will continue to chair or participate in mechanisms to address the issue of missing persons from past conflicts. In the absence of such a mechanism between the parties to the conflict in eastern Ukraine and the stakeholders concerned in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, the ICRC – acting as a neutral intermediary – will facilitate the exchange of information and consolidate a list of missing persons for common reference.

The ICRC will provide technical guidance to national institutions working to resolve cases of missing persons, and urge the authorities to support these institutions. Coordination with other actors, including the European Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo and the International Commission of Missing Persons, will continue.

The families of missing persons will receive psychosocial support and other assistance – for example, for addressing legal or administrative concerns, or raising public awareness of their plight – from the ICRC and its local partners, including NGOs, National Societies/Red Cross units, and the families' own organizations.

To help reduce the risk of people's disappearance during conflict and other emergencies, the ICRC will urge the parties concerned to establish preventive measures. It will organize training in the management of human remains for the parties to the conflict in Ukraine and the stakeholders concerned in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The forensic authorities in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan will receive material assistance and training for reinforcing their emergency response capacities.

Mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), from past and ongoing conflicts, endanger communities. In eastern Ukraine, the ICRC will work with the local authorities to mark areas contaminated by mines/ERW, and provide weapon-clearance equipment and training for local emergency services. In Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh, the ICRC will help the authorities and *de facto* authorities manage or analyse data on the needs of mine/ERW victims and their families and develop a suitable response. In Tajikistan and Ukraine, the ICRC will support the National Societies' mine-risk education sessions for people in weapon-contaminated areas.

Acting as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC will enable people to rejoin their relatives, exchange family news or obtain official documents across the front line in eastern Ukraine and the Abkhaz and South Ossetian administrative boundaries; it will help people cross the South Ossetian boundary line to obtain medical treatment.

People detained in relation to armed conflict or other situations of violence, or for security-related reasons, and those held on remand or serving sentences handed down by international tribunals, will receive ICRC visits conducted in accordance with the organization's standard procedures. The ICRC will engage the detaining authorities in confidential dialogue regarding detainees' living conditions and treatment, including respect for judicial guarantees. Acting as a neutral intermediary, it will continue to offer its services to facilitate the release and transfer of detainees held in relation to the situations in eastern Ukraine and Nagorno-Karabakh. The organization will pursue dialogue with the pertinent parties regarding its access to detainees under its purview who are not currently receiving visits.

Family-links services will be made available to detainees, including those from the northern Caucasus who are being held far from their homes, and some particularly vulnerable detainees – such as minors, women and people serving life sentences – notably, in Kyrgyzstan.

Penitentiary authorities will receive support for reinforcing their capacities in improving detainees' treatment and

living conditions – for example, technical and material assistance for primary-health-care provision in Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine and TB control in Kyrgyzstan, and training in prison management for the Georgian authorities.

The ICRC will continue to check on people formerly held at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba, who are currently in the region. It will offer them family-links services and encourage the pertinent authorities to address their concerns.

The ICRC will pursue humanitarian diplomacy efforts to secure wider support for IHL and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. Through its dialogue with key actors and its participation in national, regional and global forums, the ICRC will raise humanitarian concerns and seek support for its mandate and the Movement's activities. In particular, through its presence in Brussels (Belgium), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, hereafter UK), Moscow (Russia) and Paris (France), it will engage with parliamentarians and international and intergovernmental organizations, including the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the European Union, to secure support for IHL and humanitarian initiatives, and ICRC field operations worldwide.

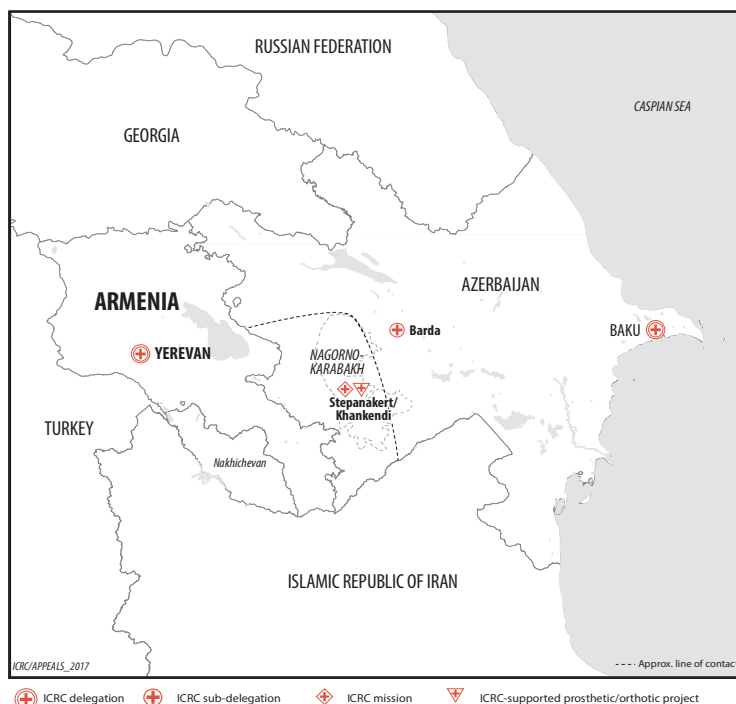
The ICRC will continue to offer national authorities technical guidance for ratifying or implementing IHL instruments, and facilitate their participation in IHL-related events. It will work with the Interparliamentary Assembly of the CIS to promote the domestic implementation of IHL in its Member States and the use of the assembly's model laws, for instance, on missing persons and data protection. Where applicable, the ICRC will encourage the development of laws to strengthen National Societies' legal status and uphold the proper use of the emblems protected under IHL.

The ICRC's relations with armed and security forces will focus on helping them incorporate IHL, international human rights norms and internationally recognized standards on the use of force, as applicable, into their doctrine, training and operations. Its work with armed forces operating domestically or deployed in conflict-affected areas in other parts of the world – for instance, as part of civil-military operations or international coalitions – will involve presentations on its mandate and on IHL during local or regional military training exercises, contributions to lessons-learned exercises based on past or current military engagements, and support for IHL teaching. In parallel, the ICRC will pursue high-level dialogue on operational, legal and policy issues with the defence authorities – for instance, in France and the UK – and with intergovernmental bodies including the Collective Security Treaty Organization and NATO. Dialogue with armed groups will seek to improve respect for humanitarian principles and facilitate the ICRC's access to violence-affected people.

The ICRC will continue to work closely with Movement partners and to coordinate with other humanitarian actors in areas of common concern. To promote the discussion of humanitarian issues, the ICRC will organize events for or with NGOs, academic circles and think-tanks, and enlist the help of national and international media to spread awareness of the needs of people affected by conflict and other violence in the region and elsewhere, promote IHL, and mobilize wider support for humanitarian action.

ARMENIA

The ICRC has been working in Armenia since 1992 in relation to the Nagorno-Karabakh armed conflict. It focuses on addressing the issue of missing persons and visiting 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 the Armenian Red Cross Society and aims to help strengthen its capacities.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	723
Assistance	1,303
Prevention	539
Cooperation with National Societies	750
General	62
TOTAL	3,376
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	206

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	7
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	41

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

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ With the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary and providing guidance, the authorities gather information on gravesites linked to people missing in relation to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict; the first exhumations take place.
- ▶ With ICRC financial support, local service providers and family associations organize themselves into support networks to help the families of missing persons meet their psychosocial and other needs.
- ▶ Civilians living in insecure areas near the international border with Azerbaijan improve their economic self-sufficiency, access to water and protection from physical risks through ICRC-supported projects.
- ▶ Military units stationed on the international border learn more about IHL during dissemination sessions. Commanders and defence ministry personnel attend advanced courses to further the incorporation of IHL in military training.
- ▶ In line with ongoing legislative reforms, the authorities take steps to align criminal legislation with IHL provisions and incorporate, in domestic law, the right of families of missing persons to know the fate of their relatives.
- ▶ The Armenian Red Cross Society strengthens its capacity to assist conflict-affected communities, enabling it to conduct first-aid training, mine-risk awareness sessions and assessments of vulnerable households.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Cash	Beneficiaries	5,200
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Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	4,000
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CONTEXT

Increasing tensions between the sides in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict have led to a number of military incidents on the Line of Contact and on the international border between Armenia and Azerbaijan in recent years. The situation escalated in April 2016 as heavy fighting erupted along the Line of Contact, causing military and civilian casualties and partly modifying the military front line for the first time since 1994. Subsequent high-level meetings between Armenia and Azerbaijan, under the auspices of the Russian Federation and the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, have yielded limited results in terms of finding a peaceful resolution to the conflict; the risk of renewed hostilities remains high.

Civilians living near the international border with Azerbaijan continue to contend with the consequences of the conflict. Cross-border fire and the presence of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) threaten their safety and restrict movement. The volatile situation limits their livelihood prospects and hampers their access to water and other basic services. Hundreds of families throughout Armenia remain without news of relatives who went missing in connection with the conflict in the 1990s.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will continue working to alleviate the consequences of the unresolved Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Through its field presence and contact with the authorities, armed forces and local communities, the ICRC will monitor the situation of civilians living near the international border with Azerbaijan; where necessary, it will remind the stakeholders concerned of their obligations under IHL and urge them to take precautions to spare the population. Dissemination sessions for troops stationed along the border will support this dialogue.

Helping to resolve the fate of persons missing in relation to the conflict and addressing the needs of their families will remain a priority. In the absence of a coordination mechanism between the sides, the ICRC will act as a neutral intermediary to support the authorities' efforts towards the eventual recovery and identification of human remains. It will help the Armenian State Commission on Prisoners of War, Hostages and Missing Persons (CEPOD) to: manage its ante/post-mortem database; collect DNA samples from relatives of missing persons, in cooperation with the Armenian Red Cross Society; and accelerate the collection of information on possible gravesites, with a view to commencing the exhumation process. In parallel, the ICRC will maintain its support for the families of missing persons by providing them with the means to improve their livelihoods and living conditions, and financing local partners to build a support network to meet the families' psychosocial needs. Efforts to encourage the authorities to amend legislation to incorporate, in domestic law, the families' right to receive answers on their relatives' fate will continue.

Along the international border, the ICRC will implement projects to reduce population's vulnerability; these will involve support for boosting people's economic self-sufficiency, measures to improve their safety – for instance, by reinforcing protective walls – and improvements to water

networks. In cooperation with the Armenian Center for Humanitarian Demining and Expertise (CHDE), the ICRC will continue to analyse previously compiled information on the needs of mine/ERW victims and their families, to contribute to the development of a national strategy addressing weapon contamination and its consequences.

The ICRC will continue to visit detainees in accordance with its standard procedures; it will check on their treatment and living conditions and share its findings and recommendations with the authorities concerned. Particular attention will be paid to detainees serving life sentences, foreigners and people held in connection with the conflict – on whose behalf the ICRC, acting as a neutral intermediary, will liaise with the stakeholders regarding their detention and possible return.

To contribute to building an environment conducive to respect for IHL, the ICRC will pursue dialogue with the defence ministry on further incorporating IHL in the armed forces' doctrine, training and operations, and will organize IHL workshops for military personnel at various levels. It will also maintain dialogue with ministry officials to advance domestic IHL implementation, encouraging them to incorporate IHL-related provisions in criminal legislation and organizing training for lawmakers and judges. It will continue to liaise with the media and international stakeholders to raise awareness of humanitarian issues related to the conflict, mobilize support for those affected and promote acceptance for the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

As the ICRC's main partner in its activities for conflict-affected people, the National Society will receive further technical and financial support for strengthening its operational capacities and its legal basis. A partnership with the Danish Red Cross will aim to reinforce the organizational development of National Society branches responding to the needs of people along the international border. Regular coordination meetings will aim to ensure complementary approaches among all Movement partners working in the country.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Civilians living near the international border with Azerbaijan face daily threats to their physical and psychological integrity. Incidents of cross-border shooting or shelling occur close to, or in, populated areas. Mines and ERW litter border areas; tracts of cultivable land have become inaccessible, as has water infrastructure. For some families, the loss or incapacitation of their breadwinners exacerbate their existing difficulties. The CHDE is working to develop a national strategy to address weapon contamination and its consequences, including through its Victims Assistance Department.

As at October 2016, over 4,500 people remain unaccounted for as a result of the conflict. While the respective CEPODs are working to preserve information necessary for the future identification of human remains, the absence of dialogue between them continues to hamper progress in resolving cases. Many families of missing persons continue to face legal, psychosocial and economic problems.

Objective

Civilians living along the international border with Azerbaijan are protected, and their basic needs are met. Family members separated by conflict are able to communicate with each other. The families of missing persons receive information on the fate of their relatives, and their legal, psychological and economic needs are addressed.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ through contact with the authorities and local communities, monitor the situation of civilians living near the international border with Azerbaijan; document cases involving alleged breaches of IHL or other concerns raised by community members
- ▶ employing a regional approach (see also *Azerbaijan*), pursue dialogue with the stakeholders concerned, reminding them of their obligations under IHL, particularly the need to spare the civilian population
- ▶ obtain security guarantees from the relevant authorities to facilitate the evacuation of wounded people or human remains, and to enable civilians to safely conduct essential activities – such as farming or infrastructural repairs – near the international border

Restoring family links

- ▶ with a view to helping families receive answers on the fate of their missing relatives, and in the absence of a coordination mechanism between the sides:
 - act as a neutral intermediary for the exchange of information on cases of missing persons; remind the authorities of their obligation to take all measures necessary to clarify the fate of missing persons
 - work with the authorities to verify the regional list of missing persons submitted by the ICRC to the CEPODs in 2015, in order to have a common source of reference
- ▶ with the agreement of all parties concerned, facilitate the return of the remains of deceased civilians or combatants to their families
- ▶ help families separated by conflict, detention or other circumstances to locate or contact their relatives through tracing requests, RCMs or other family-links services
- ▶ issue ICRC travel documents to refugees poised for third-country resettlement by other agencies

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ provide the National Society with training, financial, material or technical support for conducting first-aid training for conflict-affected communities, holding sessions on mine awareness and safe practices in weapon-contaminated areas, and assessing the socio-economic needs of vulnerable households

Forensics

- ▶ support the authorities' efforts to consolidate data necessary for the recovery and future identification of human remains and the provision of answers to the families concerned; to this end:
 - continue reviewing ante-mortem data previously collected from the families of missing persons, and submit them to the CEPOD for entry into its ante/post-mortem database; hold a refresher course for CEPOD personnel to ensure proper data management

- with trained National Society staff and in coordination with the CEPOD, collect DNA samples from willing relatives of missing persons; send selected samples to an internationally certified laboratory to evaluate their viability
- work with the authorities to gather information on and evaluate possible gravesites; based on the findings and upon the agreement of all sides, initiate the exhumation process and provide on-site training to local experts

- ▶ organize training for the authorities in the proper recovery and management of human remains within the context of armed conflict

Health

- ▶ to help the families of missing persons cope with the psychosocial consequences of their situation:
 - hold information sessions to update them on the status of efforts to clarify the fate of their relatives
 - provide the National Society, other local partners and the families themselves with financial support as they form community support networks and organize commemorative events and other activities to meet the psychological, legal, health or other needs of the families
 - offer psychosocial support to families during specific occasions, for instance, during the collection of DNA samples or the exhumation process (see above)
- ▶ with local service providers, offer stress-management sessions for particularly vulnerable groups, including children and the elderly, in front-line areas

Economic security

- ▶ contribute to alleviating the economic impact of the conflict on people living near the international border, families of missing persons and families of mine/ERW victims, through:
 - grants for up to 85 households (340 people), for launching micro-economic initiatives or covering microcredit interest payments
 - cash assistance for up to 15 particularly vulnerable households (60 people), including the families of any civilians killed or wounded as a result of the conflict, to spend on their most pressing needs; in parallel, urge the authorities to provide regular assistance to destitute households that are unable to pursue livelihood activities
 - cash or other forms of support to help seven border communities (4,800 people) undertake projects aimed at boosting their cumulative income and agricultural production and reinforcing their safety (see below)

Water and habitat

- ▶ improve access to water for drinking and irrigation for some 4,000 people, by renovating or constructing water-supply networks along the international border; with the National Society, promote proper use of water facilities among communities
- ▶ in partnership with a local NGO, repair the homes of up to 20 families of missing persons or of mine/ERW victims (80 people) to improve their living conditions
- ▶ help people in border communities reduce their exposure to risks by building protective walls, constructing "safe rooms" in schools or walling up exposed windows

Weapon contamination

- ▶ to support the CHDE in building its capacities and developing a comprehensive national strategy for addressing weapon contamination, one that takes into account the needs of victims and their families:
 - facilitate the participation of a CHDE representative in a regional workshop and provide technical guidance to the CHDE's Victims Assistance Department
 - analyse information on the needs of some 580 mine/ERW victims and their families previously entered in the Information Management System for Mine Action database; support the CHDE in liaising with other relevant actors so that they can formulate an adequate response; in the meantime, provide assistance to some families to ease their living conditions (see above)

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Military personnel and civilians who cross the international border between Armenia and Azerbaijan are taken into custody.

People detained for reasons unrelated to the conflict are held at facilities run by the police or the Ministry of Justice.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that comply with internationally recognized standards and, where applicable, with IHL. On their release, people detained for conflict-related reasons are returned, if they so wish.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION**

- ▶ visit detainees of ICRC concern – POWs, civilian internees and people held for non-conflict-related security reasons – in accordance with standard ICRC procedures; monitor their treatment and living conditions, paying particular attention to issues affecting detainees serving life sentences and foreigners
- ▶ following visits, share the findings and recommendations, if any, confidentially with the authorities concerned; remind them of their responsibilities under IHL towards people held in relation to the conflict; acting as a neutral intermediary, and with the agreement of all parties concerned, assist in the return of such persons, or of the remains of those deceased
- ▶ hold dissemination sessions for prison staff to acquaint them with the ICRC's mandate and activities for detainees

Restoring family links

- ▶ enable detainees to maintain contact with their families through RCMs and phone calls; pursue dialogue with the authorities on allowing family visits and video calls, particularly for foreign detainees; provide computers for the latter, if approved

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ support the authorities' efforts to improve detainees' conditions by funding vocational training for up to 20 life-sentenced detainees and undertaking small-scale infrastructural repairs in selected places of detention
- ▶ provide material assistance, such as books, clothes or hygiene items, for vulnerable detainees, as needed

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Armenia is party to several IHL-related treaties, but has yet to accede to certain others and adapt domestic law accordingly. Adjustments to domestic legislation to incorporate the right of families to know the fate of their missing relatives, and the establishment of a national IHL committee, are under consideration. Justice-sector reforms, including amendments to the criminal code, are ongoing.

Armenia is a member of the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the Eurasian Economic Union, and contributes troops to NATO-led operations abroad. The military's strategic defence review is in its final stages. The defence ministry's main educational institutions teach IHL.

Armenian media and think-tanks play an important role in shaping public discourse about issues related to the conflict and, with the international community, in passing messages to decision-makers. IHL is taught at several universities.

Objective

The authorities and the armed forces understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict, and incorporate these in their decision-making. The media, academics and other influential circles foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among all those involved in the conflict and the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the Movement's work.

Plan of action and indicators**PREVENTION**

- ▶ maintain dialogue with the defence ministry, its policy department and other relevant authorities on their responsibilities under IHL, humanitarian needs engendered by the conflict, and the ICRC's activities, particularly its neutral intermediary role
- ▶ to foster respect for IHL and promote its further incorporation in military doctrine, training and operations:
 - conduct briefings on IHL and the ICRC's work for units stationed along the international border with Azerbaijan and troops bound for peacekeeping missions abroad
 - translate an IHL handbook into Armenian, for dissemination to military units
 - organize IHL-training workshops for military instructors and commanders; facilitate the participation of senior officers and selected defence ministry personnel in advanced courses held locally or abroad
- ▶ to support the authorities in advancing domestic IHL implementation, organize round-tables, seminars and other events to:
 - encourage the pertinent ministries to amend legislation to incorporate the need to provide answers to missing persons' families, and to bring criminal legislation and the civil code in line with the provisions of the Rome Statute and other pertinent IHL provisions
 - promote Armenia's accession to and implementation of weapons-related treaties and the Hague Convention on Cultural Property, and advance understanding among

lawmakers, the judiciary and IHL experts of their roles and responsibilities in this regard

- with the National Society and partner institutions, foster the development of IHL expertise among university students and lecturers, specialists and civil servants

With the National Society:

- raise awareness of humanitarian issues – specifically those linked to missing persons, conflict-affected civilians and detainees – and support for the ICRC’s neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, by:
 - briefing international organizations, diplomats and think-tanks on priority concerns and enlisting their support in mobilizing the authorities to address them
 - organizing workshops and field trips for journalists, to encourage them to report accurately on the plight of conflict-affected people and relay key messages to decision-makers and the wider public
 - disseminating operational updates/other communication materials highlighting the ICRC’s work in relation to the conflict
- to strengthen engagement with communities along the international border, organize town hall meetings with community representatives to monitor their needs and inform them about National Society/ICRC services (see *Civilians*); test new tools for communicating with and gathering feedback from beneficiaries

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Armenian Red Cross is the ICRC’s main partner in assisting conflict-affected people. Its core activities include emergency preparedness, first aid, restoring family links and disseminating the Fundamental Principles.

The adoption of a law on the National Society’s legal status remains pending.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action. It is able to carry out its core activities effectively. The activities of all Movement components are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- maintain National Society/ICRC partnerships in supporting missing persons’ families and collecting DNA samples from them, assisting border communities and mine/ERW victims, and organizing IHL events for scholars (see above)
- provide technical/financial support and training to help the National Society:
 - strengthen its emergency preparedness and response capacities, including by: bolstering its first-aid capacities and volunteer pool; reinforcing the organizational development of its branches – particularly those near the international border, with support from the Danish Red Cross; and incorporating the Safer Access Framework in its operations
 - promote humanitarian principles and the Movement’s work
 - lobby for the adoption of a law to consolidate its legal status, in coordination with the International Federation
- with other Movement partners, hold meetings regularly and develop a Movement contingency plan to ensure a coordinated response to humanitarian needs in Armenia

AZERBAIJAN

The ICRC has been working in Azerbaijan since 1992 in relation to the Nagorno-Karabakh armed conflict. It focuses on addressing the issue of missing persons and visiting 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 the Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan and aims to help strengthen its capacities.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	3,003
Assistance	5,933
Prevention	978
Cooperation with National Societies	652
General	80
TOTAL	10,647
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>650</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	18
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	114

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

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ With the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary and providing guidance, the authorities gather information on gravesites linked to people missing in relation to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict; the first exhumations take place.
- ▶ The families of missing persons meet their psychosocial and other needs through community support networks backed by ICRC training and financial support. Their legal status is clarified through legislative amendments.
- ▶ Civilians living near the front lines reduce their vulnerability through ICRC livelihood and infrastructure projects. In Nagorno-Karabakh, physically disabled persons obtain good-quality services from ICRC-supported centres.
- ▶ Detainees have timely access to health services, including mental-health care, as a result of measures taken by the authorities with the help of ICRC recommendations and training.
- ▶ Military and police personnel enrich their understanding of IHL and international policing standards, as applicable. Defence personnel receive training for furthering the incorporation of IHL in military planning and operations.
- ▶ The National Society strengthens its capacity to assist conflict-affected communities, including mine victims and children coping with conflict-related stress. It revises its statutes to align them with Movement standards.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Food commodities	Beneficiaries	10,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	4,800
Cash	Beneficiaries	3,925

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	64,300
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	2
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CONTEXT

Increasing tensions between the sides in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict have led to a number of military incidents on the Line of Contact and on the international border between Armenia and Azerbaijan in recent years. The situation escalated in April 2016 as heavy fighting erupted along the Line of Contact, causing military and civilian casualties and partly modifying the military front line for the first time since 1994. Subsequent high-level meetings between Armenia and Azerbaijan, under the auspices of the Russian Federation and the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, have yielded limited results in terms of finding a peaceful resolution to the conflict; the risk of renewed hostilities remains high.

Civilians living near the Line of Contact and the international border with Armenia continue to contend with the consequences of the conflict. Cross-border fire and the presence of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) threaten their safety and restrict movement. The volatile situation limits their livelihood prospects and hampers their access to water and other basic services. Thousands of families remain without news of relatives who went missing in connection with the conflict in the 1990s.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will continue working to alleviate the consequences of the unresolved Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Through its field presence and contact with the authorities, armed forces and local communities, the ICRC will monitor the situation of civilians living near the Line of Contact – where it is the only international humanitarian organization with a permanent presence on both sides – and the international border with Armenia; where necessary, it will remind the stakeholders concerned of their obligations under IHL and urge them to take precautions to spare the population.

Helping to resolve the fate of persons missing in relation to the conflict and addressing their families' needs will remain a priority. In the absence of a coordination mechanism between the sides, the ICRC will act as a neutral intermediary to support the authorities' efforts towards the eventual recovery and identification of human remains. It will help the Azerbaijani State Commission on Prisoners of War, Hostages and Missing Persons (CEPOD) and the *de facto* commission in Nagorno-Karabakh to: manage their ante/post-mortem databases; collect DNA samples from relatives of missing persons; and accelerate the collection of information on possible gravesites, with a view to commencing the exhumation process. In parallel, it will maintain its support for the families of missing persons by providing them with the means to improve their livelihoods and living conditions, and maintaining financial and training support for community-based support networks so they can continue responding to the families' psychosocial needs. Efforts to encourage the authorities to amend legislation to clarify the legal status of missing persons and their families will continue.

Along the Line of Contact and the international border, the ICRC, with the support of the Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan, will help residents and IDPs boost their economic self-sufficiency and access to water, enhance their protection against identified risks, and cope with conflict-related stress. Given the risk of renewed escalation, the ICRC will be ready to provide displaced households with emergency provisions, help the

National Society expand its first-aid capacities and train medical staff in weapon-wound surgery and trauma management. Two physical rehabilitation centres in Nagorno-Karabakh will begin receiving ICRC support.

The ICRC will continue to visit detainees in accordance with its standard procedures; it will check on their treatment and living conditions and share its findings and recommendations with the authorities concerned. Particular attention will be paid to people held in connection with the conflict, on whose behalf the ICRC, acting as a neutral intermediary, will liaise with the stakeholders regarding their detention and possible return. As regards non-conflict-related cases, the ICRC will pursue cooperation with the authorities to help them improve prison management and the provision of health services, including mental-health care, for detainees; training will be organized to this end.

To contribute to building an environment conducive to respect for IHL, the ICRC will maintain contact with the armed and security forces to remind them of their responsibilities under IHL and international policing standards, as applicable. Advanced training for Azerbaijani defence personnel will seek to facilitate further incorporation of IHL in military planning and operations, and training for the judiciary will promote domestic IHL implementation. The ICRC will continue to raise awareness of humanitarian issues and support for its work through contact with the media and other stakeholders and through IHL-themed events for academics.

As in past years, the National Society will receive technical and financial support to strengthen its operational capacities and bring its statutes in line with Movement standards. Joint contingency planning and regular meetings will help ensure coordination among all Movement components.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Civilians living near the Line of Contact and the international border with Armenia face daily threats to their physical safety and psychological well-being. Incidents of cross-border shooting or shelling occur close to, or in, populated areas. Mines/ERW litter front-line areas; tracts of cultivable land have become inaccessible, as has water infrastructure. In Nagorno-Karabakh, some people remain displaced owing to the April 2016 events (see *Context*). Elderly pensioners are particularly vulnerable and rely on humanitarian assistance.

As at October 2016, over 4,500 people remain unaccounted for as a result of the conflict. While the respective CEPODs are working to preserve information necessary for the future identification of human remains, the absence of dialogue between them continues to hamper progress in resolving cases. Many families of missing persons continue to face legal, psychosocial and economic problems.

Objective

Civilians, including IDPs, living along the Line of Contact and the international border with Armenia are protected, and their basic needs are met. Family members separated by conflict are able to communicate with each other. The families of missing persons receive information on the fate of their relatives, and their legal, psychological and economic needs are addressed.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ through contact with the authorities and local communities, monitor the situation of civilians living near the Line of Contact and the international border with Armenia; document cases involving alleged breaches of IHL or other concerns raised by community members
- ▶ employing a regional approach (see also *Armenia*), pursue dialogue with the stakeholders concerned, reminding them of their obligations under IHL, particularly the need to spare the civilian population
- ▶ obtain security guarantees from the relevant authorities to facilitate the evacuation of wounded people or human remains, and to enable civilians to safely conduct essential activities – such as farming or infrastructural repairs – near the front lines
- ▶ help minorities living in Azerbaijan acquire the identity documents necessary for obtaining social welfare benefits, by covering the legal fees involved

Restoring family links

- ▶ with a view to helping families receive answers on the fate of their missing relatives, and in the absence of a coordination mechanism between the sides:
 - act as a neutral intermediary for the exchange of information on cases of missing persons; remind the authorities of their obligation to take all measures necessary to clarify the fate of missing persons
 - work with the authorities to verify the regional list of missing persons submitted by the ICRC to the CEPODs in 2015, in order to have a common source of reference
- ▶ with the agreement of all concerned, facilitate the return of the remains of deceased civilians or combatants to their families
- ▶ help families separated by conflict, detention or other circumstances locate or contact their relatives through tracing requests, RCMs or other family-links services
- ▶ issue ICRC travel documents to refugees poised for third-country resettlement by other agencies

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ through training, material/financial support and joint activities, help the Azerbaijani Red Crescent develop its capacity to conduct mine-risk awareness sessions and other activities for conflict-affected communities

Forensics

- ▶ support the authorities' efforts to consolidate data necessary for the recovery and future identification of human remains and the provision of answers to the families concerned; to this end:
 - continue reviewing ante-mortem data previously collected from the families of missing persons, and submit them to the CEPODs for entry into their ante/post-mortem databases; hold a refresher course for CEPOD personnel to ensure proper data management
 - in coordination with the CEPODs, collect DNA samples from willing relatives of missing persons; send selected samples to an internationally certified laboratory to evaluate their viability
 - work with the authorities to gather information on and evaluate possible gravesites; based on the findings and

upon the agreement of all sides, initiate the exhumation process and provide on-site training to local experts

- ▶ train authorities in the proper recovery and management of human remains within the context of armed conflict

Health

- ▶ to help the families of missing persons cope with the psychosocial consequences of their situation:
 - hold information sessions on the services available in their communities
 - continue training and funding community support networks – comprising local partners/service-providers and the families themselves – so they can organize commemorative events, referrals and other activities; in Nagorno-Karabakh, continue facilitating group/individual counselling sessions with local partners
 - offer psychosocial support to families during specific occasions, for instance, during the collection of DNA samples or the exhumation process (see above)
- ▶ in front-line areas, extend psychosocial support to children and other vulnerable residents, with the help of trained National Society volunteers or other community members

Economic security

- ▶ to help alleviate the economic impact of the conflict on people living near the front lines, families of missing persons and families of mine/ERW victims, provide up to:
 - 100 households (400 people), including the families of civilian casualties and people displaced by the 2016 escalation, with cash to cover urgent expenses
 - 300 households (1,200 people) with microeconomic grants or cash to purchase agricultural inputs
 - 400 displaced households (1,600 people) with cash for up to two months' supply of food and other essentials, should hostilities escalate; in Nagorno-Karabakh, maintain contingency food stocks for up to 10,000 people
 - 4,800 people in nine front-line communities with materials and/or other inputs for undertaking projects to improve their income, agricultural production and safety (see below)
- ▶ through monthly allowances, help some 280 elderly people in Nagorno-Karabakh cover their basic needs; continue to remind the *de facto* authorities of their responsibilities towards these people
- ▶ finance home repairs to improve living conditions for up to 15 vulnerable households (60 people) in Nagorno-Karabakh

Water and habitat

- ▶ to facilitate access to clean water and electricity for residents and IDPs near the front lines:
 - repair/construct water-supply and electrical systems serving up to 1,800 people; with the National Society, promote proper use of water facilities among communities
 - provide local water boards with training, tools and technical support for upgrading/maintaining drinking-water and irrigation infrastructure
 - in Nagorno-Karabakh, provide equipment to back up Stepanakert/Khankendi city's water supply (serving

- some 62,500 people); carry out water-trucking/other emergency measures in case of renewed hostilities
- help people in front-line communities reduce their exposure to risks by building/reinforcing protective walls, safe play areas, schools and shelters

Weapon contamination

- maintain coordination with the Azerbaijan Mine Action Agency regarding weapon-contaminated areas, clearance activities and, with the National Society, the identification of mine/ERW victims in need of assistance (see above)
- in Nagorno-Karabakh, manage the Information Management System for Mine Action database and make recommendations to the *de facto* authorities to help them develop an adequate response to the needs of victims and their families

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Military personnel and civilians who cross the international border between Armenia and Azerbaijan or the Line of Contact are taken into custody.

The justice ministry is working to strengthen primary-health-care services, including psychiatric care, in prisons under its authority.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that comply with internationally recognized standards and, where applicable, with IHL. On their release, people detained for conflict-related reasons are returned, if they so wish.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- visit detainees – including POWs and civilian internees – in accordance with standard ICRC procedures; monitor their treatment and living conditions, paying particular attention to vulnerable detainees
- share the findings and any recommendations confidentially with the authorities concerned; remind them of their responsibilities under IHL towards people held in relation to the conflict; acting as a neutral intermediary and with the agreement of all concerned, assist in the return of such persons, or of the remains of those deceased
- with the justice ministry, help penitentiary authorities address detainees' needs more effectively, by organizing training in internationally recognized prison-management standards
- facilitate contact between detainees and their families through RCMs or other means

ASSISTANCE

- to support the authorities in improving health-care services for detainees:
 - organize seminars for policy-makers and prison health staff on health-care management in detention, incorporating mental-health care; facilitate round-tables to foster links between penitentiary and health authorities
 - through working groups, study tours and expert support, help the justice ministry integrate sessions on mental-health issues in its training curriculum for prison guards/staff

- provide material assistance, including prosthetic/orthotic devices, for vulnerable detainees; undertake repairs to improve conditions at the main detention facility in Nagorno-Karabakh

WOUNDED AND SICK

Weapon contamination in front-line areas, including ERW from the April 2016 events, and upsurges in fighting increase the risk of injury to people. In Nagorno-Karabakh, the physical rehabilitation sector lacks resources and policies/standards regarding the accessibility of services; only two centres provide such services.

Objective

People wounded as a result of the conflict receive timely medical attention. Disabled persons have access to good-quality physical rehabilitation services.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

Medical care

- to facilitate timely access to treatment for people wounded as a result of the conflict:
 - train and equip Azerbaijani Red Crescent first-aid teams, enabling them to train first-responders from front-line communities
 - conduct courses in emergency-room trauma management and weapon-wound surgery for up to 70 medical professionals
 - if needed, provide hospitals with supplies for treating up to 150 weapon-wounded people

Physical rehabilitation

- to improve the quality and accessibility of services for physically disabled persons in Nagorno-Karabakh:
 - support two physical rehabilitation centres with: materials, equipment and financial support; staff training, including scholarships for training abroad; and guidance for establishing treatment protocols and a referral system for patients
 - cover transportation and accommodation costs for patients

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Azerbaijan is active in international forums. It is party to several international instruments but has yet to accede to certain IHL-related treaties and adapt its domestic law accordingly. Legislative amendments to enhance protection for the rights of missing persons and their families are under consideration. There is no national IHL committee.

The Azerbaijani armed forces are in the process of incorporating IHL in their doctrine, training and operations. They participate in multilateral operations abroad. The Internal Troops of Azerbaijan and the police, both under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, are responsible for security in the country. The former may participate in military operations alongside the armed forces.

The media are a powerful conduit for passing humanitarian messages to the public and to decision-makers. Some

universities have incorporated IHL in their curricula, but instructional/research capacities need strengthening.

Objective

The authorities and armed forces understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and incorporate these in their decision-making; the police and Internal Troops do the same with international norms applicable to their duties. The media, academics and other influential circles foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among all those involved in the conflict and the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the Movement's work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- to foster respect for IHL and other relevant norms among the armed/security forces and gain their support for ICRC activities, coordinating with international stakeholders, where appropriate:
 - pursue dialogue with the Ministry of Defence on their IHL obligations, the ICRC's activities and its access to front-line populations
 - continue to offer support for the inclusion of IHL in the Azerbaijan armed forces' planning and operations; offer IHL training for military personnel and facilitate senior officers' participation in international courses; in Nagorno-Karabakh, brief military commanders, instructors, troops and cadets on IHL principles
 - conduct presentations and workshops for cadets and officers of the Internal Troops and the police on: international policing standards concerning, *inter alia*, detention and the use of force; the differences between IHL and human rights norms; and the ICRC's activities for detainees
- raise awareness of the humanitarian consequences of the conflict and enhance understanding of and acceptance for the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent action, particularly its neutral intermediary role and activities for front-line communities, missing persons and their families; to that end:
 - keep local authorities, district committees, representatives of regional/international organizations and diplomats informed of ICRC activities through bilateral meetings and round-tables, while persuading them to address or mobilize support for the concerns of conflict-affected civilians
 - disseminate operational updates and other communication materials

- encourage accurate media coverage of humanitarian issues through workshops and field trips for journalists
- encourage the authorities to adopt domestic measures to implement IHL, by:
 - exploring with them the possibility of amending legislation to fill gaps related to the status of missing persons and their families, and to strengthen measures to prevent disappearances during armed conflict
 - facilitating the participation of government officials, members of the judiciary and legal experts in regional/international training/seminars promoting IHL implementation
- contribute to building IHL-teaching capacities at universities by training professors, donating IHL publications and holding guest lectures; stimulate interest in the subject by sponsoring students to attend IHL-themed events and advanced courses

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Azerbaijani Red Crescent is the ICRC's primary partner in addressing the needs of conflict-affected communities. It also handles non-conflict-related tracing cases and promotes the Fundamental Principles. It is working to reinforce its operational and organizational capacities.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action and is able to carry out its core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

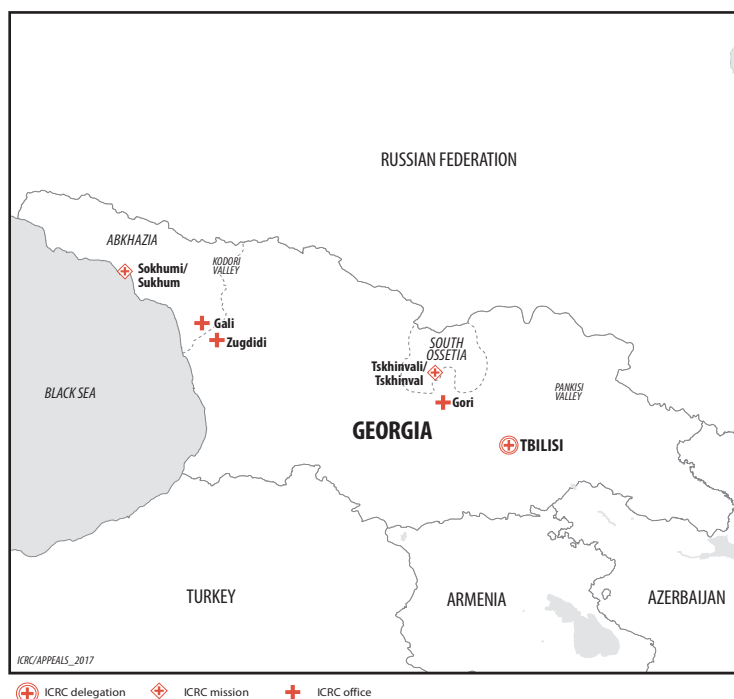
Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- maintain National Society/ICRC partnerships in assisting front-line communities and mine/ERW victims (see *Civilians*); develop a joint contingency plan for responding to conflict-related needs
- provide technical/financial support and training to help the National Society:
 - expand its emergency response capacities, particularly by bolstering its volunteer pool and its first-aid and family-links capabilities, incorporating the Safer Access Framework in its operations, and boosting fundraising
 - enhance its ability, at headquarters and branch levels, to advocate humanitarian issues and the Movement
 - bring its statutes in line with Movement standards
- ensure a coordinated Movement response to humanitarian needs through regular meetings and joint contingency planning

GEORGIA

The ICRC has been present in Georgia proper, Abkhazia and South Ossetia since 1992. Acting as a neutral intermediary, it contributes to efforts to clarify the fate and whereabouts of missing persons, including by offering its forensic expertise to the actors concerned. It supports the families of missing persons, works to protect and assist vulnerable groups in conflict-affected regions, and visits detainees. It promotes the national implementation of IHL and its integration into armed and security forces' doctrine, training and sanctions and into academic curricula. The ICRC helps the Red Cross Society of Georgia strengthen its capacities.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,075
Assistance	4,869
Prevention	870
Cooperation with National Societies	301
General	86
TOTAL	8,200
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>500</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	12
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	125

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MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ With ICRC technical support, the authorities and *de facto* authorities work to clarify the fate of persons missing in relation to past conflicts, in particular, by identifying possible gravesites and supporting forensic identification efforts.
- ▶ The members of five regional committees of missing persons' families, with ICRC training and coaching, develop their ability to provide each other with support and organize activities to raise public awareness of their plight.
- ▶ Detainees in Georgia proper benefit from improvements in their living conditions brought about by the authorities, on the basis of ICRC recommendations and with the help of ICRC-sponsored training in prison management.
- ▶ The Georgian armed forces continue to incorporate IHL and other relevant international norms in their doctrine, training and sanctions system; the ICRC provides technical assistance.
- ▶ With financial and technical support from the ICRC, the Red Cross Society of Georgia continues to strengthen its ability to deliver humanitarian services to people affected by emergencies.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Food commodities	Beneficiaries	455
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	125
Cash	Beneficiaries	125

CONTEXT

Economic difficulties persist in Georgia proper, despite measures taken by the government.

Civilians continue to feel the effects of past armed conflicts. Many families remain without news of missing relatives. The demarcation and reinforcement of the Abkhaz and South Ossetian administrative boundary lines restrict the movement of people and disrupt livelihoods. Communication among members of dispersed families is difficult.

Peace negotiations (the “Geneva International Discussions”) continue between representatives of Abkhazia, Georgia proper, the Russian Federation and South Ossetia; they are mediated by the European Union (EU), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the UN. Monthly meetings of the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism (IPRM), facilitated jointly by the EU Monitoring Mission and the OSCE, enable Georgian and South Ossetian participants to exchange views on humanitarian and security-related matters. IPRM meetings between Abkhaz and Georgian officials resumed in May, after four years.

Implementation of “alliance and integration agreements” between Abkhazia and the Russian Federation, and between South Ossetia and the Russian Federation, is getting under way.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC delegation in Georgia will continue to strive to alleviate the humanitarian consequences of demarcating the administrative boundaries, and to urge the parties concerned to address the needs of the families of persons missing as a result of past conflicts. It will also raise awareness of and promote acceptance for humanitarian principles among all those concerned.

The ICRC will continue to advocate the right of missing persons’ families to learn the fate of their relatives. It will chair meetings of the two coordination mechanisms dealing with the issue of persons missing in relation to past conflicts. The ICRC will also provide technical assistance to the Georgian authorities and the *de facto* Abkhaz and South Ossetian authorities working on the issue; in Georgia proper, it will continue to support the establishment of a State commission on missing persons. The ICRC will help local forensic institutions expand their capacities in the management of human remains, with a view to accelerating recovery and identification, and will facilitate the collection and handling of information related to these processes.

During difficult occasions such as the exhumation, identification or handover of their relatives’ remains, the families of missing persons will have access to psychosocial support from ICRC-trained local volunteers. The members of five regional committees of missing persons’ families will receive ICRC training to support each other and raise public awareness of their plight.

Acting as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC will help people rejoin their relatives, exchange family news and obtain official papers across the Abkhaz and South Ossetian administrative boundaries; it will also help people cross the South Ossetian boundary line to obtain medical treatment.

The ICRC will help vulnerable people meet their immediate needs. Destitute people in Abkhazia and South Ossetia – including disabled or elderly people living in remote areas

and members of large or single-parent households – will be supplied with food and household/hygiene items. In South Ossetia, disabled people, including victims of mines or explosive remnants of war (ERW), will receive help to obtain assistive devices or physical rehabilitation services. The *de facto* authorities in South Ossetia will receive training and material assistance for strengthening social-welfare services.

In Georgia proper, conflict-affected households who, with ICRC assistance, started or expanded livelihood activities in previous years, will receive technical support and training to help them maintain or increase their income.

The ICRC will visit people detained in Georgia proper and South Ossetia in accordance with its standard procedures. Following visits, it will share findings and any recommendations confidentially with the authorities and *de facto* authorities. It will pursue discussions with the *de facto* authorities in Abkhazia and South Ossetia regarding its access to detainees not currently receiving visits. The Georgian penitentiary authorities will enhance their capacities in prison management with the help of ICRC-sponsored training outside the country.

The ICRC will continue to focus on broadening awareness of humanitarian concerns and support for its mandate and work. It will also pursue efforts in behalf of missing persons’ families, for example, by encouraging the establishment of legal frameworks for addressing the issue in Georgia proper and South Ossetia. The Georgian armed forces will continue to receive support for incorporating IHL in their doctrine, training and sanctions system. Dissemination sessions on IHL and other relevant international norms will be conducted for the Georgian military and for the armed/security forces in Abkhazia. The ICRC will support the teaching of IHL at universities and, through public communication and by encouraging media coverage of its activities, will seek to increase awareness of the humanitarian services it provides.

The Red Cross Society of Georgia will continue to receive financial and technical assistance for expanding its organizational and operational capacities.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

More than 2,000 cases of persons missing in connection with past conflicts are currently being dealt with, and new cases continue to be registered. Two mechanisms are in place to provide families with information on the fate of their relatives: one between Abkhazia and Georgia proper, dealing with persons missing from the 1992–1993 conflict; and one between Georgia proper, the Russian Federation and South Ossetia, dealing with persons missing in relation to the conflicts in the 1990s and 2008. The collection of ante-mortem data and biological reference samples, in this connection, is at various stages of completion in Abkhazia, Georgia proper and South Ossetia.

The families of missing persons in Georgia proper have formed five regional committees for mutual support. In 2016, the Georgian authorities began to discuss the formation of a State commission to safeguard the rights of missing persons and their families.

Conflict-affected households, including the families of missing persons and mine/ERW victims, who received ICRC

assistance in previous years to develop income-generating activities, need further support to maintain their increased income-earning capacity. Elderly residents of Abkhazia's remote Kodori Valley are unable to reach markets or obtain basic services. In South Ossetia, vulnerable households need assistance to meet their immediate needs and obtain medical treatment; disabled people, including mine/ERW victims, largely lack access to assistive devices or physical rehabilitation services.

Several people formerly held at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba are currently in Georgia.

Objective

People affected by conflict meet their needs and have access to basic services. Victims of mines/ERW receive appropriate assistance. Separated family members are able to restore contact and reunite. Families of missing persons are informed of the fate of their relatives, and their specific needs are met.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ remind all parties concerned of their obligations under IHL and other relevant international norms to:
 - respect civilians' rights and help them meet their basic needs
 - make it possible for people to cross the administrative boundaries safely
- ▶ act as a neutral intermediary to facilitate family visits or reunions, the exchange of news between family members, the transfer of human remains and the sending of official documents across the Abkhaz and South Ossetian administrative boundary lines; help people cross the South Ossetian administrative boundary to obtain medical treatment and facilitate their return
- ▶ help people obtain official documents – for instance, to visit or rejoin their relatives or to address legal or administrative issues

Restoring family links

- ▶ continue to urge the Georgian authorities and the *de facto* Abkhaz and South Ossetian authorities to fulfil their responsibilities towards missing persons and their families, including their duties concerning the management of human remains; support them in doing so (see below)
- ▶ chair meetings of the two coordination mechanisms dealing with cases of missing persons, and provide technical assistance to the Georgian authorities and the *de facto* Abkhaz and South Ossetian authorities working on the issue; in Georgia proper, continue to support the creation of a State commission on missing persons
- ▶ support the parties concerned to strengthen their ability to manage human remains, with a view to accelerating recovery and identification, and their ability to handle related information in accordance with principles of personal-data protection; in particular:
 - collect, or support local organizations' efforts to collect, ante-mortem data and biological reference samples from the families of missing persons in Abkhazia, Georgia proper and South Ossetia

- assist the pertinent authorities and the *de facto* authorities in identifying gravesites where the bodies of missing persons might be buried
- mobilize additional resources to help local forensic teams develop their capacities in recovering and identifying human remains in line with best practices
- ▶ continue to register and manage cases of persons missing in relation to past conflicts; through public communication and in coordination with missing persons' families (see below) and others concerned, strive to raise awareness of the issue
- ▶ help the Georgian armed forces reinforce their ability to manage human remains, for instance, by organizing or sponsoring their training; encourage them to establish policies and measures to prevent disappearances in relation to armed conflict
- ▶ provide training and financial support to help the Georgian Red Cross boost its family-links services; work with the National Society to give family members, particularly those separated by the administrative boundaries, the means to restore or maintain contact, visit each other or reunite permanently, and enable people to gain access to official documents
- ▶ help people formerly held at the Guantanamo Bay internment facility restore or maintain contact with their relatives through Movement family-links services, including family visits

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ help missing persons' families meet some of their needs, by:
 - organizing information sessions for them on the collection of data related to the search for their missing relatives
 - training local volunteers to provide psychosocial support to them during difficult occasions, such as the exhumation, identification or handover of their relatives' remains
 - providing training and coaching to the five regional committees of missing persons' families, thereby enabling members to provide psychosocial support to one another and organize activities to raise public awareness of their plight

Economic security

- ▶ provide technical support, coaching and monitoring to up to 750 vulnerable households (2,600 people) in Abkhazia and Georgia proper – including families of missing persons and mine/ERW victims – who have previously increased their income by starting or expanding livelihood activities using ICRC cash grants, thereby enabling them to maintain their increased income or to increase it further
- ▶ enable vulnerable people unable to carry out livelihood activities to meet their most pressing needs, by:
 - distributing food and household/hygiene essentials to up to 300 particularly vulnerable people – including disabled or elderly people and members of large or single-parent households – in South Ossetia, enabling them to eat three meals a day, and food rations to up to 30 people (10 households) in Kodori Valley
 - providing, in the event of a natural disaster or other emergency in South Ossetia, food, household/hygiene items and cash to up to 120 people (30 households)

affected, enabling them to meet their basic needs for up to three months

- helping the *de facto* authorities in South Ossetia strengthen social-welfare services for destitute people through training, coaching and material support; providing assistance for household activities, through home visits, for several solitary elderly people with limited mobility

Health

- in South Ossetia, provide assistive devices to up to ten disabled people and, for several others, cover the costs of treatment abroad and of prostheses/orthoses, thereby helping them regain their mobility

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In Abkhazia, Georgia proper and South Ossetia, detainees include those held in relation to past conflicts, people detained on security-related charges, and those arrested for unauthorized crossing of the administrative boundaries. Detained foreigners and migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees, require assistance to restore or maintain contact with their relatives abroad.

Objective

People deprived of their freedom are afforded treatment and living conditions that meet internationally recognized standards. They are able to restore or maintain contact with relatives, including those living across administrative boundaries.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- carry out regular visits to detainees in Georgia proper and South Ossetia in accordance with the ICRC's standard procedures – focusing on those held in relation to past conflicts or on security-related charges, foreigners, migrants and those arrested for unauthorized crossing of the administrative boundaries – to monitor their treatment and living conditions; share findings and discuss any recommendations confidentially with the authorities and *de facto* authorities
- pursue dialogue with the *de facto* authorities in Abkhazia and South Ossetia regarding the ICRC's access to detainees not currently receiving visits
- help the Georgian authorities strengthen their prison-management capacities by providing technical advice and sponsoring their participation in training abroad

Restoring family links

- enable detainees in Abkhazia, Georgia proper and South Ossetia, including foreigners and migrants, to remain in touch with their relatives through RCMs, phone calls and parcels; in selected cases, provide financial assistance for their families to visit them

ASSISTANCE

- help some 70 detainees in South Ossetia ease their living conditions, by providing them with household and hygiene items

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The support of the authorities in Georgia proper, and of the *de facto* authorities in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action is essential for ensuring that people affected by the consequences of past conflicts receive the necessary assistance.

The needs of missing persons' families are not fully addressed by existing legal frameworks.

Georgian troops take part in international military missions.

The media have a hand in shaping public opinion. Academics have links to political decision-makers. IHL is taught at universities in Georgia.

Objective

The authorities, armed forces and other weapon bearers know and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate these into their decision-making processes. Local NGOs, academic circles and the media, as well as members of the international community, help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among decision-makers and the wider public, thus achieving greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support its work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- broaden awareness of humanitarian issues and gain acceptance and support for the ICRC's mandate and role as a neutral intermediary; more specifically:
 - urge the Georgian authorities and the *de facto* authorities in Abkhazia and South Ossetia to develop and implement measures that address humanitarian concerns more effectively, and update them regularly on ICRC activities
 - through bilateral discussions and/or public communication and by organizing IHL-related events, keep religious leaders, the media, the international community and other stakeholders informed about humanitarian issues
 - enable potential beneficiaries to learn about the humanitarian services available to them – through awareness-raising activities and media coverage of Georgian Red Cross/ICRC activities
- through networking, information campaigns and other means, help the National Society increase people's awareness of its humanitarian role and activities
- to foster respect for IHL and other relevant international norms, and to support their incorporation in domestic legislation and military decision-making:
 - lend the Georgian authorities technical expertise for further incorporating IHL provisions in domestic law, ratifying or implementing IHL treaties, contributing to the ICRC study on customary IHL, and advancing the establishment of a legal framework to protect missing persons and their families; support the national IHL committee in carrying out these activities
 - encourage the *de facto* authorities in South Ossetia to establish a legal framework to address the issue of missing persons

- continue to support the Georgian armed forces in incorporating IHL in their doctrine, training and sanctions system – for example, by organizing or sponsoring training for them – and in conducting IHL training for their personnel
- continue to conduct IHL dissemination sessions for Georgian soldiers bound for missions abroad and for armed and security forces in Abkhazia
- facilitate the participation of national IHL committee members and senior military officers in IHL-related events abroad
- ▶ promote IHL instruction and research at universities in Georgia, by providing libraries with up-to-date IHL reference materials in the Georgian language and by sponsoring the participation of students and teachers in national and international IHL competitions and courses

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Georgian Red Cross is in the process of revising the laws recognizing its auxiliary status and governing the use of the red cross emblem. With support from Movement partners, it continues to develop its organizational and operational capacities.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action and carries out its core activities effectively. It is able to respond to humanitarian needs during emergencies. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ provide financial and technical support for the National Society to:
 - improve its delivery of humanitarian services, including emergency preparedness and response, first aid and restoring family links, in line with the Safer Access Framework
 - strengthen its legal base – for example, by working towards the revision of related laws
 - expand its organizational capacities, particularly in public communication (see *Actors of influence*), fundraising and human-resources management
- ▶ help the National Society improve coordination with Movement partners, and define the scope of the ICRC's partnership with it

UKRAINE

Since 2014, the ICRC has expanded its presence in Ukraine to help protect and assist conflict-affected people in the eastern part of the country. It responds to emergency and early-recovery needs, notably by providing relief, facilitating access to medical care and other essential services, and restoring family links. It seeks access to all persons deprived of their freedom. In dialogue with all parties to the conflict, it supports efforts to clarify the fate of missing persons and encourages compliance with IHL. The ICRC supports the Ukrainian Red Cross Society in improving its emergency preparedness and delivery of humanitarian assistance.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	7,608
Assistance	47,035
Prevention	3,417
Cooperation with National Societies	1,921
General	259
TOTAL	60,241
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>3,677</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	87
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	404

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MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ The parties to the conflict take steps to ensure the protection of civilians, including the wounded and sick, and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to people in need. They comply with the principles of IHL in the conduct of hostilities.
- ▶ Conflict-affected people meet their immediate needs with ICRC-provided food, hygiene items and/or cash. Vulnerable households cover some of their expenses by starting livelihood activities using ICRC cash grants.
- ▶ With ICRC assistance, health facilities on both sides of the front line treat the chronically ill and the weapon-wounded, and two physical rehabilitation centres in non-government-controlled areas help disabled people regain their mobility.
- ▶ The parties to the conflict establish mechanisms to address the issue of missing persons. The families of the missing obtain psychosocial, legal and administrative support from the ICRC and local partner organizations.
- ▶ People detained in relation to the conflict receive ICRC visits conducted in accordance with the organization's standard procedures. With ICRC support, the detaining authorities work to improve detainees' living conditions.
- ▶ With technical, financial and training support from the ICRC, the Ukrainian Red Cross Society reinforces its ability to deliver humanitarian aid and promote IHL and the Movement's work.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Food commodities	Beneficiaries	18,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	28,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	13,000
Cash	Beneficiaries	32,250

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,615,000
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Hospitals

Hospitals supported	Structures	6
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Water and habitat

Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	500
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Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	2
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CONTEXT

The situation in eastern Ukraine deteriorated severely in the first half of 2016, then showed some improvement following a ceasefire that took effect on 1 September. Civilians continue to feel the effects of the armed conflict. According to UN and government estimates, some 2.8 million people are displaced within Ukraine or have fled abroad, and around 22,500 have been wounded and over 9,600 killed; hundreds of others have been reported missing since the conflict began in 2014. The remains of hundreds of people are still unidentified.

In many places, basic services, including health care, have been disrupted. Water, electricity and gas lines have been damaged during the fighting; the need for security guarantees from the parties to the conflict, and the threat posed by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), have delayed repairs and threaten people's access to these essential utilities. Many people are unemployed, as farms have been destroyed and factories have lost access to raw materials, and in some areas, markets and/or the banking system no longer function.

Following government directives issued in 2014 and 2015, State funding remains unavailable to people and public institutions in non-government-controlled areas, and the passage of people and goods across the front line continues to be restricted.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC's delegation in Ukraine will pursue dialogue with the parties to the conflict to ensure that civilians, including wounded and sick people, are better protected against the effects of armed conflict, in accordance with IHL and other applicable norms, and have access to humanitarian aid and to essential goods and services.

With the Ukrainian Red Cross Society, the ICRC will enable members of dispersed families to stay in touch. Acting as a neutral intermediary, and at their request, the ICRC will help vulnerable people travel across the front line or go abroad to rejoin their relatives.

The ICRC will urge the parties to the conflict to develop and implement measures for preventing disappearances, and to establish mechanisms for dealing with the issue of missing persons. The families of the missing will receive psychosocial, legal and administrative support through an accompaniment programme, to be run by the ICRC with local partners.

The ICRC will urge the parties to the conflict to create demilitarized "safety zones" to protect water and other vital infrastructure. Local service providers will receive technical and material assistance to keep utility networks running.

The ICRC will continue to provide food, hygiene items and/or cash to conflict-affected people; at the same time, it will help beneficiaries begin working towards economic recovery. Vulnerable households will receive productive inputs, cash grants and/or training to start livelihood activities. The ICRC will work with local authorities and community members to improve people's access to jobs and markets, for instance, by providing free transportation for people in remote areas.

To help reduce mine/ERW risks for communities, the ICRC will work with local authorities to mark the areas affected, provide weapon-clearance equipment and training for local emergency services, and support the National Society in teaching people safer practices.

Weapon-wounded people and those with chronic medical conditions will receive suitable care at ICRC-supported health facilities. Training in providing emergency medical care will be organized for local doctors. In non-government-controlled areas, disabled people will have access to rehabilitative care at two ICRC-supported centres.

The ICRC will continue to visit people detained by the authorities and pursue a formal agreement with them regarding its access to detainees within its purview. In non-government-controlled areas, it will seek to visit people detained in connection with the conflict. During visits, the ICRC will monitor detainees' treatment and living conditions and offer them family-links services. Following visits, it will share its findings confidentially with the detaining authorities and, where necessary, make recommendations for improvement. It will continue to offer its services to the parties to the conflict, as a neutral intermediary, to facilitate the simultaneous release and transfer of detainees. The ICRC will provide technical guidance and funding for the National Society's family-links services for detained migrants.

To increase awareness of and support for its work, the ICRC will pursue discussions with the parties to the conflict emphasizing its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. It will organize or sponsor training for weapon bearers in IHL and other applicable norms, and encourage them to incorporate these norms in their planning and operations. With the Ukrainian Red Cross, it will encourage journalists to cover Movement activities.

To cultivate respect for IHL, the ICRC will urge the parties to the conflict to establish legal frameworks applicable to the current situation and to promote respect for the emblem. The national IHL committee will receive assistance for advancing the ratification of IHL-related instruments.

As the ICRC's main partner, the Ukrainian Red Cross will receive support to enhance its ability to deliver humanitarian services.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

The armed conflict has caused numerous casualties and displaced large numbers of people; hundreds of others have been reported missing since the beginning of the conflict. Local institutions require assistance for managing human remains.

Houses, schools and utility networks have sustained considerable damage; structures near the front line are at risk of further destruction. People's access to essential goods and services, and their ability to pursue livelihood activities, are hindered by movement restrictions and the threat posed by mines/ERW. Many people – including newly released detainees, households whose breadwinners are being held in relation to the conflict, and people living in public institutions, such as medical/psychiatric facilities, orphanages, and homes for the elderly – need help to meet their basic needs.

Objective

People affected by armed conflict and other violence meet their needs and have access to basic services. Members

of dispersed families are able to restore/maintain contact and reunite.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ pursue confidential dialogue with the parties to the conflict regarding the protection afforded by IHL and other relevant norms to civilians – including wounded and sick people – and to civilian structures and facilities, and regarding the need to ensure access to humanitarian aid and to basic goods and services; in particular, urge them to:
 - address alleged IHL violations, and develop and implement preventive measures
 - create up to four demilitarized “safety zones” to protect water installations and other vital infrastructure
 - ensure respect for the physical and psychological integrity of children, and facilitate their access to education
- ▶ work with the communities affected to help them identify risks related to the conflict, including those related to mines/ERW (see below), and protect themselves more effectively

Restoring family links

With the National Society:

- ▶ through discussions with the parties to the conflict and other stakeholders, broaden awareness of the risk of disappearances in connection with the conflict; urge them to develop and implement preventive measures
- ▶ urge the parties to the conflict to establish mechanisms for tackling the issue of missing persons; offer them technical and financial support for this
- ▶ help the families of missing persons address their psychosocial needs and their legal and administrative concerns through an accompaniment programme, to be run by the ICRC with local partners such as the Ukrainian Red Cross and government or non-government service providers; provide technical guidance and funding for the programme
- ▶ through RCMs and other services, help people locate and/or reconnect with relatives separated from them by conflict, migration or other circumstances
- ▶ acting as a neutral intermediary, and at their request, help vulnerable people – such as children, sick or disabled people, and the elderly – travel across the front line or go abroad to rejoin their relatives; help people obtain official travel documents
- ▶ help the National Society strengthen its family-links services, through technical, financial and material support, including assistance for joint activities and coordination with Movement partners

ASSISTANCE

Forensics

- ▶ promote proper management of human remains by encouraging the parties to the conflict to establish pertinent policies
- ▶ provide forensic institutions with technical and financial assistance to ensure proper management of human remains and to facilitate future identification efforts; more specifically, help them develop and implement standard procedures for forensic work, comply with principles of

data protection, and strengthen communication with the families of missing persons

Economic security

With the National Society:

- ▶ to help conflict-affected people – including those living in public institutions, vulnerable households whose breadwinners are being held in relation to the conflict, and newly released detainees – meet their immediate needs:
 - provide up to 18,000 of them with food and household or hygiene items
 - supply up to 10,000 people with household essentials for the winter, such as heating fuel and blankets
 - provide 12,000 people with cash for obtaining similar essentials
- ▶ enable vulnerable households and communities to work towards economic recovery by starting livelihood activities that account for at least 50% of their household income; to this end:
 - extend cash grants to up to 5,000 households (15,000 people)
 - provide productive inputs to some 3,300 households (10,000 people)
 - provide cash grants to up to 250 households (750 people) with a weapon-wounded member, helping them maintain their income for at least three months after the injury occurred
- ▶ with the local authorities and community members, help improve access to jobs and markets in up to 50 conflict-affected communities, for instance, by assisting people in remote areas with transportation costs or supporting the rebuilding of farms destroyed by the fighting; in particular, provide cash to 1,500 households (4,500 people) and productive inputs to 1,000 households (3,000 people)
- ▶ through training and coaching, help National Society personnel enhance their skills in assessing beneficiaries' economic needs and delivering assistance

Water and habitat

- ▶ provide local service providers with technical and material support, including water-treatment chemicals, to operate and maintain water, electricity and gas networks, benefiting up to 1,600,000 people
- ▶ through repairs or modifications to the houses, apartment buildings or centres they live in, help up to 15,000 people stay protected from harsh weather conditions
- ▶ repair infrastructure at up to eight schools to enable children to continue their education

Health

- ▶ provide ad hoc technical and material assistance, including medicines, to up to 15 primary-health-care centres on both sides of the front line, to help them treat patients and refer those requiring a higher level of care to other facilities
- ▶ in the event of an emergency, provide medical supplies to the health centres affected, enabling them to continue operating for up to three months
- ▶ train National Society volunteers and community members – including first-aiders, health-care providers and teachers – to provide psychosocial support for conflict-affected people

Weapon contamination

With the National Society:

- ▶ to help reduce mine/ERW risks for people living in or returning to areas affected:
 - in coordination with the local authorities, mark areas contaminated by mines/ERW
 - provide weapon-clearance equipment and training for local emergency services
 - help weapon-clearance teams and community members establish or reinforce coordination
- ▶ through technical guidance and funding, help the National Society strengthen its ability to teach people about mine/ERW risks

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People are being detained in connection with the current situation by the parties to the conflict. Several groups of people held by the authorities and by the opposition have been released since the beginning of the conflict.

A number of migrants have been arrested and are held in retention centres; they receive visits from Ukrainian Red Cross personnel.

Objective

People deprived of their freedom are afforded treatment and living conditions that meet internationally recognized standards. They are able to restore or maintain contact with their relatives.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION**

- ▶ while pursuing a formal agreement on access to people detained by the authorities, continue to visit detainees in accordance with standard ICRC procedures; through dialogue, seek to visit, in non-government-controlled areas, people detained in relation to the conflict; monitor the treatment and living conditions of people deprived of their freedom, including respect for judicial guarantees, procedural safeguards and the principle of *non-refoulement*; communicate findings confidentially to the detaining authorities and, where necessary, make recommendations for improving detainees' treatment and living conditions
- ▶ urge the relevant bodies in both government-controlled and non-government-controlled areas to address allegations of arrest and to ensure that families are informed of the arrest, transfer, illness or other changes in the situation of people in their custody
- ▶ offer its services as a neutral intermediary to the parties to the conflict to facilitate the simultaneous release and transfer of detainees
- ▶ offer the penitentiary authorities technical assistance for strengthening their capacities in prison management

Restoring family links

- ▶ offer detainees family-links services to help them restore or maintain contact with relatives

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ through technical and financial support, help the authorities improve detainees' access to health care at

up to four places of detention in government-controlled areas

- ▶ in the event of an epidemic or other medical emergency in places of detention, provide the detaining authorities with material assistance, including medicines
- ▶ repair infrastructure at up to five places of detention, to help detainees stay protected from harsh weather conditions
- ▶ through technical guidance and funding, help the National Society provide family-links services and ad hoc humanitarian aid to detained migrants

WOUNDED AND SICK

The fighting in eastern Ukraine causes casualties, and damage to health facilities. It impairs medical workers' and ambulances' access to the wounded and sick, and hinders the delivery of medical supplies and the transfer of patients. Restrictions on the movement of people and goods contribute to delays in the treatment of patients.

Many people wounded in the fighting, particularly in non-government-controlled areas, need assistive devices and physiotherapy to regain their mobility.

Objective

Wounded and sick people receive appropriate medical and surgical care.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE**

- ▶ urge the parties to the conflict to ensure respect for wounded and sick people and for medical services

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ to improve the likelihood that people receive prompt medical treatment:
 - provide emergency responders, including Ukrainian Red Cross Society teams, with training, equipment and the means to refer and transfer patients; incorporate first-aid training in IHL dissemination sessions for weapon bearers
 - organize one emergency-room trauma management course for local doctors
 - on an ad hoc basis, provide hospitals on both sides of the front line with medical materials for treating weapon-wounded people
 - provide health facilities in non-government-controlled areas with medicines and supplies for performing specialized procedures – notably, insulin for up to 5,000 diabetic patients, materials for up to 300 haemodialysis sessions, and supplies for processing blood donations

Water and habitat

- ▶ repair infrastructure at up to ten hospitals damaged during hostilities, thereby helping them resume or continue treating patients

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ help disabled people in non-government-controlled areas regain their mobility by covering their treatment costs at two physical rehabilitation centres; through technical and financial support, enable both centres to enhance their services

- ▶ through public communication and other means, ensure that disabled people know about the physical rehabilitation services available to them; follow up on weapon-wounded people who might need rehabilitative care
- ▶ during discussions with them, encourage the pertinent parties to take steps to promote the social inclusion of disabled people

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Humanitarian aid can be delivered to people affected by the current situation only with the consent of the parties to the conflict. The media, academics and NGOs can help influence the parties to the conflict to conduct hostilities in accordance with IHL and to facilitate access to essential goods and services. The authorities have begun drafting a law on missing persons; greater awareness of this issue can increase public support for the families concerned.

Ukraine has yet to ratify a number of IHL-related instruments.

Objective

The parties to the conflict understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media, academics and other opinion-makers help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among key decision-makers and in the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the Movement's work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ to broaden awareness of and secure acceptance for the ICRC's activities:
 - pursue dialogue with the parties to the conflict, emphasizing the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action
 - remind the parties to the conflict of their obligation to conduct hostilities in line with IHL – in particular, to ensure respect for wounded and sick people and medical services, and to avoid the use of explosive weapons in populated areas; organize or sponsor training in IHL and other applicable norms for weapon bearers and encourage them to incorporate these norms in their planning and operations
 - organize events to draw public attention to the issue of missing persons, such as activities to mark the International Day of the Disappeared
 - with the Ukrainian Red Cross, urge the media to cover Movement activities and provide them with information on humanitarian issues; organize events promoting IHL and support the participation of journalists, academics, NGOs and others capable of influencing public opinion in these and other events
 - through training and coordination, help the National Society enhance its ability to promote respect for medical services and the emblem

- maintain discussions and other modes of communication with beneficiaries to help them make their needs known and provide input on the aid they receive

- ▶ cultivate respect for IHL and other applicable norms by:

- urging the parties to the conflict to establish legal frameworks applicable to the current situation and promote respect for the emblem; enlisting the support of academics and legal and policy experts in this regard; participating in round-tables and other events with legislators, and providing them with informational materials on IHL and humanitarian principles
- providing the national IHL committee with technical and financial assistance for advancing the ratification of IHL-related instruments, particularly the Arms Trade Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Ukrainian Red Cross provides first aid, emergency relief and psychosocial support to people affected by the conflict, teaches them safer practices in relation to mines/ERW, and visits detained migrants (see *Wounded and sick, Civilians and People deprived of their freedom*). It promotes IHL and respect for medical services and the emblem (see *Actors of influence*). It requires support for carrying out its activities and for ensuring the sustainability of its programmes.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action. It carries out its main activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ provide the National Society with technical, financial and training support to help it strengthen its delivery of humanitarian services; specifically, help it:
 - operate more effectively in uncertain or difficult security conditions using the Safer Access Framework
 - respond to emergencies, and identify and address critical humanitarian issues, in coordination with Movement partners
 - expand its organizational capacities, for instance, in fundraising and managing human resources
 - create mechanisms to reinforce accountability
 - broaden understanding, among all pertinent parties, of the Fundamental Principles and the National Society's humanitarian role
- ▶ define the scope of partnership and cooperation with the National Society with regard to the above-mentioned activities and its coordination with other Movement partners

The status of Crimea is currently in dispute, and the maps and structure of Appeal documents do not indicate any ICRC position in this regard. Details of the ICRC's activities in Crimea and the related budget are available in the Moscow (Regional) Appeal.

MOSCOW (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation

Established in 1992, the ICRC regional delegation in Moscow engages in regular dialogue on IHL and issues of humanitarian concern with officials of national and regional bodies, academic institutions, armed forces and the media, to promote support for the ICRC's activities. It works with the National Societies and authorities concerned to protect and assist people who have fled the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine, and to provide support to families of missing persons in the Russian Federation. The ICRC helps National Societies in the region build their capacities, particularly in emergency preparedness and restoring family links.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,361
Assistance	7,356
Prevention	3,402
Cooperation with National Societies	1,674
General	88
TOTAL	14,882
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>908</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	17
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	124

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

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Civilian and military authorities at regional and national levels support the ICRC's work in the region and around the world, including its humanitarian diplomacy efforts.
- ▶ People who have fled the Ukraine crisis for Belarus, Crimea and south-western Russia meet their immediate needs with food, hygiene items and/or vouchers provided by the ICRC together with local partners.
- ▶ In Crimea, people with medical conditions obtain appropriate care at 15 local Red Cross branches and 7 clinics, all of which receive support from the ICRC and the health authorities.
- ▶ The families of people missing in relation to past conflicts in the northern Caucasus obtain psychosocial support from the Russian Red Cross Society, which receives technical and financial assistance from the ICRC.
- ▶ Drawing on recommendations and model regulations drafted by regional bodies, and with ICRC technical support, armed forces across the region take steps to incorporate IHL in their decision-making.
- ▶ With ICRC training, funding and technical guidance, the region's National Societies strengthen their ability to aid people affected by emergencies, and vulnerable migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Food commodities	Beneficiaries	19,100
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	24,100
Cash	Beneficiaries	2,100
Vouchers	Beneficiaries	1,200

CONTEXT

The Russian Federation maintains its influence in the region, notably through the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO). It also plays a prominent role in international affairs, particularly as a permanent member of the UN Security Council. It participates in the “Geneva Talks” with representatives of Georgia proper, Abkhazia and South Ossetia (see *Georgia*), and is a mediator in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict (see *Armenia* and *Azerbaijan*). The Russian Federation is also a member of the Normandy Quartet – along with France, Germany and Ukraine – and takes part in the work of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe’s Trilateral Contact Group, and its thematic sub-groups, for the settlement of the conflict in eastern Ukraine (see *Ukraine*).

People who have fled the Ukraine crisis – according to official sources, some 1.1 million to the Russian Federation and 81,000 to Belarus – remain unable to return, owing to the volatility of the situation in eastern Ukraine.

The status of Crimea remains the subject of a political and territorial dispute between the Russian Federation and Ukraine. The republics of the northern Caucasus continue to struggle with the consequences of past conflicts, including the issue of missing persons. The Russian Federation continues to carry out air operations in the Syrian Arab Republic (see *Syrian Arab Republic*).

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the Moscow regional delegation will keep up dialogue with the pertinent authorities to foster acceptance for its work in the region and around the world, particularly in contexts of common concern, to discuss the protection afforded by IHL to people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence, and to secure their support for its humanitarian diplomacy efforts. It will continue to strive to address the needs of people who have fled the Ukraine crisis and of those affected by past conflicts in the northern Caucasus.

Through their ICRC-supported family-links services, the region’s National Societies will help people restore or maintain contact with family members separated from them by conflict, migration or other circumstances. Migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees, will be able to resettle in third countries using ICRC-issued travel documents.

The ICRC will encourage the Russian authorities and other stakeholders to prioritize the issue of persons missing in relation to past conflicts in the northern Caucasus, and will continue to support the Russian Red Cross Society in providing psychosocial assistance to missing persons’ families. The ICRC will enable detainees from the northern Caucasus, held in places of detention far from their homes, to receive visits or packages from their families by covering travel and other costs.

People who have fled the Ukraine crisis will have help to meet their immediate needs. Those in Crimea and south-western Russia will be provided with food parcels and hygiene kits, distributed through the local authorities or local Red Cross branches. Vouchers for obtaining similar essentials will be distributed monthly to those in Belarus.

In southern Belarus, the ICRC will begin to help displaced people work towards economic self-sufficiency, through cash grants for starting or resuming livelihood activities. Displaced people seeking jobs in Crimea will receive financial assistance for acquiring the necessary work permits.

In Crimea, people with chronic illnesses and other medical conditions will benefit from health education sessions offered at 15 local Red Cross branches, and diagnosis, treatment and/or follow-up services available at 7 clinics; the local Red Cross branches and clinics will receive ICRC support. Through ICRC-organized training, local doctors will reinforce their skills in providing emergency treatment. In Crimea and south-western Russia, health professionals displaced by the Ukraine crisis will receive assistance for attending certification courses, thereby increasing their chances of finding jobs.

Working with the National Societies concerned, the ICRC will seek to increase acceptance for humanitarian action and principles by maintaining dialogue with the region’s authorities to strengthen their familiarity with Movement activities. The ICRC will continue, through its Moscow Humanitarium, to organize activities promoting IHL and to encourage journalists, academics, think-tanks and others capable of influencing public opinion to take part in these and other IHL-related events.

To bolster respect for IHL and other applicable norms, the ICRC will continue to support the national authorities in ratifying or implementing IHL instruments. It will organize discussions with the region’s military and security forces to encourage them to further incorporate IHL in their decision-making. It will continue to pursue joint initiatives with regional bodies such as the CSTO and the CIS, and the latter’s Interparliamentary Assembly (IPA). As in past years, technical support will be given to the national IHL committees of Belarus and the Republic of Moldova (hereafter Moldova).

Together with other Movement partners, the ICRC will continue to support the region’s National Societies in strengthening their legal bases and their operational capacities.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

A significant number of people affected by the Ukraine crisis have fled to Belarus, Crimea and south-western Russia (see *Context*). Many displaced people need humanitarian aid to meet their immediate needs. While employment opportunities for them exist, they are required to obtain government-issued permits, valid for one year, before they can begin to work; many of them are unable to pay the fee for the permit.

Civilians in the northern Caucasus continue to cope with the consequences of past conflicts. Many families remain without news of missing relatives. A local NGO assists the authorities in dealing with cases of missing persons.

Migrants – among them, asylum seekers and refugees – including those in detention, require assistance to restore or maintain family links.

Objective

People affected by armed conflict or other situations of violence meet their needs. Family members separated by conflict or other violence, migration, natural disasters or other circumstances are able to restore or maintain contact.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION**

- ▶ continue discussions with the Russian authorities about the protection afforded by IHL and other applicable norms to people affected by past conflicts in the northern Caucasus
- ▶ encourage the Russian authorities and other stakeholders to prioritize the issue of persons missing in relation to past conflicts in the northern Caucasus and to take steps to address it
- ▶ with Movement partners, develop a coordinated response to the needs of vulnerable migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees; through dialogue with the pertinent authorities and other stakeholders, ensure that humanitarian concerns related to migration remain on their agenda

Restoring family links

With the National Societies concerned:

- ▶ through training, funding and technical support, including for joint activities and regional coordination, help the region's National Societies bolster their family-links services, including tracing services, for people separated from or seeking their relatives – such as people who have fled the Ukraine crisis, migrants in detention and other vulnerable migrants
- ▶ at their request, help people rejoin their relatives; issue travel documents to enable asylum seekers and refugees to resettle in third countries
- ▶ to help clarify the fate of persons missing in relation to past conflicts, particularly in the northern Caucasus:
 - register cases of missing persons, ensuring that information is managed in accordance with principles of personal-data protection
 - through a local NGO, submit requests for information on missing persons to the authorities; keep the families informed throughout the process
 - offer the authorities and the above-mentioned NGO technical assistance for identifying human remains
- ▶ provide the Russian Red Cross with technical guidance and funding to help it provide psychosocial support to the families of missing persons through its accompaniment programme

ASSISTANCE**Economic security**

With the National Societies concerned:

- ▶ to help people who have fled the Ukraine crisis meet their basic needs:
 - distribute hygiene kits to up to 9,600 people in south-western Russia – monthly in Rostov Oblast, with the local authorities, and every two months in Krasnodar Krai and the Republic of Adygea, with local Red Cross branches – and food parcels sufficient for at least two meals a day; with local Red Cross branches, distribute, on a monthly basis, hygiene kits to up to 9,500 people

in Crimea, and food rations sufficient for at least two meals a day

- with the Red Cross Society of Belarus, provide vouchers, on a monthly basis, to up to 1,200 people in Belarus, allowing them to purchase food and household essentials
- ▶ enable displaced people to spend less on their children's schooling by providing school supplies to up to 2,300 children in south-western Russia and 1,200 children in Crimea before the school term begins
- ▶ in the event of an emergency, provide household items on an ad hoc basis to up to 250 displaced households (870 people) in south-western Russia and/or 250 displaced households (870 people) in Crimea
- ▶ cover the costs of acquiring one-year work permits for up to 150 breadwinners in Crimea, enabling them to obtain jobs and increase their household income by at least 40%, benefiting a total of up to 520 people; encourage the pertinent authorities to facilitate access to jobs for displaced people
- ▶ with the Belarus Red Cross, provide cash grants for starting or resuming livelihood activities to up to 200 households (500 people) who have fled the Ukraine crisis for southern Belarus, thereby helping them begin working towards economic self-sufficiency
- ▶ to reinforce their ability to deliver humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected people, particularly those who have fled the Ukraine crisis, train up to 20 Belarus Red Cross personnel in assessing and monitoring economic needs and in designing and implementing assistance activities

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees from the northern Caucasus, particularly those sentenced on security-related charges, are often held in places of detention situated in remote parts of the Russian Federation. Their families find it difficult to maintain contact with them, owing to the expenses involved in travelling to visit them.

Objective

Detainees are able to maintain contact with their families.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION****Restoring family links**

- ▶ by covering the costs involved, enable up to 200 people detained in connection with past conflicts in the northern Caucasus, and held in detention facilities far from their homes, to receive family visits, and enable detainees not visited by their families to receive food and/or hygiene parcels from them up to two times a year

WOUNDED AND SICK

A number of people who have fled the Ukraine crisis for Crimea are suffering from chronic illnesses, particularly asthma, cardiovascular disease, diabetes and hypertension. Crimea and south-western Russia host a number of disabled people, whose prostheses/orthoses might require adjustment, repair or replacement.

People who have fled the Ukraine crisis include a number of health professionals; after obtaining local certification, they can be of help in responding to health needs in Crimea and south-western Russia.

Objective

Weapon-wounded and sick people have access to appropriate medical care.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

Medical care

With the National Societies concerned:

- ▶ in Crimea, with the support of the health authorities, help people who have fled the Ukraine crisis obtain suitable health care, by:
 - providing technical, financial and material assistance to 15 local Red Cross branches offering health education sessions and to 7 clinics offering diagnosis, treatment and/or follow-up services, benefiting up to 30,000 people with chronic illnesses
 - facilitating timely referral to hospitals for up to 250 patients requiring a higher level of care
 - organizing/conducting courses in emergency-room trauma management for up to 20 doctors in Crimea
- ▶ facilitate access to prosthetic/orthotic services in Crimea and south-western Russia for up to ten disabled people who have fled the Ukraine crisis
- ▶ help up to ten health-care providers displaced by the Ukraine crisis obtain employment in Crimea and south-western Russia; to that end, enable them to attend certification courses

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The States in the region are party to certain IHL instruments, but have not fully incorporated them in domestic law. The CIS IPA plays a vital role in drafting model laws and regulations related to IHL and in providing recommendations for domestic implementation.

The CSTO is increasing its involvement in multilateral operations, and has expressed interest in participating in peace-support activities. The States in the region are working to incorporate IHL in their military training and in their sanctions systems.

Academics and think-tanks can influence high-level policy- and decision-makers. The media and young people help shape public opinion.

Objective

The authorities, including political and military/law enforcement bodies, know and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate these into their decision-making processes. The media, academia and other influential circles help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among key decision-makers and the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the Movement's work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ to broaden awareness of humanitarian issues and acceptance for the ICRC's mandate and work:
 - through network-building and dissemination activities with the CSTO, the CIS and national civilian and military authorities across the region, strengthen their familiarity with the ICRC's mandate and their support for its activities – for instance, in relation to the Syrian armed conflict and the Ukraine crisis – including its humanitarian diplomacy efforts
 - encourage the national and international media to cover the ICRC's activities in the region and around the world; provide the public with information on the ICRC's work – for instance, through briefings, press releases, publications and website updates – in the Russian language
 - through the ICRC's Moscow Humanitarium, organize activities and events promoting IHL; encourage journalists, academics, think-tanks, NGOs, young people and others capable of influencing public opinion to take part in these and other IHL-related events
 - organize round-tables with the pertinent Russian authorities on addressing weapon contamination; share experiences and discuss policies, approaches and joint regional and international action on this issue
 - provide training, funding and technical guidance for the National Societies in the countries covered, thereby helping them strengthen their communication capacities, coordinate their activities and promote the Movement's work more effectively
- ▶ to promote the implementation and development of IHL across the region:
 - continue working with the CIS IPA to promote the domestic implementation of IHL in its Member States, and use of the CIS IPA's model laws, for instance, on missing persons and data protection
 - facilitate the national authorities' participation in IHL-related events, for instance, a regional meeting on IHL implementation
 - continue to provide technical assistance to the national IHL committees of Belarus and Moldova and support for coordination with their counterparts in the region and beyond
 - enlist the support of academics, think-tanks and other influential members of civil society for advancing the domestic implementation of IHL; encourage them to contribute to the development of national policies on issues of humanitarian concern
 - encourage the Russian education ministry to consider recommendations – drafted in 2016 by a group of Russian academics, with ICRC technical support – for incorporating IHL in university curricula
- ▶ to cultivate respect for IHL and other applicable norms, and to advance their incorporation in the decision-making of military and security forces:
 - engage military and security authorities at regional and national levels, particularly the CSTO, in discussions on these matters; exchange views on humanitarian issues and share experiences in contexts of common concern

- discuss, with CSTO working bodies, recommendations for incorporating IHL in CSTO education and training and in the domestic legislation of its Member States; with the CIS IPA, advance the drafting of model IHL-related regulations for the armed forces of CIS Member States
- provide the Russian Ground Forces with technical advice for adopting an IHL training programme; assist the Moldovan defence ministry in developing advanced IHL training for peace-support troops to be deployed abroad
- facilitate the participation of senior officers and trainers in IHL workshops and courses abroad
- with the local authorities or the local Red Cross branches concerned, strengthen communication with beneficiaries of the ICRC's assistance in Crimea and south-western Russia, thereby enabling them to discuss their needs and provide input on the aid they receive; in particular, let beneficiaries know about the Movement's family-links services

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region's National Societies provide family-links services (see *Civilians*) and promote the Fundamental Principles and the Movement's work (see *Actors of influence*). They carry out emergency-preparedness activities and provide ad hoc assistance to vulnerable migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees.

Objective

The region's National Societies have strong legal bases for independent action. They carry out their core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- together with Movement partners, provide the region's National Societies with training, funding and technical support for building their organizational capacities, particularly in:
 - providing humanitarian assistance – including first aid, family-links services and psychosocial support – to people affected by natural disasters and other emergencies, particularly in uncertain or difficult security conditions, in line with the Safer Access Framework
 - undertaking public communication and advocacy efforts on issues of humanitarian concern
 - strengthening their legal bases, their policies and procedures for governance and accountability, and their management of human resources, including volunteers
- define the scope of partnership and cooperation with the region's National Societies, and support coordination among them, to help them carry out their activities

PARIS (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden (with specialized services for other countries)

Formalized in 2000, the Paris office merged with the Europe regional delegation in 2015. It engages in dialogue on IHL/humanitarian concerns with the authorities, military and academic circles and third-country representatives, raising awareness of the ICRC's mandate and mobilizing political/financial support for its activities. It visits people held by international tribunals and follows up on former internees of the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station, Cuba. With National Societies, it helps migrants restore family links, visits those detained and offers guidance on human remains management. It partners National Societies in their international activities and IHL promotion.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	6,347
Assistance	1,128
Prevention	2,657
Cooperation with National Societies	745
General	35
TOTAL	10,912
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>666</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	17
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	38

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- With ICRC technical and financial support, National Societies working along migration routes bolster their assistance to migrants, particularly in restoring family links. Forensic services apply best practices in managing human remains.
- Detainees, including migrants held in Greece, benefit from measures initiated by the authorities to improve their treatment and living conditions, backed by ICRC recommendations, training and, if necessary, material support.
- Authorities in the region mobilize support for IHL and humanitarian priorities at international forums. They understand the ICRC's working procedures, particularly its confidentiality, and support them via domestic legislation.
- The French armed forces continue their dialogue with the ICRC on humanitarian issues related to the conduct of hostilities in contexts overseas. They incorporate IHL-related considerations in their doctrine and operations.
- By forging strategic partnerships, sharing expertise and supporting other National Societies, Movement partners in the region make a concerted response to issues of common interest, such as the protection of migrants.

CONTEXT

Migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, continue to cross the Mediterranean Sea towards Europe, arriving mainly via Greece, Italy, Malta and Spain; others enter through the region's eastern land borders. Concern has grown across the region over reports of dire conditions at border points and detention centres, and the unprecedented rate of death among migrants. To manage the influx, the European Union (EU) has strengthened internal mechanisms for resettlement while securing its borders. The implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement on the return and resettlement of migrants has left more than 50,000 people stranded in Greece, according to official estimates.

Owing to recent attacks on European soil and arrests made in relation to violent extremism, security remains high on the agenda of European countries.

As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, France plays a major role in international affairs. France and several European countries are involved in diplomatic or military initiatives in various contexts overseas, usually as members of international coalitions. The Hague, Netherlands, hosts the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the branch of the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT) which carries out functions inherited from the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). People formerly interned at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba are accepted for resettlement in some European countries.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will strive to respond to the needs of migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, in the region, while pursuing its humanitarian dialogue with European decision-makers to address broader regional and global IHL-related concerns.

The ICRC will scale up its activities for migrants – particularly those stranded in Greece following the implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement – whose evolving needs now require a medium- to long-term response. It will help ease their situation by extending technical, material and financial resources to National Societies working along migration routes, particularly in the field of restoring family links. Coordination meetings will help ensure a concerted response by all Movement partners in the wider Mediterranean region. To increase the likelihood of identifying the remains of migrants who perished during their journey, the ICRC will train first-responders and forensic services in managing human remains, and provide technical guidance for the authorities in Greece, Italy, Malta and Spain to draft pertinent guidelines.

In light of the humanitarian consequences of certain border policies, the ICRC will urge the authorities, directly or through support for the National Societies concerned, to protect migrants and foster respect for their fundamental rights. It will remind them of their obligation to ensure that migrants – including those in administrative detention – are treated in accordance with applicable law, including the principle of *non-refoulement*. ICRC training will seek to help authorities improve their management of detention facilities and provision of health-care and other services, especially for vulnerable migrants. The ICRC will stand ready to assist

them in renovating or constructing water and sanitation facilities and distribute hygiene kits and other essentials.

In parallel, the ICRC will maintain its humanitarian diplomacy efforts with national authorities in the region to strengthen support for its mandate and working procedures; promote IHL; and address humanitarian issues at operational and policy levels. It will engage them in dialogue on the humanitarian needs created by conflicts around the world and cultivate support for the organization's activities. With the National Societies in the region, it will urge European States to ratify and implement IHL treaties, contribute to the development of IHL, and harness their regional and global influence to mobilize other States to do the same.

In France, dialogue with the armed forces will tackle humanitarian issues relating to the conduct of hostilities and urge them to further incorporate IHL in their doctrine and operations. IHL presentations at military academies, predeployment briefings for troops, and seminars for officers will supplement this dialogue. The ICRC will seek to establish dialogue with the armed forces of other States.

The ICRC will continue to visit detainees remanded or convicted by the international tribunals, and advise the tribunals and enforcement States on humanitarian considerations relating to international detention. It will seek to visit, in accordance with its standard procedures, detainees suspected or convicted of “terrorism”. It will monitor the well-being of former Guantanamo Bay internees resettled in Europe and encourage authorities to address their difficulties.

The ICRC will contribute to the Movement's collective efforts to respond to regional and global humanitarian needs by: working with European National Societies; facilitating activities that build on each other's strengths; and pursuing cooperation in areas of common interest, such as the promotion and development of IHL and provision of organizational and operational support for other National Societies.

Multimedia materials produced by the delegation's communication centre and events for members of civil society will endeavour to spread knowledge of IHL across the region and French-speaking audiences worldwide.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Migrants continue to risk their lives in search of better prospects or refuge in Europe. Increasingly restrictive border policies and the implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement (see *Context*) have left many of them stranded in Greece, uncertain when they will be able to resume their journey to their destination countries; asylum seekers are also awaiting processing in Hungary. Many of them have lost contact with their families, lack access to basic services and face deportation. Thousands have gone missing or perished at sea. Recovering and identifying their remains continues to be a challenge throughout the region, partly because of insufficient data and the absence of the necessary national or regional coordination mechanisms. Most European National Societies are involved in the humanitarian response to migrants' needs; however, in some cases, capacities are overstretched or activities inhibited by economic and other factors.

People formerly held at the Guantanamo Bay internment facility and resettled in Europe may find it difficult to adapt to life in their host countries. Aside from being separated from their families, they also have to contend with limited access to employment, health care or social protection programmes.

Objective

The basic rights of migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, and people released from US custody and resettled in Europe are respected. All of them have access to essential services; their specific needs are taken into account. They maintain family ties and are reunited with their relatives, if they so wish. The families of missing migrants are informed of the fate of their relatives.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ in coordination with the pertinent ICRC delegations (see *Brussels* and *Western Balkans*), document the humanitarian consequences of specific border policies and other issues affecting migrants, including allegations of abuse; raise these issues confidentially with the authorities, and urge them to take measures to ensure that the fundamental rights of all migrants under relevant international law, regardless of their status, are respected (see also *People deprived of their freedom*); provide National Societies with technical guidance for conducting similar dialogue with authorities on protection for migrants
- ▶ stay in touch with people resettled in Europe after their release from US custody at the Guantanamo Bay internment facility, and follow their situation; where necessary, encourage the authorities concerned to adapt their existing integration programmes to the specific social, legal and health needs of former internees; organize family visits for them

Restoring family links

- ▶ with other Movement partners, help National Societies – particularly in Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta and Spain – to build or strengthen their capacity to respond to the family-links needs of migrants, especially unaccompanied minors; to this end:
 - provide them with technical, financial and material support for: running their tracing services; setting up Web-based tracing tools; training National Society staff and volunteers; and facilitating family reunifications
 - facilitate or take part in meetings to promote peer-to-peer support, exchange of expertise and coordination among all Movement partners in the wider Mediterranean region
 - urge National Societies to implement a common code of conduct for carrying out these services, in connection with data-protection laws (see *Actors of influence*), and to incorporate these services in their disaster management or emergency response plans, in line with the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement

ASSISTANCE

Forensics

- ▶ to help ensure that human remains are handled in a manner conducive to their identification, and that the families of missing or deceased migrants ascertain the fate of their relatives:

- supplement the tracing requests collected by Movement partners in the region with forms for recording physical features and other similar information, with a view to collecting information necessary for identifying recovered bodies
- train national forensic services and first-responders to manage human remains; provide technical guidance for the authorities – particularly in Greece, Italy, Malta and Spain – to implement standard guidelines and procedures for managing human remains in line with best practices, especially during emergencies
- raise awareness among the authorities of the necessity of informing families of the fate of their relatives; urge them to create national and regional mechanisms for centralizing forensic data collection and management to facilitate the search for missing migrants and the identification of recovered remains; with the consent of all parties concerned, assist vulnerable families in repatriating or burying the remains of their relatives

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Migrants, including minors, are commonly held in administrative detention until their legal status is formalized or they return to their country of origin. Treatment and conditions at detention centres vary from place to place. In Greece, the number of migrants stranded has increased after the implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement. Reception centres have multiplied all over the country and are quickly becoming overcrowded; some open centres in the islands have been turned into closed facilities for holding migrants. In Hungary, irregular migrants are held in facilities run by the police. Many European National Societies address some of the issues that affect detained migrants and conduct humanitarian activities for them, which range from providing family-links services and material assistance to monitoring detention conditions.

People awaiting or undergoing trial by the ICC or the ICTY/ MICT are detained in The Hague. Detainees convicted by the ICTY are serving their sentences in certain European countries. Because of its commitment to concluding its activities by the end of 2017, the ICTY continues to transfer to the MICT the task of supervising the enforcement of sentences. Remand and convicted detainees, many of them elderly people, may have to deal with specific difficulties linked to linguistic or cultural differences, limited family contact or access to health care.

In a number of European countries, people are detained on security-related charges.

Objective

Detainees, including migrants and people held in relation to armed conflict or other violence, are afforded treatment and living conditions that meet internationally recognized standards. Their fundamental rights and judicial guarantees are respected, and they are able to maintain family links. The principle of *non-refoulement* is fully acknowledged and respected by the authorities.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ to help improve the situation of migrants in administrative detention, and address their needs:

- visit them and monitor their treatment and living conditions; make recommendations to the authorities, focusing on respect for procedural safeguards and the principle of *non-refoulement*; in Hungary, seek to conclude an agreement on access to migrants not yet visited by the ICRC
- provide training for the staff of detention centres holding migrants in Greece, to enable them to manage their facilities and deliver health-care and other services more effectively, while also taking into account the specific needs of vulnerable migrants, such as unaccompanied minors and victims of trauma
- lend expertise to the National Societies to help them coordinate their programmes for detained migrants in the region; with the National Societies concerned, enable migrants detained in Greece and Hungary to contact their families via the Movement's family-links network
- ▶ to help address the specific needs of people remanded or sentenced by international criminal tribunals in Europe: continue to visit them; facilitate contact between them and their families abroad; maintain dialogue with the international tribunals and the detaining authorities in enforcement States on legal and humanitarian considerations in international detention, and facilitate the authorities' participation in conferences on addressing the needs of elderly detainees
- ▶ pursue dialogue with national authorities to secure access to detainees suspected or convicted of "terrorism".

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ to help improve living conditions for migrants in administrative detention in Greece, assemble, with the relevant authorities, working groups to assess the health-care needs of detained migrants; stand ready to assist the authorities in renovating or constructing water and sanitation facilities in detention centres; at the request of the authorities, provide up to 12,000 migrants with hygiene kits, recreational items, and essentials for infant care

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

States in the region have ratified most IHL treaties; many also have national IHL committees, which advise their governments and contribute actively to the development of IHL and the promotion of humanitarian issues in multilateral forums.

Europe is a major hub for the media, NGOs and academic institutions – powerful agents for shaping opinion and relaying humanitarian messages.

France and other European countries are involved in armed conflicts in contexts abroad, such as Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic; French military operations in the Sahel region continue. European states contribute troops to UN peacekeeping operations.

Objective

Governments and multilateral regional forums and institutions respect, implement and promote the application of IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other violence. They understand and support the ICRC's mandate and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action; they recognize the

organization as a key reference on IHL and on IHL-related and humanitarian issues.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

With the National Societies concerned:

- ▶ pursue dialogue with the authorities – through bilateral meetings or regional events – to foster acceptance for the ICRC's mandate and secure their support for its activities; more specifically:
 - exchange views on the humanitarian situation in contexts abroad and provide updates on ICRC operations
 - advocate the ICRC's institutional priorities, such as the Health Care in Danger project and strengthening the response to sexual violence
 - in light of EU data-protection reforms, urge the authorities to adopt domestic legislation that protects ICRC working procedures, including its confidentiality
 - advocate the fulfilment of pledges and resolutions made at the 32nd International Conference
- ▶ to strengthen IHL and advance its implementation, provide national IHL committees in the region with technical support for conducting their activities and coordinating with one another; work with them to urge States to:
 - ratify IHL treaties to which they are not yet party, and then enact legislative measures to implement them, particularly treaties governing weapons and the protection of cultural property
 - promote, through their membership in regional and international bodies, treaty implementation among member States and the inclusion of IHL-related considerations in the decisions and resolutions of those entities
 - contribute to consultations under the Strengthening IHL process and to other ICRC initiatives to clarify and develop IHL, particularly with regard to cyber weapons and nuclear weapons
- ▶ to further incorporate IHL in the doctrine, training and operations of the armed forces in the region:
 - in France: maintain dialogue with the relevant authorities on humanitarian issues related to French military operations abroad; give presentations on IHL and the ICRC to students at military academies and to military personnel bound for missions overseas; sponsor high-ranking officers' attendance at IHL conferences
 - establish dialogue with the armed forces of other States participating in peacekeeping operations abroad
- ▶ to advance understanding of IHL, humanitarian issues and the ICRC's mandate and work among NGOs, academic circles, the media and the wider public:
 - through the delegation's centre for multimedia communication, produce audiovisual and information materials; work with the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie to publicize such matters among French-speaking audiences; with other partner organizations, pursue the translation of ICRC publications into French

- invite NGOs, journalists and other members of civil society to participate in ICRC-organized events and contribute to the ICRC's French-language blog
- make presentations on IHL and organize competitions for university students and academics

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

European National Societies exert regional and global influence in humanitarian affairs. They help shape government and Movement policies, and work internationally to help other National Societies build their capacities.

Objective

The National Societies and the ICRC work in close partnership in areas of common concern, which helps strengthen their national and international positioning, and their operations. National Societies have solid IHL expertise and partner the ICRC in its dialogue with the authorities on IHL-related issues.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ in close coordination with Movement partners in the region:
 - ensure a coherent Movement approach to addressing the humanitarian needs of migrants, especially at the main reception points (see *Civilians*)
 - continue to support the Hellenic Red Cross in consolidating its organizational capacities, and the Hungarian Red Cross in establishing a strong legal basis for independent action
 - establish a common position in the Movement's dialogue with European authorities on humanitarian issues; conduct joint preparations with National Societies for the 2017 Council of Delegates
- ▶ strengthen institutional partnerships with National Societies in the region; meet regularly to align objectives and monitor progress in key areas of cooperation, such as the promotion and development of IHL, resource mobilization and the provision of organizational and operational support for other National Societies

TASHKENT (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

The ICRC has been present in Central Asia since 1992. In Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, it works to protect and assist vulnerable populations suffering the consequences of conflict/other violence, in cooperation with the National Societies. In Kyrgyzstan, it helps the authorities improve detainees' treatment and conditions, especially with regard to health-care access. The ICRC assists the region's National Societies in building their capacities, particularly in emergency preparedness, restoring family links and promoting IHL. Throughout the region, it supports the implementation of IHL and other norms relevant to the use of force, and fosters understanding of the ICRC's mandate and work.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	3,367
Assistance	5,777
Prevention	2,410
Cooperation with National Societies	1,307
General	132
TOTAL	12,993
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	793

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	25
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	179

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ In Kyrgyzstan, the authorities and the ICRC develop a roadmap for the former's gradual assumption of responsibility for the TB-management programme in two facilities; the authorities support a health-care project in police stations.
- ▶ The Kyrgyz prison authorities improve their abilities to better the living conditions and treatment of detainees, with the help of ICRC-organized training sessions in prison management and ICRC-sponsored study trips abroad.
- ▶ Surgeons from Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan take part in an ICRC-organized regional seminar on weapon-wound surgery; a number of medical schools also include the subject in their curricula.
- ▶ The families of missing persons in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan obtain psychosocial support and meet their other needs through ICRC-supported accompaniment programmes that involve referrals to various service providers.
- ▶ Armed/security forces in the region take IHL and other applicable norms into account in their decision-making, partly as a result of ICRC dissemination/training sessions.
- ▶ The region's National Societies, with ICRC support, strengthen their emergency preparedness and their capacity to provide first aid and restore family links, in line with the Safer Access Framework.

CONTEXT

The five Central Asian countries face economic and security challenges in varying degrees; they are also coping with an influx of migrants returning home because of economic/political difficulties in the countries to which they had gone.

Cross-border criminal activities, competition for natural resources, and issues related to border demarcation are the main sources of potential tensions in the region.

In Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, some families are still waiting for news of relatives who went missing in relation to past conflict, situations of violence and migration. Communities along Tajikistan's borders with Afghanistan and Uzbekistan are exposed to the risks of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

Geopolitical issues of interest to the countries in the region include the following: the fight against "terrorism", shifting power dynamics in international affairs, economic hardship and the use of water and energy resources. Central Asian countries continue engagement with multilateral bodies such as the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), NATO and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC's regional delegation in Tashkent will strive to address the needs of detainees and of people affected by past conflict and other situations of violence. Whenever possible, it will carry out activities in partnership with the National Societies.

In Kyrgyzstan, the ICRC will visit people held by the internal affairs ministry, the State Committee for National Security (GKNB) and the State Service for the Execution of Punishments (GSIN). Particularly vulnerable detainees will be monitored individually. After these visits – conducted according to its standard procedures, to monitor detainees' treatment and living conditions – the ICRC will discuss its findings/recommendations confidentially with the authorities. The organization will help the GSIN strengthen its prison management capacity, for instance through training sessions and study trips abroad for the authorities.

The organization will continue to assist the GSIN in controlling TB among detainees by providing support to medical staff and laboratory services and aiding the authorities in maintaining a database for monitoring/evaluating TB management throughout the penitentiary system. The ICRC and the GSIN will develop a roadmap for the latter's gradual assumption of responsibility for the TB-management programme in two facilities. The ICRC will work with the authorities to implement a primary-health-care project for detainees at ten places of temporary detention under the internal affairs ministry; the authorities will be urged to expand the project to additional sites. The GSIN will be given technical support for assessing and addressing detainees' health needs in two penal institutions.

The ICRC will continue to pursue dialogue with the authorities in Tajikistan and Turkmenistan regarding visits to detainees, conducted according to standard ICRC procedures; it will review its approach in this regard, as necessary. With the pertinent National Society, it will facilitate family visits for

particularly vulnerable detainees in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

The ICRC will organize courses in emergency-room trauma care for medical personnel and a regional seminar on weapon-wound surgery for surgeons. It will support the National Societies in conducting first-aid training sessions for communities. The organization will provide financial, material and/or technical assistance for the National Societies to improve their capacities to carry out family-links and first-aid activities, including during emergencies, in line with the Safer Access Framework.

The ICRC will urge the authorities to address the needs of people affected by past conflict or other violence. The families of missing persons in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan will be helped to meet their psychosocial and other needs through programmes involving referrals to various service providers. With the National Societies concerned, the ICRC will enable people separated by migration, violence, disaster or detention in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to maintain contact through RCMs and phone calls. In Tajikistan, the ICRC will help people to register cases of missing relatives with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan; it will remind the authorities of the families' right to know the fate of their missing relatives. In Kyrgyzstan, the ICRC will follow up the situation of the families of persons missing in connection with the events of June 2010; it will urge the authorities to inform these families of the latest developments in the search for their relatives. The ICRC will help strengthen local forensic capacities through material support/training for the authorities concerned.

The ICRC's dialogue with authorities, weapon bearers, traditional/community leaders and other influential actors, as well as its engagement with the media and the wider public, will broaden awareness of and enlist support for IHL and the ICRC's work. Related efforts will include conducting dissemination/training sessions on IHL and other applicable norms for weapon bearers in the region and encouraging them to incorporate these norms in their operations. The ICRC will organize briefings on its mandate for journalists.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

In Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, the families of persons missing in connection with past conflict/other violence or migration often require support for meeting their needs. In many cases, migrants struggle to maintain contact with their relatives.

Many border communities in Tajikistan are at risk from mines/ERW. Over 850 mine/ERW victims have been registered by the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC); they have difficulty in obtaining services to which they are entitled.

Objective

People are respected and protected in accordance with applicable law and humanitarian principles. The rights of people affected by past conflict or other violence, including the families of missing persons and victims of mines/ERW, are respected, and their needs met. Communities are less at risk from weapon contamination.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION****Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan**

- ▶ monitor the situation of people in violence-prone areas; convey their concerns to the authorities concerned through representations for investigation/follow-up, if necessary

Restoring family links**Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan**

- ▶ provide material/financial/technical support for the National Societies concerned to strengthen their family-links services, and to:
 - enable people separated by violence, disasters, detention or migration to maintain contact through RCMs and phone calls; pay particular attention to migrants in retention centres in Kazakhstan
 - promote these services to the authorities and the general public through radio and social media, and by other means
- ▶ in Tajikistan, help people to register cases of missing relatives, with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan and to receive regular updates on their cases; to that end, assist the National Society in improving the handling of tracing requests; coordinate with the authorities on the management of related data and remind them of the families' right to learn the fate of their missing relatives, and of the importance of assisting these families to meet their legal/administrative and other needs
- ▶ in Kyrgyzstan, follow up the situation of the families of persons missing in connection with the events of June 2010; remind the authorities to keep these families informed of the latest developments in the search for their relatives

ASSISTANCE**Health**

- ▶ with the National Society, help up to 500 families of missing persons in Tajikistan obtain mental health and psychosocial support and meet their other needs, through an accompaniment programme involving referrals to various service providers; continue efforts to establish a similar programme for around 20 families of missing persons in Kyrgyzstan

Weapon contamination

- ▶ help the Tajikistan Red Crescent – through material/financial support and training – conduct mine-risk education sessions for people in weapon-contaminated areas

Forensics

- ▶ provide material support and training for forensic authorities in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to help them respond more effectively to emergencies; urge them to standardize protocols for managing and identifying dead bodies and to include the subject in their training programmes
- ▶ with a view to helping forensic laboratories standardize their data and procedures, carry out an assessment of these facilities in Kyrgyzstan

Economic security

- ▶ select two branches of the Tajikistan Red Crescent to run income-generating projects for particularly vulnerable people

- ▶ with a view to consolidating the lessons learnt and the recommendations for micro-economic initiatives in other countries, conduct a final evaluation – through focus group discussions, for instance – of the programme providing cash grants to the families of mine/ERW victims in Tajikistan

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Among the people detained in the region are those arrested/held for security-related reasons. Detainees' treatment and living conditions, including access to health care, remain a source of concern. In some cases, people detained far from their families struggle to maintain contact with their relatives.

The GSIN and the health ministry of Kyrgyzstan have, with the ICRC's help, centralized treatment for all TB-affected detainees in Penal Institution (PI) 31 and at SIZO 1, a pre-trial detention centre. The latter is a key entry point into Kyrgyzstan's penitentiary system; numerous TB-affected detainees are first diagnosed there.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that meet internationally recognized standards. They are able to maintain family contact and receive the medical care they need, including access to appropriate TB treatment.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION****Kyrgyzstan**

- ▶ conduct visits, according to standard ICRC procedures, to detainees held by the GKNB, the GSIN, and the internal affairs ministry, including people held for security-related reasons; monitor the situation of particularly vulnerable detainees individually
- ▶ discuss findings/recommendations from the visits confidentially with the authorities; raise matters such as allegations of ill-treatment and the needs of particularly vulnerable detainees
- ▶ support the authorities in building their capacities in prison management, through training sessions and study trips abroad, with a view to improving the treatment and living conditions of detainees; organize customized training sessions for investigation officers and prison staff to the same end (see *Actors of influence*)

Tajikistan and Turkmenistan

- ▶ continue to seek dialogue with the authorities, in order to secure permission to conduct visits to detainees according to standard ICRC procedures; review the ICRC's approach in this regard, depending on progress during the year

Restoring family links

- ▶ enable up to 250 vulnerable detainees in Kyrgyzstan, 75 in Tajikistan and 60 in Uzbekistan – including minors, women and people serving life sentences – to receive family visits, by helping to cover travel and other expenses for their relatives
- ▶ help the GSIN in Kyrgyzstan in facilitating family visits and providing adequate rooms for these visits

ASSISTANCE**Kyrgyzstan****Health**

- ▶ together with the internal affairs and health ministries, implement a project establishing a primary-health-care system at 10 temporary-detention centres, by:
 - donating medical supplies/equipment
 - conducting sessions on good hygiene practices for detainees
 - providing health personnel with training and technical support to strengthen their ability to conduct, in accordance with medical ethics, medical screening for newly arrived inmates and to diagnose/treat detainees, particularly those with common diseases or mental-health problems
 - referring detainees to specialized health-care providers, when necessary
- ▶ persuade the authorities concerned to extend the primary-health-care project to additional sites, so that more detainees can benefit from it; give the GSIN technical support for assessing and addressing detainees' health needs in two penal institutions
- ▶ aid the GSIN in managing TB in prisons and improving the treatment provided at PI 31 and SIZO 1, so that TB patients can be treated in line with rigorous infection-control standards; more specifically:
 - provide support for laboratory services so that patients are screened upon entry and diagnosed in a timely manner
 - offer medical staff hands-on assistance for expanding their TB-management capacities; help them to improve adherence to treatment protocols and to manage the treatment of patients who have been released/transferred
 - continue to help the authorities to develop a comprehensive system of patient care and to maintain a database for monitoring/evaluating TB management throughout the penitentiary system
- ▶ encourage the authorities to maintain TB services in PI 31 and SIZO 1 more independently by developing a roadmap for the gradual handover of activities to them

Water and habitat

- ▶ help improve living conditions for detainees by:
 - supporting the authorities in maintaining the premises and facilities at previously renovated places of detention; bolstering, through training, the capacities of some 25 heads of prison-maintenance teams
 - renovating communal infrastructure – such as kitchens, showers, rooms for family visits and medical facilities at two penal institutions under the GSIN – for the benefit of up to 1,850 detainees

WOUNDED AND SICK

The quality and continuity of health care in the region are adversely affected by deficiencies in funding, medical supplies/equipment, infrastructure maintenance and human resources, particularly for trauma management. These difficulties are exacerbated in violence-prone areas in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, where weapon-wounded patients often lack access to suitable emergency treatment.

Objective

People who are sick or wounded as a result of violence have access to timely first aid and receive appropriate medical or surgical care in a safe environment.

Plan of action and indicators**ASSISTANCE****Medical care**

- ▶ help medical personnel and other emergency responders strengthen their ability to provide appropriate treatment to weapon-wounded people; to that end:
 - support the National Societies in conducting first-aid training sessions for communities in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan
 - organize courses in emergency-room trauma care for medical personnel: in Kyrgyzstan, with previously-trained doctors; and in Tajikistan, with the ministries concerned
 - conduct a regional seminar on weapon-wound surgery for surgeons from hospitals in Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan; urge medical schools to include the subject in their curricula
- ▶ provide supplies/equipment to health facilities during emergencies
- ▶ review the impact of the emergency-room trauma courses conducted in the region since 2010, to aid in the planning and implementation of future projects

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Throughout the region, the military, the police and other forces are involved in law enforcement operations and in emergency preparedness/response. IHL is in the curricula of military training establishments, but has yet to be fully incorporated in the armed forces' doctrine, training and operations. The armed forces have ties with various multilateral security organizations.

The countries covered are at different phases of implementing key IHL provisions. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan have set up national IHL committees.

Academics specializing in IHL often act as advisers to State authorities. The media and traditional/community leaders help shape public opinion.

Objective

The authorities and armed/security forces understand and respect IHL, international human rights law and other applicable norms, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media, academics and others with influence help foster awareness of humanitarian issues among key decision-makers and in the wider public, thus securing respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators**PREVENTION**

With the National Society:

- ▶ urge the military forces and other weapon bearers to learn more about IHL and other applicable norms and to incorporate them in their doctrine, training and operations; to that end:

- organize dissemination/training sessions for military instructors and armed/security forces, including border guards and peacekeepers; sponsor their participation in courses and seminars abroad
- maintain dialogue and cooperation with the Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Uzbek armed forces; adopt cooperation agreements with them on IHL training and on incorporating IHL in their doctrine and operations
- ▶ engage regional representatives to multilateral security organizations in dialogue on issues of common interest – through training exercises, for instance
- ▶ broaden awareness of internationally recognized standards for detention, and of the ICRC's standard working procedures should it conduct visits to detainees, among the authorities in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan through meetings/dissemination sessions, and among investigation officers and prison staff in Kyrgyzstan (see *People deprived of their freedom*)
- ▶ foster acceptance for IHL and promote the ratification of IHL-related treaties and the domestic implementation of the law by providing training/technical support to national IHL committees and other authorities concerned; more specifically:
 - promote – in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan – the advancement of laws pertaining to the rights of missing persons and their families
 - organize round-table discussions with the Turkmen authorities on the findings of two studies: the compatibility study on their criminal code and IHL and the study on the level of IHL integration in their domestic legislation; hold an international conference on the repression of grave violations of IHL with them
 - help the Kazakh authorities translate the 1949 Geneva Conventions into Kazakh
 - aid the Uzbek authorities in setting up a national IHL committee; help the national IHL committees in the region build their capacities by organizing activities for them locally and sponsoring their participation in seminars/trips abroad
 - support advocacy efforts in Kazakhstan against the use of nuclear weapons
- ▶ encourage the development of laws on the legal status of the National Societies in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and

Uzbekistan and, in Kazakhstan, particularly on the proper use of the emblems protected under IHL

- ▶ strengthen relations with members of civil society, to increase awareness of humanitarian principles, the ICRC's mandate and the Movement's activities; to that end:
 - organize briefings and round-tables on these subjects for journalists
 - produce/distribute reference materials for key actors and the general public; support the National Societies' public-communication activities
 - engage academics, students and traditional/community leaders in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, through dialogue and dissemination sessions, and sponsor the attendance to workshops abroad of academics and traditional/community leaders

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region's National Societies – supported by their Movement partners – are at various stages of developing their capacities in emergency response, promoting the Movement and strengthening their legal bases.

Objective

National Societies in the region have strong legal bases for independent action. They are able to carry out their core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ in coordination with Movement partners, provide financial, material or technical support and training for the National Societies to:
 - strengthen their ability to carry out family-links and first-aid activities, including during emergencies, in accordance with the Safer Access Framework (see *Civilians and Wounded and sick*)
 - become more capable of promoting the Movement and its activities via effective public communication (see *Actors of influence*)
 - improve their organizational structure and consolidate their legal bases

WESTERN BALKANS (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo*, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia

*UN Security Council Resolution 1244

The ICRC has been working in the Western Balkans since the early 1990s. The organization strives to respond to the needs remaining from armed conflicts in the region. In particular, it seeks to help clarify the fate of missing persons and to address the needs of their families. Throughout the region, the ICRC visits detainees and works with the authorities and civil society to promote IHL and other humanitarian norms. It supports the development of the National Societies, particularly in strengthening their capacities to respond to emergencies, address the specific humanitarian needs of migrants, and help dispersed families restore/maintain contact.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	3,856
Assistance	271
Prevention	684
Cooperation with National Societies	753
General	81
TOTAL	5,646
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>345</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	11
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	50

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

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- National authorities work to clarify the fate of missing persons, particularly by sharing information and supporting national forensic institutions. Missing persons' families receive psychosocial and other assistance from ICRC partners.
- The region's authorities, the pertinent National Societies/Red Cross units and the ICRC work together to ensure that the fundamental rights of migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees, are respected, including in detention.
- People detained on security-related charges benefit from improvements to their treatment and living conditions made by the authorities on the basis of ICRC recommendations, and stay in touch with their families.
- National authorities continue incorporating IHL in domestic legislation, focusing on legal frameworks addressing the issue of missing persons and upholding the protection of the emblem.
- With ICRC support, the region's National Societies/Red Cross units develop their family-links services and raise awareness, among the authorities and other stakeholders, of their role as key humanitarian actors.

CONTEXT

The countries in the Western Balkans continue to deal with problems inherited from past conflicts, particularly the thousands of unresolved cases of missing persons. War-crimes proceedings are in progress in Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereafter Bosnia-Herzegovina), Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia.

The number of migrants passing through the region, including asylum seekers and refugees from conflict-affected countries, dropped significantly after March, when several Western Balkan countries adopted more restrictive border policies – but started to rise again, when the illegal movement of people increased.

National authorities in the region have taken legislative and security-related measures in response to a reported increase in recruitment by groups involved in armed conflicts outside the region.

The countries in the Western Balkans are at different stages in their pursuit of membership in the European Union (hereafter EU).

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, helping to clarify the fate of persons missing in relation to past conflicts will remain the ICRC's priority in the Western Balkans. The ICRC will keep up efforts to ensure that effective and sustainable national mechanisms and institutions are in place to uphold the right of missing persons' families to know the fate of their relatives.

The ICRC will continue to urge the national authorities concerned to provide all information available on missing persons and potential gravesites, and to adopt or implement the legal frameworks necessary to clarify the fate of the missing and address their families' needs. In its capacity as a neutral intermediary, it will seek to strengthen cooperation among the pertinent authorities – for example, by chairing meetings of the Working Group on Missing Persons and its Sub-Working Group on Forensic Issues in relation to the Kosovo conflict, and by participating as an observer in the Croatia-Serbia Working Group on Missing Persons in connection with the Croatia conflicts. Coordination with other actors and international stakeholders, including the European Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) and the International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP), will continue.

The ICRC will also enlist the support of the international community and the media in pressing the authorities concerned to fulfil their obligations in pending cases. It will urge the pertinent authorities to provide resources and support to national forensic institutions. It will also be ready to provide these institutions with technical assistance, on an ad hoc basis, with a view to helping them develop sustainable capacities.

The ICRC will continue to strengthen its understanding of the needs of missing persons' families, particularly through focus group discussions, and to raise awareness of these needs through public communication and various events. The ICRC's local partners – associations of missing persons' families, local NGOs, and National Societies/Red Cross units – will maintain their activities to assist relatives of the missing, with ICRC training and funding.

The ICRC will keep up its support for the provision of family-links services to migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees, in coordination with Movement partners across Europe. In view of changing migration patterns following the official closing of the Balkan route (see *Context*), the ICRC will adapt its operational response to address migrants' broader protection needs. With the region's National Societies/Red Cross units, the ICRC will urge the pertinent authorities to ensure that the fundamental rights of all migrants, regardless of their status, are respected, including in detention. It will develop specific activities to protect particularly vulnerable migrants, such as children, the elderly and those with chronic illnesses.

With ICRC technical and staff support, the region's National Societies/Red Cross units will strengthen their ability to clarify their humanitarian roles in their respective countries and to aid migrants in accordance with the Fundamental Principles.

The ICRC will continue to visit people detained in relation to conflicts outside the region or on other security-related charges, to monitor their treatment and living conditions; afterwards, it will communicate its findings and recommendations confidentially to the authorities. It will continue to check on people who have resettled in the region after being released from the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba. The National Societies in Bulgaria, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will receive material assistance, training and coaching to deliver humanitarian services to detained migrants and promote alternatives to such detention, in line with international standards.

The ICRC will help the authorities maintain their commitment to incorporating IHL in domestic legislation; to that end, it will provide technical guidance for ratifying or implementing IHL treaties, particularly those relating to missing persons, victims of sexual violence, and protection for the emblem.

The ICRC will continue to work with the National Societies/Red Cross units to help them develop their organizational and operational capacities, particularly with regard to IHL promotion and emergency preparedness and response.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

The issue of missing persons remains the most serious humanitarian consequence of past conflicts in the Western Balkans. The relatives of more than 34,000 people have approached the pertinent National Societies/Red Cross units or the ICRC for assistance in locating them, and new cases continue to be registered. At the end of September 2016, over 10,000 cases were being dealt with. These include some 6,800 cases from the 1992–1995 conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, around 2,100 cases from the 1991–1995 conflicts in Croatia, and more than 1,600 cases from the 1999 conflict in Kosovo. Little progress is being made in establishing the fate of the missing, owing to the lack of new information, particularly on the location of gravesites, and the difficulty of identifying human remains already recovered.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo, international actors such as EULEX and the ICMP carry out forensic work,

either partially or fully. National institutions are working towards assuming the lead role in resolving the issue of missing persons.

The families of missing persons need psychosocial support, and assistance in resolving legal and administrative issues. Associations of missing persons' families, local NGOs, and National Societies/Red Cross units strive to respond to the needs of the relatives of the missing; they require support to develop their capacities.

Since the official closing of the Balkan migration route (see *Context*), there have been reports that migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees, have been subjected to the use of excessive force. Many migrants are stranded for months while waiting for the outcome of processes related to their search for asylum; this situation increases their risk of abuse.

A number of people formerly held at the Guantanamo Bay internment facility have resettled in the region.

Objective

Families of missing persons are informed of the fate and whereabouts of their relatives; if those persons are dead, their remains are handed over to the families for burial. The families' legal and psychological concerns are addressed. Separated family members – among them migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees – re-establish or maintain contact and are reunited, if they so wish. Migrants' fundamental rights are respected.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

With the relevant National Societies/Red Cross units:

- ▶ in coordination with the ICRC delegations in Brussels, Belgium, and Paris, France (see *Brussels* and *Paris*), and Movement partners in the wider European region, monitor the situation of migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees, and respond to their protection needs, particularly those of children, the elderly, the chronically ill and other vulnerable people; pursue dialogue with national authorities throughout the region to help them address migrants' needs, and urge them to ensure that the fundamental rights of all migrants, regardless of their status, are respected, including in detention (see *People deprived of their freedom*)
- ▶ provide the National Societies/Red Cross units with technical and staff support for clarifying their humanitarian roles in their respective countries (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*) and conducting activities for migrants in accordance with the Fundamental Principles

Restoring family links

- ▶ work with international stakeholders to strengthen cooperation among the pertinent national authorities and to secure their commitment to answering families' questions about the fate of their missing relatives; to this end:
 - acting as a neutral intermediary, continue to chair meetings of the Working Group on Missing Persons and the Sub-Working Group on Forensic Issues in relation to the Kosovo conflict, and serve as an observer at meetings of the Croatia-Serbia Working Group on

Missing Persons; provide technical assistance to these bodies, and to the national mechanisms on missing persons in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo and Serbia, to enable them to strengthen their ability to manage information on missing persons – through their central registers of active cases and other means – and share it with the families

- urge the authorities to provide, from State archives and other sources, all information available on gravesite locations or other data that may help solve cases of missing persons and recover human remains; support the search for new information by working in national or international archives
- ▶ continue to make the ICRC's technical expertise available to the authorities; at the same time, urge them to support national forensic institutions, in particular, by allocating the necessary resources, with a view to:
 - helping them develop sustainable forensic capacities, in Bosnia-Herzegovina and in Kosovo
 - assisting them in addressing forensic issues related to unidentified human remains and the slowing pace of exhumation and identification
 - supporting them in the proper documentation and management of the repatriation or return of human remains, in line with the protocols and guidelines established by the working mechanisms and by the pertinent authorities
- ▶ strengthen understanding of the concerns of the families of missing persons, for instance, through focus group discussions and targeted needs assessments in Bosnia-Herzegovina; support the authorities in adopting or implementing legal frameworks to address the issue of missing persons and the needs of their families; and provide training and funding to family associations, NGOs and National Societies/Red Cross units for assisting missing persons' families
- ▶ help the region's National Societies/Red Cross units strengthen their ability to deliver family-links services – in line with the Movement's Restoring Family Links Strategy – to families dispersed by conflict, migration or other circumstances; to that end:
 - provide them with technical, financial and material assistance for improving coordination and sharing expertise with each other – in particular, through the regional information centre – and with Movement partners across Europe, including the ICRC's regional delegation in Paris (see *Paris*); in particular, give the National Societies/Red Cross units technical advice for handling beneficiaries' information in accordance with principles of personal-data protection
 - train them in emergency preparedness and response to help prevent family separation during migration or disasters
 - help them promote the Movement's family-links services among the authorities and potential beneficiaries (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*)
- ▶ check on the situation of people formerly held at the Guantanamo Bay internment facility; at their request, provide them with family-links services, and bring issues of concern to the attention of the pertinent authorities

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees in the Western Balkans – particularly in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo and Serbia – include people held in relation to conflicts beyond the region or on other security-related charges.

A number of migrants are in detention in Bulgaria, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Objective

People deprived of their freedom in relation to armed conflict or other situations of violence are afforded treatment and living conditions, including respect for judicial guarantees, which meet internationally recognized standards, and are able to maintain family links.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ visit detainees in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, including those being held on security-related charges and people in pre-trial detention; monitor their treatment and living conditions, including respect for judicial guarantees or procedural safeguards, and, where appropriate, remind authorities of the principle of *non-refoulement*; convey findings and any recommendations confidentially to the authorities
- ▶ offer detainees family-links services, to enable them to restore or maintain contact with their relatives
- ▶ through material assistance, training and coaching, support the National Societies of Bulgaria, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in:
 - visiting detained migrants and providing them with family-links services and other humanitarian aid
 - urging the authorities to ensure detained migrants' access to processes that guarantee respect for their fundamental rights
 - promoting alternatives to the detention of migrants, in line with international standards

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Incorporation of IHL in domestic legislation is fairly well advanced in the region. In 2016, Montenegro ratified Protocol V to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

Information relevant to the search for missing persons may come up during war-crimes proceedings, which are still in progress in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia. Media coverage has drawn the public's attention to the plight of missing persons' families.

National Societies and the ICRC can respond to the humanitarian needs of migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees, only with the acceptance and support of the national authorities.

Recruitment for groups involved in fighting abroad has reportedly increased in the region (see *Context*). The adoption of laws and the implementation of measures in response to such recruitment have resulted in a number of arrests (see *People deprived of their freedom*).

Data-protection legislation, in line with EU laws, is in place in the Western Balkan countries. When planned reforms

to EU data-protection laws are completed, the countries of the region will have to adapt their legislation accordingly. Certain provisions of these laws may have an impact on humanitarian activities.

The national IHL committees of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Slovenia continue to guide implementation of IHL in their countries. Bosnia-Herzegovina and Montenegro are in the process of setting up national IHL committees.

Objective

The region's governments take measures to address the issue of missing persons, implement IHL treaties to which their countries are already party, and accede to other major humanitarian instruments. The media help foster awareness of humanitarian issues among key decision-makers and the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate, recognize it as an organization of reference on IHL, and support its work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ engage in dialogue with the national authorities on humanitarian issues, for example, in relation to counter-terrorism legislation and policy, the impact of planned data-protection reforms on humanitarian activities, and protection for migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees (see *Civilians*)

With the relevant National Societies/Red Cross units:

- ▶ to encourage the national authorities to fulfil their obligations to missing persons and their families:
 - provide support for adopting or implementing the pertinent legal frameworks (see *Civilians*)
 - keep the issue on the agenda of national authorities and international stakeholders through a combination of confidential dialogue and public communication on the ICRC's activities in connection with pending cases of missing persons and its concerns in this regard, and on the action required from the pertinent authorities
 - enlist the support of the media, civil society and the international community in relaying key messages to decision-makers and the public – including the need for more information to clarify the fate of missing persons
 - encourage the judicial and prosecuting authorities involved in war-crimes proceedings to fulfil their obligation to apply IHL and to help resolve cases of missing persons
- ▶ with a view to advancing IHL development, provide technical support to help the authorities and academics contribute to the ICRC's customary study on IHL
- ▶ provide technical expertise and advisory support to the national authorities, including national IHL committees where established, with a view to urging their countries to accede to IHL treaties – including the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Convention on Enforced Disappearance – as applicable, and to adopt laws and regulations that address the needs of victims of sexual violence and protect the emblem

- provide the National Societies/Red Cross units with technical assistance and training to develop their capacities in promoting IHL – particularly respect for the emblem – and in public communication, with a view to fostering acceptance for them and broadening their access to people in need

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Most of the National Societies/Red Cross units in the region have well-developed organizational and operational capacities, but some still require external support. They conduct activities in connection with missing persons, IHL promotion and, in Bosnia-Herzegovina, weapon contamination. Owing to the massive influx of migrants into the region – including asylum seekers and refugees – the need for family-links services has increased (see *Civilians and People deprived of their freedom*).

In Kosovo, the existence of two Red Cross units remains problematic in light of the Fundamental Principle of unity and for coordinating activities.

Objective

All National Societies have a strong legal basis for independent action. They carry out their core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- provide the National Societies/Red Cross units with technical, financial and training support for:
 - working with Movement partners to adapt their activities to evolving humanitarian needs and to operate more effectively in uncertain or difficult security conditions, in line with the Safer Access Framework
 - strengthening their legal bases and building their capacities – for instance, in governance and fundraising – to ensure the sustainability of their activities, particularly those relating to IHL promotion and emergency preparedness and response
 - through public communication and other means, raising awareness among the authorities and other stakeholders on their role as key humanitarian actors, particularly on the issue of missing persons and in restoring family links for people separated from one another by conflict, migration or other circumstances

BRUSSELS

COVERING: Institutions of the European Union (EU), NATO, the NATO Parliamentary Assembly and specific armed forces in Western Europe, Belgium

The ICRC has been working in Brussels since 1999, building strong institutional and operational relations with European Union institutions, NATO, the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, specific armed forces based in Western Europe, and Belgium. It aims 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 and independent humanitarian action, as well as for IHL.

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ European Union institutions take humanitarian issues – including migration, sexual violence and health-care insecurity – and IHL into account in their policies and programmes, in connection with the ICRC's periodic dialogue with them.
- ▶ NATO considers humanitarian concerns and furthers the integration of IHL in its decision-making, drawing on ICRC input to, for instance, enhance its lessons-learned process on Afghanistan and its policy on the protection of civilians.
- ▶ Authorities, civil society representatives and other actors with bearing on the promotion of humanitarian issues and IHL show increased support for the mandate and activities of the ICRC, in relation to their regular interaction with it.

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	146
Assistance	-
Prevention	3,113
Cooperation with National Societies	261
General	14
TOTAL	3,535
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	216

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	2
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	20

CONTEXT

The European Union (EU), through its various institutions, is involved in crisis management and conflict resolution worldwide, and pays close attention to situations of humanitarian concern – for instance, in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Iraq, Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Ukraine.

The Political and Security Committee (PSC) deals with all aspects of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy, including the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). The European External Action Service (EEAS) supports the PSC in this regard. Seventeen missions within the framework of the CSDP are ongoing.

The rotating biannual presidency of the Council of the EU, to be held by Malta and Estonia in 2017, chairs some of the Council's working groups, such as the Working Group on Humanitarian Aid and Food Aid (COHAFA) and the Working Group on Public International Law (COJUR).

The EU channels humanitarian aid through the European Commission's (EC) Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO).

EU Member States face different political, economic and social challenges, some linked to: large migrant influxes into Europe; the decision of voters in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to leave the EU; and nationwide security.

European armed forces and Europe-based commands of the United States of America (hereafter US) are deployed in various contexts under the mandates of the EU, NATO or UN, or by individual States, either as parties to conflict or within the framework of military cooperation or training programmes. Notably, in Afghanistan, since 2015, NATO has been training, advising and assisting local security actors, in line with its Resolute Support Mission.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will continue to engage with influential actors based in Brussels, towards ensuring that humanitarian concerns and IHL are given due consideration in their policies, decisions and operations. The ICRC will also seek to reinforce support for its mandate and activities.

During dialogue with EU institutions, NATO and the Belgian authorities, the ICRC will focus on situations of common interest (see *Context*) and highlight specific issues linked to European initiatives that have implications for people affected by armed conflict or other humanitarian emergencies. These issues include: the situation of IDPs and of migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees; the issue of missing persons; sexual violence; and the goals of the Health Care in Danger project. The ICRC will continue to advocate the implementation of the EU Guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, and of pledges made at the 32nd International Conference. It will engage with the Belgian national IHL committee and pertinent ministries on IHL-related issues.

The ICRC will maintain its dialogue with NATO headquarters and its strategic commands, NATO and European armed forces, and Europe-based US forces – especially at senior level – on humanitarian concerns. It will support the inclusion of such concerns and of IHL into military decision-making. For example, the ICRC will: provide technical input to NATO, for enhancing NATO's lessons-learned process regarding its operations in Afghanistan and its policy on the protection of civilians; and participate in selected military training exercises and educational events.

The ICRC will broaden awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among civil society and the wider public by, for instance: partnering with academic institutions – including the College of Europe and the Network on Humanitarian Assistance (NOHA) consortium of European universities –

and the Belgian Red Cross, to organize training events or briefings; fostering periodic exchanges with Brussels-based humanitarian actors, NGOs, think-tanks and IHL specialists; sustaining public-communication campaigns in Brussels with ECHO; and disseminating multimedia resources.

To ensure coherence in and coordination of activities linked to humanitarian concerns, the ICRC will maintain regular interaction with the Brussels-based Red Cross EU Office, certain forums comprising European National Societies – particularly those covering disaster management, legal support, and migration – and the Belgian Red Cross.

The ICRC will regularly check on the situation of any detainees in Belgium serving sentences handed down by international courts, and of other detainees within its field of concern.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People convicted by the UN Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT) or by the International Criminal Court (ICC) may be transferred to Belgium to serve their sentences there, in line with the country's agreements with these courts.

Some detainees held by the Belgian authorities fall within the ICRC's field of concern.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions – including respect for judicial guarantees – that conform to applicable law and to internationally recognized standards. They are able to maintain family links.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ regularly check on the situation of any detainees transferred to Belgium from the MICT or the ICC in order to serve their sentences, and of other detainees within the ICRC's field of concern
- ▶ following visits to detainees, share feedback confidentially with the authorities concerned
- ▶ enable the above-mentioned detainees to contact family members using Movement family-links services

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The Council of the EU, the PSC and the EEAS, among other EU institutions, regularly address security-related issues. The COJUR focuses on IHL-related work; the COHAFA tackles diverse humanitarian concerns, as do EC and EEAS working groups. EEAS crisis-response mechanisms help ensure a coherent EU response.

ECHO plays a major role in determining how humanitarian organizations address humanitarian needs. With the agencies concerned, the EC's Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs deals with migration-related issues.

NATO continues to strengthen its crisis-response capacities and bolster its cooperation with international partners.

The efforts of NATO to take humanitarian issues into account in decision-making are ongoing at all levels. Notably, its strategic commands – Allied Command Operations (ACO) in Mons, Belgium, and Allied Command Transformation (ACT) in Norfolk, Virginia, US – are working to ensure the integration of IHL in their training and education.

Belgium is key to the development, promotion and implementation of IHL; its national IHL committee is internationally recognized as a model. With its large community of diplomats, international civil servants, academics, NGO representatives and media workers, Brussels is an ideal venue for dialogue on IHL and humanitarian concerns.

Objective

EU institutions, NATO, the Belgian authorities, Europe-based armed forces and other pertinent policy-makers understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate these in their decision-making processes. NGOs, think-tanks and other Brussels-based organizations, members of the academic community and the media help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among the parties mentioned above and the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support its work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ strengthen respect for IHL, and build support for the ICRC's mandate and activities, in order to help further the consideration of humanitarian concerns in European policies and decisions – particularly with regard to situations of common interest (see *Context*), as well as the circumstances of IDPs and of migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees; the issue of missing persons; sexual violence; the goals of the Health Care in Danger project; data protection; and ongoing EU efforts to address “violent extremism”; to that end:
 - maintain dialogue, including through briefings and training sessions, with EU institutions – notably, the EU presidency, the Council of the EU and its working groups, the EEAS and its crisis-management structures, the EC, and the European Parliament – EU Member States, NATO, and the Belgian authorities
 - sustain dialogue, in relation to strategic and operational matters, with NATO headquarters and with NATO, European, and Europe-based US armed forces, especially at senior level – for example, through meetings and events
- ▶ in line with promoting humanitarian issues and IHL, and their integration in decision-making:
 - encourage the EEAS to implement the EU Guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, and to incorporate IHL and other pertinent norms in EU policies and cooperation programmes
 - foster the inclusion of humanitarian considerations and IHL in military doctrine, training and operations by providing technical input in this regard to NATO, for enhancing its lessons-learned process regarding its operations in Afghanistan and its policy on the protection of civilians, and by participating – based on a 2012 agreement with ACO and ACT – in selected

NATO training exercises and educational events; provide similar support to the exercises of European or Europe-based US armed forces, at their request

- engage Belgium's national IHL committee, and its central foreign affairs, development cooperation, and justice ministries on IHL, especially with regard to its domestic implementation
- promote the implementation of pledges made by the EU, its Member States, and NATO at the 32nd International Conference
- to broaden awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among civil society and the wider public:
 - provide academic institutions – notably, the College of Europe and NOHA – and the Belgian Red Cross with technical or material support for organizing training events or briefings
 - foster periodic exchanges with humanitarian actors, NGOs, think-tanks and IHL specialists in Brussels
 - sustain public-communication campaigns in Brussels with ECHO
 - disseminate multimedia resources, in coordination with the Red Cross EU Office and the Belgian Red Cross

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Brussels-based Red Cross EU Office, representing the National Societies of EU Member States and the International Federation, promotes the inclusion of humanitarian concerns in the policies of EU Member States and National Societies.

Such forums as the European Disaster Management Working Group, the European Legal Support Group, and the Platform

for European Red Cross Cooperation on Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Migrants, comprising European National Societies, tackle various humanitarian issues.

The Belgian Red Cross maintains expertise in IHL and organizes related events (see *Actors of influence*), including an annual moot court competition.

Objective

The ICRC and Movement partners cooperate in areas of common concern, in line with the Fundamental Principles and their respective mandates.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ensure coherence in and coordination of activities, including communication (see *Actors of influence*), by maintaining regular dialogue with Movement partners; in particular:
 - participate in meetings of the EU Red Cross Office and of certain forums comprising European National Societies (see above); contribute to discussions regarding IHL and the ICRC's operations
 - partner with the Belgian Red Cross in promoting IHL and the Movement, particularly through events for civil society and the general public

LONDON

COVERING: Ireland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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, and members of civil society, it seeks to foster support for IHL and the Movement. It has similar contact with the Irish authorities and armed forces. In Northern Ireland, it visits detainees in selected prisons and supports community-based efforts to mitigate the consequences of violence. It works with the British Red Cross in various areas; cooperation with the Irish Red Cross focuses on promoting IHL and restoring family links.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,368
Assistance	-
Prevention	1,464
Cooperation with National Societies	425
General	30
TOTAL	4,287
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	262

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	5
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	19

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Government authorities, parliamentarians and weapon bearers in Ireland and in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland show support for IHL and humanitarian action in their policies, decisions and operations.
- ▶ People detained in the UK on suspicion of “terrorism” receive ICRC visits aimed at helping ensure that their rights under international norms and domestic law are respected.
- ▶ Communities in violence-prone areas in Northern Ireland are less at risk of threats or attacks by paramilitary groups, partly through mediation and other services provided by ICRC-supported, community-based organizations.
- ▶ Cooperation with the British Red Cross and the Irish Red Cross Society helps reinforce the Movement’s response to the humanitarian needs of people, including migrants, affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence.

CONTEXT

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (hereafter UK) remains influential internationally, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council and of NATO. The UK continues to participate in coalition operations overseas, including by training and equipping other armed forces. It carries out air strikes in Iraq and in the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria), and also maintains a military presence – reduced from past years – in Afghanistan.

Paramilitary violence persists in some communities in Northern Ireland.

Amid the influx of migrants into Europe, Ireland and the UK have agreed to accept 2,600 and 20,000 refugees from Syria, respectively, over the next five years. Both countries contribute financially to humanitarian operations overseas.

In a referendum in June 2016, the UK voted to leave the European Union (EU); the Cabinet was reshuffled afterwards. Northern Ireland held National Assembly elections in May. In February, Ireland elected members of the lower chamber of parliament.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC mission in London will continue to raise awareness of and help address humanitarian needs created by armed conflict and other situations of violence worldwide. It will enlist the support of decision-makers and civil society for its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, and seek to reinforce its position as a key source of reference on IHL and humanitarian issues.

The ICRC will continue to engage actively with government officials, members of parliament and other decision-makers in Ireland and the UK, with a view to promoting the development of informed positions on humanitarian issues of common concern and ensuring that operational, legal and policy decisions reflect humanitarian considerations and respect for IHL. It will do so through briefings and high-level meetings on operational and other issues, particularly on the situation of people in countries affected by conflict and other violence, the concerns of migrants, the protection due to people seeking or providing medical care, and the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence. The ICRC will seek to interact regularly with UK armed forces, particularly to discuss humanitarian concerns relating to the UK's military operations overseas.

The ICRC will pursue efforts to expand the scope of its protection-related activities in the UK, particularly in terms of helping ensure that the rights of people held in the UK on charges related to “terrorism” or of those detained in relation to violence in Northern Ireland are respected, and that detention conditions comply with domestic law and internationally recognized standards. The ICRC will conduct visits, in accordance with its standard procedures, to monitor the situation of these people; it will communicate its findings and recommendations confidentially to the authorities concerned.

To help address humanitarian needs in violence-prone areas in Northern Ireland, the ICRC will continue to support community-based organizations that offer mediation and other services to mitigate violence and its consequences.

It will seek to raise awareness, through dialogue with the authorities and other influential actors, of the needs of vulnerable people. These efforts will also aim to obtain backing for the Movement's humanitarian activities in Northern Ireland.

The ICRC will sustain efforts to mobilize members of think-tanks, academics, NGOs, community organizations, the media and the general public to relay humanitarian messages to key policy- and decision-makers and increase their support for the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action in the UK and abroad.

The ICRC will continue to develop its partnerships with the National Societies, mainly by cooperating with them in areas of common interest, including the response to the consequences of violence in Northern Ireland and to the needs of migrants, and the promotion of IHL and humanitarian principles.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

In Northern Ireland, victims of past or ongoing violence, including sexual violence, struggle to access services to help them deal with their situation. Individuals in some communities continue to be subjected to paramilitary attacks.

Objective

People in Northern Ireland are adequately protected against violence, including paramilitary attacks. They have access to the necessary support services.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- in Northern Ireland, maintain dialogue at community and regional levels with the authorities, members of civil society, paramilitary groups and other parties concerned, in order to:
 - gain better insight into the humanitarian needs created by the prevailing situation in Northern Ireland and linked to the legacy of past conflict, and to raise awareness of these needs
 - encourage and help the pertinent authorities identify and implement measures to address the needs of former detainees, former members of armed groups and other violence-affected people
- provide financial and technical support for community-based organizations involved in efforts to mitigate violence and its consequences in Northern Ireland, so that they can:
 - offer mediation services and alternative conflict-resolution measures to help prevent attacks and address threats by paramilitary groups against civilians and communities
 - bolster their ability to assist victims of sexual and other violence, in line with the Safer Access Framework
 - strengthen recognition of and support for their activities among victims, local communities, weapon bearers and other groups concerned

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In the UK, persons suspected of having committed or supported acts of “terrorism” are arrested, held or deported by the authorities. Their status reportedly gives rise to certain humanitarian issues.

Detainees in Northern Ireland include people held in relation to past conflict or to the prevailing situation. They are housed at: the Maghaberry high-security prison, which has separate facilities for detainees belonging to different communities and groups; the Hydebank Wood prison for female detainees; and the Magilligan medium-security prison for male detainees. Issues of humanitarian concern – on the treatment and living conditions of detainees – have been reported at these prisons.

Objective

People held in relation to the prevailing situation and the past conflict are afforded treatment and living conditions that meet internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ to help ensure that the rights of people detained in relation to counter-terrorism legislation and measures in the UK, or in connection with past violence and the prevailing situation in Northern Ireland, are respected in accordance with domestic law, and that these people benefit from detention conditions that comply with internationally recognized standards:
 - on the basis of visits to people detained on suspicion of committing or supporting acts of “terrorism”, engage UK authorities in dialogue on the humanitarian concerns affecting these people, such as their access to health care, communication with their families, and tensions between prison staff and detainees or among the detainees themselves
 - conduct visits, in accordance with the ICRC’s standard procedures, to monitor the treatment and living conditions of detainees at three detention facilities in Northern Ireland; share findings from these visits with the authorities and provide them with recommendations for addressing detainees’ concerns, particularly those of people with specific needs; help prison health staff refresh or expand their skills by providing support for training them

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Irish and UK authorities are well-placed to mobilize support for IHL, and to draw attention to humanitarian issues and influence action to address them, both domestically and within international institutions.

The UK’s military engagement overseas remains a matter of interest and scrutiny. The country is pursuing a five-year approach to national defence and security, which was outlined in the *National Security Strategy and Strategic Defence and Security Review*, published in 2015.

Ireland contributes troops to peacekeeping missions abroad.

Authorities in Northern Ireland face various challenges in maintaining law and order, including preventing paramilitary violence (see *Civilians*).

London is a major hub for think-tanks, media organizations and NGOs, all of which help shape discussions around humanitarian issues and policies.

Objective

Governments, multilateral regional forums and institutions, the armed forces and the police respect and support IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other violence, and reflect this in their decision-making. The media and other civil society groups help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among the public, decision-makers and all those involved in such situations, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors recognize the ICRC as a key source of reference on IHL and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ to help address the humanitarian needs of people affected by past conflict and current violence in Northern Ireland and of those held in relation to anti-terrorist legislation in the UK (see *Civilians* and *People deprived of their freedom*):
 - pursue dialogue with paramilitary groups in Northern Ireland to raise their awareness of the humanitarian consequences of their actions, particularly regarding their punitive practices, and enhance their understanding of the ICRC’s mandate and activities
 - strengthen dialogue with the UK Northern Ireland Office, other UK government departments, and the Anglo-Irish Division at the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Dublin, and with parliamentarians and civil society in Belfast, London and Dublin, to secure their support for the ICRC’s work in Northern Ireland
 - intensify contact with the authorities and other pertinent actors to foster understanding of and support for the ICRC’s humanitarian activities for people held in relation to anti-terrorist legislation in the UK
- ▶ to encourage the development of informed positions on humanitarian issues of common concern and of operational, legal and policy decisions that reflect humanitarian considerations, respect for IHL and support for the ICRC’s mandate and work worldwide:
 - through high-level meetings and briefings, keep government officials and parliamentarians in Ireland and the UK informed of the ICRC’s activities for people affected by armed conflict and other violence
 - engage the above-mentioned actors and other influential circles in discussions about humanitarian policies and operational and other issues of common interest, such as protecting migrants, addressing conflict-related sexual violence and ensuring the safety of people seeking or providing medical care; mobilize them to support ICRC initiatives on these matters at multilateral forums
 - reinforce engagement with UK and Irish authorities aimed at securing increased financial support for the ICRC
 - interact regularly with UK armed forces at strategic, operational and policy levels, and pursue discussions with them about issues of humanitarian concern arising from military operations overseas

- broaden understanding of humanitarian issues, promote support for the Movement and its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian approach, and reinforce the ICRC's position as a source of reference on IHL, through:
 - enhanced media outreach, use of online platforms and other communication initiatives to position the ICRC's operational and institutional priorities – such as the goals of the Health Care in Danger project and the response to the needs of migrants in Europe, including refugees and asylum seekers – in the public debate and to increase awareness of the Movement's work in these areas
 - joint public communication activities with the British Red Cross and the Irish Red Cross, such as networking events, the production of reference materials and, when feasible, a multimedia training session on IHL for journalists
 - networking with members of think-tanks, academics and NGOs to share updates and analyses concerning IHL, humanitarian policies and ICRC operations

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The National Societies and the ICRC cooperate to promote IHL and secure wider acceptance for the Movement, and to carry out humanitarian activities for victims of armed conflict and other violence. The British Red Cross is actively engaged internationally. It runs countrywide programmes and is the foremost service provider for migrants in the UK. The Irish Red Cross has been designated by the government to coordinate and facilitate services for incoming migrants; it also manages some programmes overseas.

Objective

The National Societies and the ICRC work together closely in areas of common concern, contributing to strengthening their operations and their national and international positioning. The National Societies have solid IHL expertise and partner the ICRC in its dialogue with the authorities on IHL-related matters.

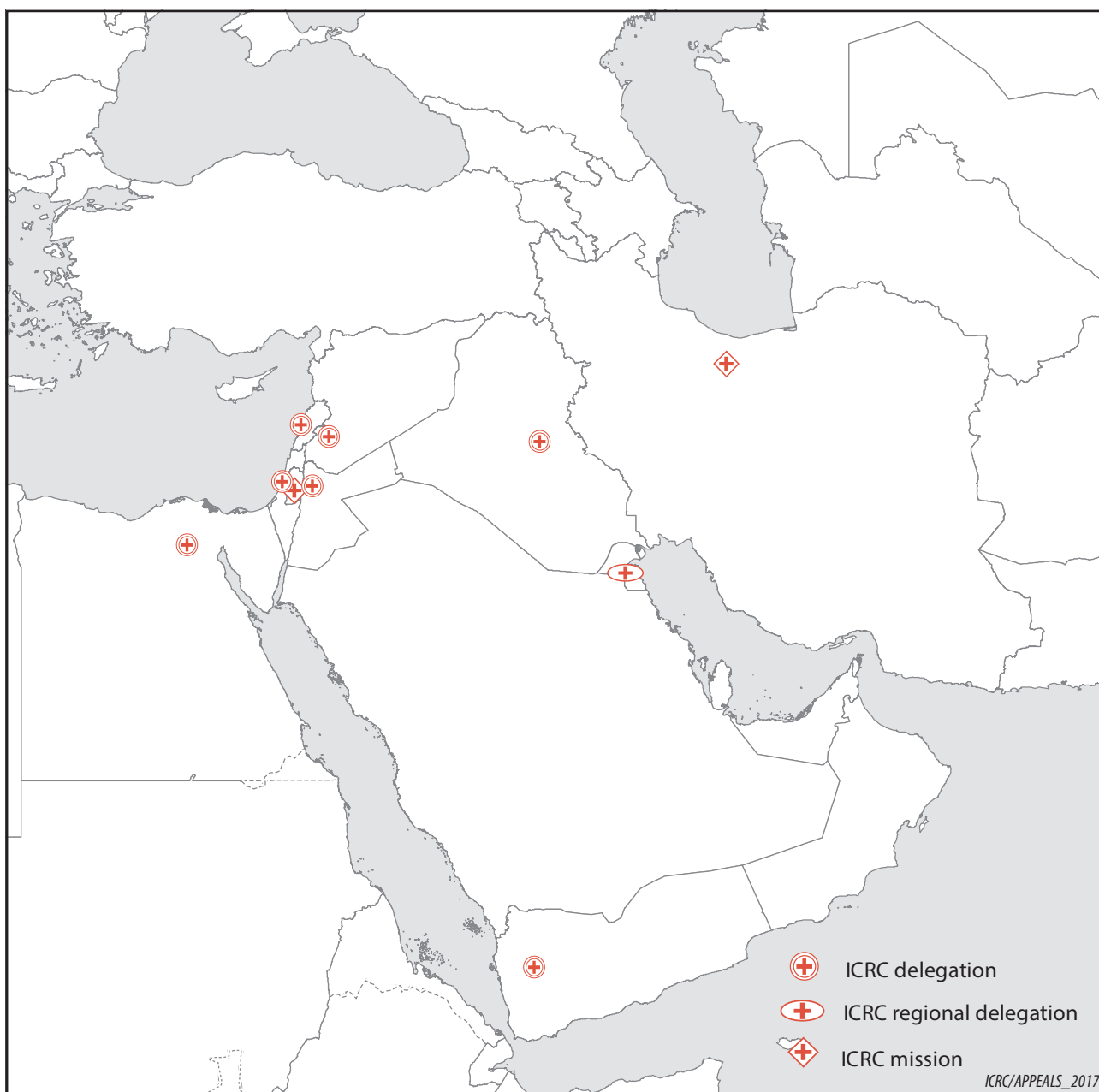
Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- strengthen the ICRC's partnership with the British Red Cross in terms of operational and institutional cooperation; pursue joint activities to address humanitarian needs in Northern Ireland and in countries where the National Society is present; continue to share information with the National Society, particularly to help it carry out its projects in line with the Safer Access Framework
- coordinate with the British Red Cross and the Irish Red Cross on the issues faced by migrants arriving in Ireland and the UK; support the National Societies' efforts to address migrants' needs by giving them technical advice and by linking the National Societies with the pertinent ICRC delegations
- seek to enhance cooperation in public communication with both National Societies – through joint policy research, events and other means – in order to promote IHL and the Movement among various audiences
- pursue joint efforts with the British National Society in raising funds and recruiting people to support ICRC operations

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

DELEGATIONS	REGIONAL DELEGATIONS	BUDGET IN KCHF	
Egypt	Kuwait	Protection	55,134
Iran, Islamic Republic of		Assistance	388,041
Iraq		Prevention	33,136
Israel and the Occupied Territories		Cooperation with National Societies	20,067
Jordan		General	2,489
Lebanon		TOTAL	498,866
Syrian Arab Republic		<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>30,447</i>
Yemen			
		PERSONNEL	
		Mobile staff	461
		Resident staff (daily workers not included)	2,686





Moademiyeh, Syrian Arab Republic. Families receive food and hygiene items during a distribution taking place in a buffer zone on the edge of the besieged town. | P. Krzysiek/ICRC

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Parties to conflicts – owing partly to dialogue with the ICRC – uphold IHL in their conduct of hostilities, reducing the consequences for civilians. Such parties and other key actors also help facilitate humanitarian access to people in need.
- ▶ Tens of millions of people, particularly in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria), and Yemen, are able to meet urgent needs via the ICRC's efforts to provide them with food, water, essential household items and cash grants.
- ▶ In Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, the occupied Palestinian territory, Syria and Yemen, wounded or sick people have access to adequate care, including surgery and psychosocial support, from ICRC-backed first-aid and medical services.
- ▶ Detaining authorities with whom the ICRC has contact work to improve the treatment and living conditions of people in their custody, particularly in relation to detainees' ability to stay in touch with their families and access health care.
- ▶ Using Movement family-links services, members of families dispersed by violence or other causes are able to reconnect with each other. Families of missing persons are able to ascertain the fate and whereabouts of their relatives.
- ▶ National Societies in the region, autonomously or in coordination with the ICRC and other Movement partners, carry out humanitarian activities in accordance with the Fundamental Principles and the Safer Access Framework.

ASSISTANCE		Targets (up to)
CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)		
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	8,076,600
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	2,621,600
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	672,800
Cash	Beneficiaries	222,095
Services and training	Beneficiaries	935
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	20,456,004
Health		
Health centres supported	Structures	57
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Hospitals		
Hospitals supported	Structures	34
Water and habitat		
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	4,307
Physical rehabilitation		
Projects supported	Projects	24
Patients receiving services	Patients	51,300

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSES

In 2017, the ICRC will continue to focus in the Near and Middle East on the most urgent consequences of ongoing armed conflicts and other situations of violence in the region, many of which are protracted and compounded by longstanding tensions. It will work to protect and assist the people affected by these crises, such as IDPs, migrants – including asylum seekers and refugees – the wounded or sick, and detainees or internees, paying close attention to the most vulnerable among them. The response to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria), in particular, will continue to be one of the ICRC's largest undertakings: it will pursue its region-oriented approach, helping alleviate the plight of people who remain in Syria and of those who flee to or stay in such neighbouring countries as Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. In addition, the ICRC will run large-scale programmes to enable people grappling with conflict or other violence in Iraq, the occupied Palestinian territory, and Yemen to better cope with their circumstances.

Given the persistent threats faced by humanitarian workers and the shifting relations of power in the areas where it operates, the ICRC will continue to prioritize broadening acceptance for its mandate and activities so that it can gain, maintain or expand its ability to safely reach those in need. It will therefore engage authorities, weapon bearers and civil society representatives at community, national or international level, through dialogue, networking and public communication, especially in the field. Across the region, it will sustain its interaction with the authorities and other actors concerned on IHL and other pertinent norms, highlighting the importance of safeguarding the welfare of people not or no longer involved in fighting, and of securing the unimpeded access of these people to essential services and humanitarian aid. It will also emphasize the protection due to patients and medical services, in line with the goals of the Health Care in Danger project.

For example, the ICRC will engage parties to the conflicts in Iraq, Syria and Yemen in dialogue on IHL, and remind them through oral or written representations to abide by IHL rules on the conduct of hostilities, notably regarding the need to respect and protect civilians and civilian infrastructure. It will prompt these parties to follow up on systematically documented allegations of abuse in order to prevent their continuance or recurrence. It will urge the Israeli authorities to fulfil their obligations under IHL and address the impact of their occupation policies, especially on Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, and exhort Palestinian authorities and weapon bearers to uphold basic IHL principles, such as distinction, precaution and proportionality. In Jordan and Lebanon, the ICRC will monitor the situation of people affected by the Syrian crisis, reminding authorities and weapon bearers of applicable law, including the principle of *non-refoulement*.

The ICRC will aim to help conflict-affected people, notably in Iraq, Syria and Yemen, meet their immediate needs in as timely a manner as possible through: distributions of food, essential household items and cash grants; and emergency measures, such as water-trucking and urgent repairs, to restore or maintain access to water, sanitation and other basic services. Its provision of rations, other relief items and water to vulnerable people in Jordan and Lebanon will complement initiatives carried out by other humanitarian organizations. Following the destruction or confiscation of homes in the occupied Palestinian territory, the ICRC will provide the people affected with material and financial assistance to ease their displacement.

Ill or injured people – including those weapon-wounded – will have recourse to adequate care, including surgery and psychosocial support, from first-aiders and medical professionals trained, and at health-care institutions backed, by the ICRC. It will play an active role in negotiating the passage of ambulances and facilitating the transfer of patients in safety. It will continue to cover the administrative and operating costs of the emergency medical services of the Palestine Red Crescent Society, and donate medical inputs to the Egyptian Red Crescent Society and Egyptian ambulance services, to enable them to cope with mass influxes of casualties. Hospitals in violence-prone/affected areas – for instance, in Iraq, Syria and Yemen, and in the Gaza Strip – will sustain their provision of care with the help of ICRC-provided medical and other supplies and equipment, such as fuel for generators, and renovations to key facilities. In Lebanon, the ICRC will continue to run a weapon-traumatology centre in Tripoli and support another in Beirut, so that patients in the country and the region with complex injuries can obtain surgical and post-surgical care.

In coordination with the parties concerned, the ICRC will also endeavour to respond to longer-term needs linked to protracted crises. It will partner with local water boards to construct, repair or upgrade water and sanitation systems, train technicians to operate and maintain these systems, and donate spare parts and water-treatment chemicals, thus improving access to clean water, including for livelihood use, for millions of people in Syria and Yemen, and hundreds of thousands in Iraq and in the Gaza Strip. Throughout the region, the ICRC will support the uninterrupted delivery of basic health services, especially for women and children, such as ante-/post-natal consultations and vaccinations. For example, in the Islamic Republic of Iran, it will extend technical advice and funding to a primary-health-care project, run by a local NGO and the National Society, for Afghan migrants and other vulnerable people.

Whenever possible, the ICRC will seek to enable resident, returnee and refugee households – particularly those headed by women or disabled people – to regain self-sufficiency and contribute to building the resilience of their communities by providing: agricultural supplies and equipment; cash grants for covering basic expenses or for launching small enterprises; vocational or business training; or cash-for-work projects to repair or maintain communal infrastructure, such as water-supply and irrigation networks. In the Gaza Strip, for instance, the safe access of farmers to their lands, notably those near the border with Israel, will be facilitated by the ICRC's representations to the Israeli authorities. In Iraq, female breadwinners pursuing registration for State benefits will receive financial assistance for defraying the costs linked to this process, and for meeting their daily needs.

With a view to furthering the mobility of people with disabilities, the ICRC will maintain its support to physical rehabilitation centres across the region – for example, in Iraq, Syria and Yemen, and in the Gaza Strip – providing physiotherapy, assistive and mobility devices, and psychosocial support, including by facilitating workshops for the staff at these centres. It will also organize or participate in events to promote the services available at the above-mentioned centres and to advocate for the social inclusion of disabled people.

To help limit future weapon-related casualties, the ICRC will continue to urge National Societies, government bodies – such as the Iranian Mine Action Centre and the National

Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation in Jordan – and other pertinent actors to bolster their mine-clearance, mine-risk education and victim-assistance efforts. It will broaden awareness of the threats posed by mines/explosive remnants of war by conducting information sessions for communities at risk, and train-the-trainer courses for local leaders and emergency responders.

Cooperation with the National Societies in the region will be a cornerstone of the ICRC's work to deliver effective assistance. In many cases, the National Societies will be the ICRC's main operational partners in their respective countries, such as in Syria and Yemen. With the International Federation or other Movement partners, the ICRC will provide the National Societies with technical, financial and material input to bolster their emergency preparedness and response, family-links services and public communication, in keeping with the Fundamental Principles and the Safer Access Framework.

The ICRC will continue to visit detainees – in Bahrain, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon, the occupied Palestinian territory, Qatar and Yemen, for instance – to monitor their treatment, including respect for judicial guarantees and the principle of *non-refoulement*, and living conditions, in accordance with its standard procedures. Particularly vulnerable inmates, such as women, minors, foreigners and detainees held on security-related charges, will be individually followed up. The ICRC will engage pertinent actors – the authorities and armed groups in Syria, for example – in dialogue, encouraging them to facilitate its periodic access to all people in their custody. In Jordan, the situation of Palestinians from Syria held in *de facto* internment will also be monitored.

Based on its visits to detainees, the ICRC will share confidential feedback with the authorities concerned. It will seek to persuade the authorities to: look into allegations of arrest; notify the families concerned whenever arrests or detainee transfers are made; and facilitate contact between detainees and their relatives, including through ICRC family-links services. Palestinians held in Israel, for instance, will receive regular visits from family members living in the occupied Palestinian territory.

The ICRC will back the authorities' efforts to improve the situation of detainees, notably regarding their access to health care and other essential services. For example, in Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar, the authorities concerned will receive support to draft and implement guidelines on medical screening, diagnosis and referral.

Given the rising numbers of people separated from their families or reported missing in the region, Movement family-links services, including tracing, RCMs, and phone or video calls, will continue to be made available to those seeking their relatives. As a neutral intermediary, the ICRC will help people surmount movement restrictions; for example,

it will facilitate travel, for family or medical reasons, for Palestinians within the occupied Palestinian territory, or to Israel or Jordan. It will also enable family members to exchange documents – for example, across the demarcation line between the Israeli-occupied Golan and Syria.

The ICRC will enable the authorities and the National Societies to strengthen their ability to facilitate the recovery and identification of the remains of people who perish in connection with ongoing violence. It will continue to help address the issue of persons missing in connection with past armed conflicts, particularly the numerous Arab-Israeli conflicts from 1948 onward, the 1980–1988 Iran-Iraq war, the 1990–1991 Gulf War and various armed conflicts in Lebanon. It will continue to chair the official bodies set up to clarify the fates of those missing in relation to the 1990–1991 Gulf War and the 1980–1988 Iran-Iraq war, and prompt the parties involved to advance the work of these bodies. It will mobilize the authorities, especially in Iraq and Lebanon, to address the legal, economic and psychosocial needs of the families of the missing.

In order to cultivate an environment conducive to respect for human life and dignity, the ICRC will continue to promote IHL and build support for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action among authorities, representatives of multilateral organizations, weapon bearers and members of civil society, through dissemination sessions, round-tables and training courses. It will encourage governments to ratify or accede to IHL treaties and adapt domestic legislation accordingly, extending technical advice in this regard. The ICRC will work to consolidate its ties to such multilateral bodies as the League of Arab States and the Gulf Cooperation Council, to contribute to the implementation of IHL at country level. It will foster discussions on humanitarian principles and IHL via interaction with academics and researchers – Islamic scholars in the Islamic Republic of Iran, for instance. In Israel, it will contribute to the public debate on certain Israeli occupation policies. Its contact with journalists and its public-communication initiatives will serve to heighten awareness of humanitarian issues, IHL and the Movement.

The regional resource and communication centre in Cairo, Egypt, will produce multimedia resources in Arabic for distribution to governments and civil society groups, help organize regional IHL seminars – particularly on the convergence between Islam and IHL – and maintain the ICRC's Arabic-language website. The ICRC will continue to collect relevant legislative practices in selected countries to feed into its study on customary IHL.

The Jordan delegation will continue to host the key logistical hub for the ICRC's operations in the region and beyond, and the main training centre for delegations in the Balkans, the Caucasus and the Middle East.

EGYPT

The ICRC has been in Egypt, with some interruptions, since the beginning of the First World War. It works with the Egyptian Red Crescent Society and other health-care providers/institutions to help them boost their preparedness to address needs arising from situations of violence; as necessary, it provides support to people fleeing conflict/other violence abroad. It seeks to visit people detained in Egypt. The ICRC's regional legal advisory, communication and documentation centre works with the League of Arab States and other ICRC delegations to promote the incorporation of IHL in domestic legislation, military training and academic curricula throughout the Arab world.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	562
Assistance	1,439
Prevention	1,085
Cooperation with National Societies	543
General	106
TOTAL	3,734
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	228

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	5
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	52

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

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ The Egyptian civilian, military and security authorities interact with the ICRC via dialogue and specific events, and learn more about its mandate and activities for violence-affected people, including detainees.
- ▶ Authorities in Egypt and the region add to their knowledge of IHL and international norms, and work towards incorporating these in domestic law, with technical and material ICRC support and through ICRC-organized activities.
- ▶ Weapon-wounded people receive emergency treatment from the Egyptian Red Crescent Society, the Egyptian Ambulance Organization and selected hospitals, which all benefit from training and material donations from the ICRC.
- ▶ Members of dispersed families restore contact via Movement family-links services. Unaccompanied foreign minors receive psychosocial support, skills training and other assistance from a local NGO backed by the ICRC.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Food commodities	Beneficiaries	600
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	600

CONTEXT

Clashes between security forces and armed groups continue in Sinai. There are reports of civilian casualties, enforced disappearances and mass arrests; some foreigners have also been arrested. International organizations and humanitarian groups, including the ICRC, struggle to access the area because of security and other constraints.

Security-related incidents continue to take place in Cairo, but less frequently than last year. Egypt conducts military operations against armed groups near its border with Libya, and continues to participate in the Saudi Arabia-led military campaign in Yemen.

Egypt is also affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence in neighbouring countries. It remains a transit and destination country for hundreds of thousands of migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, from the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria) and elsewhere. Migrants are reportedly arrested for illegally crossing Egypt's borders.

Cairo hosts the headquarters of the Arab Inter-parliamentary Union (AIPU) and the League of Arab States (LAS). Egypt currently holds a seat, as a non-permanent member, in the UN Security Council.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC, together with the Egyptian Red Crescent Society, will respond to some of the humanitarian needs arising from situations of violence in the country and in the wider region. It will strive to raise awareness of IHL and other applicable norms, and to foster acceptance of its mandate and activities, including those for detainees and for people affected by the situation in Sinai.

The ICRC will pursue dialogue with the Egyptian authorities on the ways the ICRC can supplement their efforts to ensure that detainees' treatment and living conditions are in line with international law and internationally recognized standards. It will draw attention to these matters during dissemination sessions for armed and security forces. The ICRC will broaden awareness of humanitarian issues – including the goals of the Health Care in Danger project and the prevention of sexual violence – and of its mandate and activities during seminars, training sessions, and similar events for the authorities, armed and security forces, and members of civil society.

With the Egyptian national IHL committee, the ICRC will promote the incorporation of IHL provisions in domestic legislation. It will help the armed and security forces in integrating IHL into their doctrine, training and operations. These efforts at the national level will be supplemented by the ICRC's close cooperation with the AIPU, the LAS and other regional organizations, aimed at helping Arab governments to implement IHL domestically and foster an environment conducive to principled humanitarian action.

To help ensure that weapon-wounded people receive emergency treatment, the ICRC will provide the National Society, the Egyptian Ambulance Organization (EAO) and selected hospitals with staff training and medical supplies. National Society personnel, EAO staff, soldiers and journalists will be trained in first aid. Medical professionals will expand their skills in emergency-room trauma management and war surgery through ICRC-facilitated courses; participants will include doctors pursuing a post-graduate training

programme of the armed forces' medical unit, with which the ICRC has a cooperation agreement. The ICRC will organize workshops and donate supplies to help the authorities and National Society volunteers strengthen their capacity to manage human remains.

Migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, will be able, through Movement family-links services, to restore and/or maintain contact with their relatives residing or detained/interned abroad; these services will be promoted, particularly among migrants, in Egypt and throughout the region. Financial assistance from the ICRC will enable a local NGO to provide unaccompanied minors with psychosocial support and skills training; female minors will be given food and hygiene items, to help ease their situation. In coordination with UNHCR and the embassies concerned, the ICRC will facilitate the repatriation of minors or their reunification with their families, mainly by issuing travel documents for those without valid identification papers. Repatriated Egyptians formerly held at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba will be provided with vouchers, to ease their social reintegration. Distribution of vouchers to Palestinians in Egypt who fled Syria will be discontinued, as a Movement partner is set to take over the activity in 2017.

The ICRC will help the National Society expand its capacity to respond to humanitarian needs in the country and to conduct these activities in line with the Safer Access Framework and the Movement's Fundamental Principles. It will back the National Society's efforts to promote its activities and those of the Movement among the general public. Through training and financial incentives for staff, the ICRC will support the National Society in improving its structure, administrative procedures and technical resources, to ensure the effective delivery of assistance to violence-affected people.

The regional communication centre in Cairo will continue to provide ICRC delegations in Arabic-speaking States with written and audiovisual materials and translation services aimed at promoting IHL, the ICRC and the Movement.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Violent confrontations between government forces and armed groups in Sinai (see *Context*) have serious consequences for civilians: they are injured and/or displaced, and their homes and property damaged. Attacks against patients and health-care personnel and facilities are a growing concern (see *Wounded and sick*). The Egyptian Red Crescent is among the few organizations able to reach and provide assistance to violence-affected people in the area.

Egypt continues to host thousands of migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, fleeing conflict/other violence in neighbouring countries. They are often arrested for entering Egypt illegally. Many migrants continue their journey across the sea to Europe or seek assistance from UNHCR and other pertinent agencies for resettling in third countries; those who stay in Egypt have difficulties in establishing and/or maintaining contact with relatives abroad. Unaccompanied minors need psychosocial and other forms of support; girls, in particular, are often unable to meet their basic needs.

The National Society and the EAO are often tasked to recover human remains during and after incidents of violence.

Some Egyptian families need assistance to contact relatives detained/interned abroad.

Objective

People are respected and protected by the authorities and all weapon bearers, in accordance with IHL, international human rights law and other applicable norms. Members of dispersed families are able to restore/maintain contact; when appropriate, they are reunited with their families, repatriated or resettled. Unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable individuals receive assistance. Families learn the fate of relatives who died in situations of violence.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ to promote the protection of people affected by violence and to foster acceptance of the ICRC's mandate and activities, pursue dialogue with authorities and the armed/security forces on:
 - the humanitarian needs of people affected by the situation in Egypt, including Sinai (see *Actors of influence*)
 - the ICRC's potential to contribute to their efforts to address these needs and to ensure respect for IHL and applicable international norms, including those relating to law enforcement
 - the protection and respect due to people seeking or providing medical care, particularly in Sinai

With the National Society:

Restoring family links

- ▶ enable migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, and people separated from their families by conflict or other violence, or by detention in the country or abroad, to restore/maintain contact with their relatives through family-links services, such as oral messages relayed by ICRC delegates and phone calls; through dissemination sessions, raise awareness, particularly among migrants, of the availability of Movement family-links services
- ▶ assist people to learn the fates of relatives who have allegedly been arrested by referring them to other organizations or, when feasible, offering ICRC tracing services
- ▶ to contribute to their reintegration, provide vouchers to repatriated Egyptians who were formerly detained at the Guantanamo Bay internment facility

PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE

- ▶ provide training and material support for the National Society to bolster its ability to provide family-links services, including the collection of ante-mortem data, and implement other humanitarian activities
- ▶ to ease the situation of unaccompanied minors among migrants:
 - in coordination with UNHCR and the embassies concerned, facilitate family reunifications for them, when appropriate, by issuing travel documents for those without valid identification papers
 - help 600 minors receive psychosocial support and skills training and distribute food and hygiene items

to some 600 female minors, through a local NGO partially funded by the ICRC

ASSISTANCE

Forensics

- ▶ back efforts by the authorities, the National Society and the EAO to enhance their capacities in gathering forensic information and managing human remains, particularly during emergencies; to that end, conduct training sessions, sponsor representatives' attendance at courses abroad and donate supplies and equipment

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees, including people arrested during or after episodes of violence, are held mainly in places within the jurisdiction of the defence ministry. Information on inmates' situation and treatment remains scant, mainly coming from human rights organizations that produce reports based on accounts of former detainees and the families of detainees.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that comply with international law and internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

- ▶ pursue bilateral meetings with the authorities on the possible ways the ICRC can supplement their efforts to ensure that detainees' treatment and living conditions conform to international law and internationally recognized standards; in particular, explain the ICRC's working methods and the strictly humanitarian and confidential nature of its activities for detainees
- ▶ continue to monitor detention-related issues, mainly through media sources and information from pertinent organizations

WOUNDED AND SICK

People wounded during situations of violence receive first aid from the Egyptian Red Crescent's emergency action teams and the EAO, which also transports patients to hospitals run by various ministries. Some health facilities are not fully equipped to handle mass influxes of casualties. In Sinai, there are reports of attacks against people seeking or providing medical care, and against medical facilities and vehicles, including the EAO's ambulances. Humanitarian organizations are unable to enter the area owing to restrictions on access.

The defence ministry recognizes the need for its doctors and soldiers to be trained in weapon-wound management and first aid, respectively.

Objective

People wounded during situations of violence have access to timely and adequate first-aid services and medical care.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ through dialogue and dissemination sessions, remind the authorities and other parties concerned to respect and protect patients and medical staff, facilities and vehicles

(see *Actors of influence*); give health workers training and technical guidance to further their understanding of their rights and responsibilities, and to help them conduct their activities safely

Medical care

With the National Society:

- to enable injured people, including those from Sinai, to obtain good-quality medical services, including psychosocial support, in a timely manner:
 - provide first-aid training, equipment and materials for the National Society's emergency action teams, the EAO's paramedics and ambulance drivers, and members of the Egyptian Armed Forces (EAF)
 - donate dressing materials, medicines and other supplies to at least five hospitals
 - through technical and material support, help the National Society, the EAO, the EAF and the staff of up to five hospitals develop their emergency preparedness and response plans for mass-casualty situations, and strengthen their capacity to ensure the safe and timely transfer of patients requiring additional care
- help health-care professionals develop their ability to provide an adequate level of care to casualties by:
 - organizing emergency-room trauma courses for up to 300 doctors and nurses, and trainers
 - conducting training in war surgery for up to 40 doctors pursuing a post-graduate training programme of the armed forces' medical unit, with which the ICRC has a cooperation agreement

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The EAF conducts law enforcement operations throughout the country, notably in Sinai (see *Context*). It has a committee that reviews IHL incorporation in its doctrine, training and operations.

The national IHL committee promotes the ratification/implementation of IHL treaties, prepares draft legislation and disseminates IHL amongst the authorities.

Major law faculties teach IHL; some have expressed interest in including the subject in their curricula.

The media, political parties, State-authorized Islamic circles and NGOs are influential in shaping public opinion.

The AIPU and the LAS help member States to implement IHL by overseeing the execution of regional and national plans of action and organizing meetings in this regard.

Objective

The authorities and armed/security forces of Egypt and other LAS member States understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and other violence, and incorporate these in their decision-making. Religious/traditional leaders, the media, academia and other circles of influence help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among all parties concerned and in the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

With the National Society:

- foster support for IHL and for the ICRC and the Movement's work through dissemination sessions, round-tables, local and international courses, competitions and other events, and by means of multimedia resource materials; in particular:
 - promote, among civilian and military authorities, respect for IHL and internationally recognized standards – on detention and law enforcement, for example – and raise awareness of humanitarian issues such as the goals of the Health Care in Danger project and the prevention of sexual violence
 - foster understanding of the ICRC's mandate and its activities for victims of armed conflict/other violence and build support for the Movement and its work in Egypt and the region
 - engage religious scholars, NGOs and political parties on topics of common interest, for example the points of correspondence between IHL and Islamic law
 - encourage media coverage of humanitarian issues
- encourage and support the Egyptian authorities to implement IHL domestically; in particular:
 - back efforts by the armed/security forces to incorporate IHL provisions in their doctrine, training and operations by lending them technical advice for developing an IHL manual
 - work with the national IHL committee to promote ratification/implementation of IHL treaties, particularly the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Rome Statute, and adoption of draft laws on the use of the red crescent emblem and the protection of cultural property
 - provide technical support for strengthening IHL instruction in universities and incorporating the law in university curricula
- with the AIPU, the LAS and regional training centres for diplomats and magistrates, help Arab governments advance IHL implementation and encourage compliance with internationally recognized standards on law enforcement, by organizing events to:
 - enable representatives of Arab States to assess and share their experiences in implementing IHL
 - help judges, diplomats and legal experts increase their knowledge of IHL implementation
 - assist the military and the police in incorporating IHL provisions in their doctrine, training and operations, and in adding to their knowledge of IHL treaties, such as the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
 - draw attention to the goals of the Health Care in Danger project and advocate stronger legal protection for victims of sexual violence during armed conflict
- through the regional communication centre, support ICRC delegations across the region through social media, print and audiovisual materials, and translation services

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Egyptian Red Crescent is the ICRC's main operational partner in the country. It focuses on developing its emergency preparedness and responding to the humanitarian needs of people affected by armed conflict/other violence. The National Society is, in some cases, the only organization able to deliver aid in Sinai (see *Context*); it needs support in conducting its activities safely and in accordance with the Fundamental Principles. Other Movement partners are engaged in humanitarian programmes in Egypt.

Objective

The National Society has the capacity to address humanitarian needs arising from armed conflict or other situations of violence, in coordination with Movement partners.

Plan of action and indicators**COOPERATION**

- ▶ strengthen the partnership between the ICRC and the National Society, and provide financial and technical support for the latter to:
 - respond to emergencies, including in Sinai (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*), in line with the Safer Access Framework and the Fundamental Principles
 - improve its structure, administrative procedures and technical resources, including its financial management and incentives for its staff
 - enhance its public communication efforts to promote support for and acceptance of Movement activities
- ▶ contribute to Movement coordination and emergency preparedness by organizing regional meetings and other events

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

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 1980–1988 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 dialogue on IHL and Islam. The ICRC supports mine-risk education and access to health care for Afghan migrants.



ICRC mission

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	1,239
Assistance	1,652
Prevention	2,170
Cooperation with National Societies	418
General	62
TOTAL	5,541
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>338</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	7
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	43

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- The Iranian and Iraqi authorities, with ICRC support, work to adopt best practices in human remains management, which facilitates their joint efforts to clarify the fate of people missing in relation to the 1980–1988 Iran–Iraq war.
- The Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran responds to humanitarian needs and, during such events as workshops for the authorities or medical workers, promotes humanitarian issues, IHL and the Movement.
- Vulnerable people, notably Afghan migrants, receive primary health care through a project run jointly by a local NGO, the National Society and the ICRC. When necessary, they are able to obtain specialized health services.
- The authorities, military personnel and other influential actors hone their grasp of humanitarian principles and IHL, during various forums with the ICRC. They take steps to integrate IHL into their decision-making.
- The Centre for Comparative Studies on Islam and IHL in Qom enriches the dialogue on the values common to Islamic jurisprudence and IHL by, for instance, organizing workshops and producing or supporting research on the subject.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)		
Health		
Health centres supported	Structures	1

CONTEXT

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, thousands of families remain without information on relatives missing in connection with the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war. People in provinces bordering Iraq are exposed to the risks of mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW), as are Afghans returning to their country. Millions of migrants, mainly from Afghanistan, reside in the Islamic Republic of Iran; most have irregular status. Increased numbers of migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees, are reportedly using the Islamic Republic of Iran as a transit point on their journey.

The country has begun to have relief from certain sanctions, in relation to the long-term international agreement on its nuclear programme that it signed in 2015. It continues to monitor security-related developments and humanitarian emergencies in the region – particularly in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. It hosts the secretariat of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC (Organisation of Islamic Cooperation) Member States (PUIC).

Presidential elections are scheduled for June 2017.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will sustain efforts to: reinforce its relationship with the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran; help vulnerable people, including families of missing persons and mine/ERW-affected people, address their needs; and broaden awareness of and acceptance for humanitarian principles, IHL and the Movement.

In line with a 2012–2017 partnership framework agreement between it and the ICRC, the Iranian Red Crescent will remain the ICRC's main partner in the country. It will continue to receive ICRC support for: bolstering its capacities in such fields as restoring family links, IHL promotion and mine-risk education; organizing or participating in training and other events linked to humanitarian concerns – including, for medical professionals, a Health Emergencies in Large Populations (HELP) course, a war-surgery seminar and a workshop series on physical rehabilitation.

The ICRC will continue to facilitate the process of clarifying the fate of persons missing in relation to the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war, within the framework of the tripartite mechanism established in agreements with the Islamic Republic of Iran and with Iraq. As a neutral intermediary, it will convene and chair meetings between the two countries and support their joint efforts to recover, identify and repatriate human remains. The ICRC will provide training or technical input to enable forensic experts and emergency responders strengthen their capacities in human remains management.

Iranian Red Crescent/ICRC family-links services will be provided to people in the country who lack the means to contact family members detained or interned abroad, or living in countries affected by conflict or other emergencies. In coordination with the authorities concerned, the ICRC will facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Iranian nationals released from detention or internment.

Through a project with the Iranian Red Crescent and a local NGO, the ICRC will help vulnerable people, notably Afghan migrants, to meet their primary-health-care needs, and, when necessary, to access services linked to physical rehabilitation, mental health and the reduction of the consequences of drug use. It will maintain financial, technical or material

support to the National Society, the Iranian Mine Action Centre (IRMAC) and other parties concerned, notably for broadening mine-risk awareness.

The ICRC will work with the national IHL committee and other influential parties to boost support for humanitarian principles and IHL. To this end, the ICRC will organize or take part in round-tables, workshops and other forums with the authorities, military personnel, representatives of multilateral bodies or members of civil society, including people from universities, research centres and media organizations, and back the participation of these actors in events abroad. The ICRC will also continue to interact with Islamic scholars and institutions, particularly on points of correspondence between Islamic jurisprudence and IHL. It will sustain its support for the Centre for Comparative Studies on Islam and IHL in Qom (hereafter Qom Centre), by helping it to: organize workshops; support, produce or translate research; and promote its work locally and abroad.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Many people in the Islamic Republic of Iran – among them migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees (see *Context*) – lack the means to contact family members detained or interned abroad, or living in countries affected by conflict or other emergencies. Many migrants, mainly from Afghanistan, face difficulty in accessing basic services, given their irregular status.

Thousands of civilians, servicemen and former POWs are still missing in relation to the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war, although the remains of numerous people have been recovered, identified and repatriated within the framework of the tripartite mechanism. The Iranian and Iraqi authorities concerned have taken steps to streamline the process of clarifying the fate of missing persons, but challenges, such as the quality of forensic practices in both countries and the absence of common working procedures for excavations, persist. The needs of families of missing persons include psychosocial support.

Despite ongoing clearance operations coordinated by the IRMAC, people in the western provinces remain exposed to mine/ERW-related risks. Afghans returning to Afghanistan from the Islamic Republic of Iran face similar risks.

Objective

Members of families dispersed by detention or internment abroad, conflict, migration or other causes restore or maintain contact and, when appropriate, are reunited. Families learn the fate of relatives missing in connection with the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war. People living in or passing through mine/ERW-contaminated areas are aware of the dangers to which they are exposed and of safe practices. The needs of families of missing persons and other vulnerable people are addressed.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE

- work with the Iranian Red Crescent and provide it with technical and financial support, enabling it to:

- enhance and promote its services to reconnect dispersed families, by bolstering branch capacities through training, facilitating Movement events on coordinating these services for migrants, and hosting briefings for NGOs
- help, with a local NGO, vulnerable people – notably Afghan migrants – to obtain primary health care and learn more about good health practices; when necessary, enable them to access services linked to physical rehabilitation, mental health or the reduction of the consequences of drug use, or refer them to specialists

PROTECTION

Restoring family links

- ▶ with the National Society, enable members of families separated by detention or internment abroad, conflict, migration, or other causes to reconnect through family-links services, including RCMs and phone or video calls
- ▶ continue to facilitate, as a neutral intermediary and within the framework of the tripartite mechanism, the process of clarifying the fate of persons missing in connection with the 1980–88 Iran–Iraq war, by: convening and chairing meetings of the Iranian and Iraqi authorities; encouraging them to adopt best practices in human remains management; and supporting their efforts to recover, identify and repatriate human remains (see below)
- ▶ support the authorities and other pertinent actors, with technical advice or training, in assessing and addressing the psychosocial needs of the families of missing persons
- ▶ in coordination with the authorities concerned, facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Iranian nationals released from detention or internment

ASSISTANCE

Forensics

- ▶ help augment local and regional capacities in human remains management through:
 - training or technical input to the Legal Medicine Organization (LMO) and other parties involved in recovering or identifying the remains of people, and to the National Society and other emergency responders
 - support to local experts for courses or study tours abroad and regional events, organized with the LMO, including a course in forensic anthropology

Weapon contamination

- ▶ help reduce mine/ERW-related risks, primarily for people in the five worst-affected western provinces and for migrants returning to Afghanistan, by sustaining financial, material or technical support to:
 - the National Society, for strengthening its capacities in mine-risk education and in mitigating threats posed by other types of weapons
 - the IRMAC, for developing its capacities as central coordinator of mine/ERW-related activities, and other mine-action parties, for enhancing their ability to broaden mine-risk awareness
- ▶ encourage the authorities and other actors concerned, through dialogue and networking, to ensure a coordinated response to the needs of mine/ERW-affected people

Health

With the National Society:

- ▶ reinforce the ability of medical professionals to meet the health needs of vulnerable people through such training events as a HELP course, a war-surgery seminar and a workshop series on physical rehabilitation

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The Islamic Republic of Iran monitors developments or undertakes activities in various countries, including those experiencing armed conflict or other situations of violence. At times, it deals with issues related to humanitarian action, notably migration and conservation of water and the environment. It hosts the PUIC secretariat.

The national IHL committee, chaired by the National Society, supports the promotion of IHL and the incorporation of key IHL provisions in domestic legislation. The Qom Centre facilitates discussions among Islamic scholars and institutions on the values common to IHL and Islamic jurisprudence.

Academic institutions, research centres and media organizations participate in promoting IHL and humanitarian issues, and in shaping policy and public opinion. Prominent law faculties offer IHL courses at varying levels of instruction and specialization.

Objective

The authorities and armed forces understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate these into their decision-making processes. Religious leaders and institutions, universities, research centres and the media help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support its work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

With the National Society:

- ▶ to help facilitate humanitarian activities for vulnerable people (see *Civilians*) and build acceptance for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, broaden understanding of humanitarian concerns – such as migration and the management of water during emergencies – and support for IHL and the Movement; particularly:
 - organize or take part in round-tables, workshops and other forums with the authorities, military personnel, representatives of multilateral bodies or members of civil society, including those from religious institutions, research centres and media organizations; back their participation in events abroad
 - arrange field visits for journalists to sites of ICRC operations, in the country or elsewhere
 - disseminate public-communication materials
 - sustain discussions with the authorities on formalizing the ICRC's legal status in the country
- ▶ enable the Qom Centre to fulfil its role as focal point for studies on the points of correspondence between Islamic jurisprudence and IHL, in the country and beyond, by providing technical and financial input to organize

workshops; support, produce or translate research; and promote its work locally and abroad

- ▶ to promote the implementation of IHL, provide training or technical advice on the subject to:
 - the national IHL committee, for its work with other government bodies to advance the incorporation of key IHL provisions into domestic legislation and into military doctrine, training and operations
 - parliamentarians, judges, and military officers and instructors, in connection with their adoption of best practices for ensuring respect for IHL in their particular spheres of authority
- ▶ encourage the inclusion of IHL in academic curricula by: facilitating the participation of educators and students in courses, competitions and other events at home and abroad; providing updated reference materials; and funding research

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Present countrywide, the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran is the main domestic humanitarian organization. It takes the lead in relief and rescue operations, mine-risk education, first-aid training and restoring family links. It provides physical rehabilitation and other health services. It hosts the national IHL committee and helps promote IHL and its domestic implementation. It also works abroad, including in support of other National Societies.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action. It is able to carry out its core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

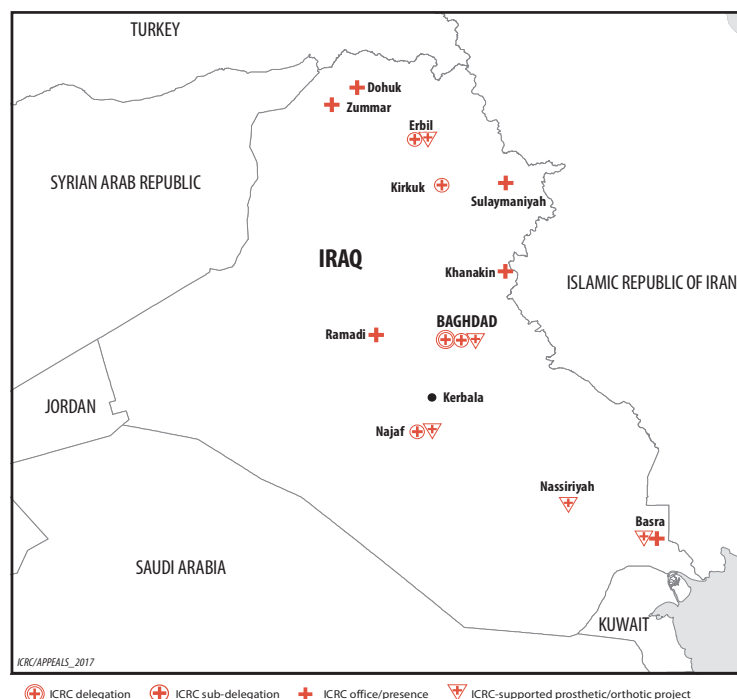
Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ in line with the 2012–17 partnership framework agreement, back the National Society in boosting its institutional and operational capacities, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles and the Movement's policies, through:
 - sustained cooperation and coordination in helping vulnerable people meet their needs (see *Civilians*), promoting humanitarian issues – including those related to the Health Care in Danger project and the social inclusion of disabled people – IHL and the Movement (see *Actors of influence*), and in such areas as logistics
 - support for its participation in Movement-related activities abroad
- ▶ build on the results achieved with the National Society by renewing the above-mentioned agreement; update or enter into separate agreements for specific projects accordingly

IRAQ

The ICRC has been present in Iraq since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in 1980. Protection activities focus on monitoring the treatment and living conditions of detainees in the country and on helping clarify the fate/whereabouts of missing persons. Assistance activities involve: helping IDPs and residents meet their basic needs during emergencies and restore their livelihoods, particularly in remote and/or neglected, violence-prone areas; supporting physical rehabilitation, primary-health-care and hospital services; and repairing water, health and prison infrastructure. The ICRC promotes IHL knowledge and compliance among weapon bearers and coordinates its work with the Iraqi Red Crescent Society.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	17,165
Assistance	98,319
Prevention	7,657
Cooperation with National Societies	1,451
General	404
TOTAL	124,997
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>7,629</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	114
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	923

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- Authorities at all levels, weapon bearers, community leaders and other influential actors, especially in the field, show their support for the ICRC's mandate and activities by facilitating its safe access to vulnerable people.
- Parties to the conflict receive reminders from the ICRC, regarding their obligations under IHL and other pertinent norms, particularly to protect civilians. They take steps to attune their decision-making with these norms.
- IDPs, residents and returnees meet their urgent needs via ICRC emergency activities that provide them with food, household essentials or cash, and that help ensure their access to such essential services as water and health care.
- Vulnerable households, including those headed by women – some related to missing persons or detainees – or disabled people, resume their livelihoods with ICRC-provided agricultural inputs, cash-for-work projects or cash grants.
- Ill or injured people, especially those weapon-wounded, obtain adequate care at hospitals supported by the ICRC with staff training in pre-hospital care or trauma management, renovations and donated supplies and equipment.
- Detainees, including those held in relation to the conflict, receive ICRC visits. They benefit from the authorities' efforts, backed by the ICRC, to improve prison conditions, particularly with regard to access to health services.

ASSISTANCE Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Food commodities	Beneficiaries	900,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	720,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	96,600
Cash	Beneficiaries	125,580

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,740,001
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Health

Health centres supported	Structures	12
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Hospitals

Hospitals supported	Structures	11
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Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	12
Patients receiving services	Patients	39,500

CONTEXT

The conflict between government armed/security forces and several armed groups, characterized by intense clashes and constantly shifting frontlines, continues unabated, compounded by the lingering effects of past violence and longstanding ethnic and sectarian tensions in Iraq and the wider region.

Forces of the Iraqi central government, including armed groups called popular mobilization units, and of the Iraqi Kurdistan region's (IKR) government, maintain their campaign – supported by an international coalition, mainly through air-strikes and advice/training – against the Islamic State (IS) group. Although these forces have regained control over areas previously held by the IS group, the group maintains its presence elsewhere, notably in and around Mosul city.

Between January 2014 and June 2016, some 3.3 million people have reportedly been displaced; many have been forced to move repeatedly or endure protracted displacement. Tens of thousands have been wounded or killed; several others, purportedly arrested.

Budgetary, political and other constraints hamper the capacities of the authorities to address the conflict's consequences. Most international humanitarian organizations encounter difficulty reaching the hardest-hit communities.

Some 250,000 Syrian refugees remain in the IKR.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, contributing to the protection of people, including returnees and detainees, affected by armed conflict or other situations of violence, and helping them meet their needs, will remain the ICRC's priorities in Iraq.

The ICRC will bolster its dialogue and networking efforts with the authorities at all levels, weapon bearers, community leaders and other influential actors, especially in the field, to broaden acceptance for its mandate and facilitate its safe access to vulnerable people. Parties to the conflict will be reminded of their obligations under IHL and other relevant norms, particularly to protect civilians. The central/IKR government militaries will receive support to incorporate IHL and other pertinent norms into their doctrine, training and operations; other security forces, including popular mobilization units, will be encouraged to consider applicable norms and standards in their decision-making. The ICRC will pursue discussions with armed groups, on humanitarian principles and fundamental IHL rules.

Throughout these interactions, the ICRC will underscore the need to respect patients and medical workers.

The ICRC will enable people in conflict-affected areas to address their urgent needs. It will provide IDPs, residents and returnees with food, household essentials or cash grants. It will help ensure people's access to basic services by, for example, repairing water, sanitation and health facilities, particularly in group settlements, underserved areas and communities hosting large IDP populations. The ICRC will train local water technicians to boost their skills. It will provide primary-health-care centres with tailored capacity-building support, such as for mother-and-child care. It will help people reduce their risks from mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW), including by spreading awareness of safer behaviour.

Where security conditions permit, the ICRC will work, in coordination with local partners, to enable particularly vulnerable resident and returnee households to resume their livelihoods. Some will receive supplies and equipment to increase their agricultural production, or cash grants to start small businesses. Others will earn from participating in projects to, for instance, clean community irrigation systems. Female breadwinners pursuing registration for State benefits will receive cash assistance.

Towards ensuring that wounded or sick people obtain adequate treatment, the ICRC will provide medical personnel and facilities with technical and material support. State ambulance workers will hone their aptitude in pre-hospital care, and emergency-room professionals, in trauma management, during workshops; they will also learn to instruct others accordingly. Hospitals in hard-hit areas will receive supplies and equipment, and see key infrastructure repaired. The ICRC will sustain support to physical rehabilitation centres, so that disabled people can receive specialized care.

Following visits to detainees, conducted in accordance with its standard procedures, the ICRC will share confidential feedback with the central/IKR penitentiary authorities and persuade them to improve the situation of detainees, notably by ensuring respect for judicial guarantees and health-care access. To this end, these authorities will draw on ICRC advice and material input. Detainees will contact relatives using ICRC family-links services. The ICRC will repair basic prison facilities and train technicians to better operate and maintain these.

Members of dispersed families will reconnect using ICRC family-links services. The ICRC will continue to back the pertinent authorities in clarifying the fate of persons missing in relation to past conflicts involving Iraq – through training to reinforce local forensic capacities, for instance. It will encourage the pertinent authorities to address the needs of the families of missing persons, and provide some of these families with livelihood assistance.

The ICRC, either with or through other Movement partners, will support the Iraqi Red Crescent Society in undertaking humanitarian activities. Through effective coordination mechanisms, the ICRC will lead a coherent Movement response to humanitarian needs.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Violations of IHL and other pertinent norms have been alleged against all weapon bearers.

In conflict-affected areas, people have difficulty meeting basic needs and undertaking livelihood activities; vital infrastructure has been damaged or destroyed. IDPs, especially in group settlements, endure dire conditions; some are under threat of eviction. The resources of communities hosting IDPs are critically strained.

Resident and returnee households in violence-prone areas are hard-pressed to sustain themselves. Female breadwinners pursuing registration for State benefits require assistance.

In certain areas, especially those retaken by government forces (see *Context*), residents and returnees are at risk from mines/ERW.

Objective

Civilians are protected in accordance with IHL and other applicable law. They are able to meet their basic needs and pursue their livelihoods in a safe environment.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ through oral and written representations and workshops, remind the central/IKR authorities, armed/security forces, including popular mobilization units, and international coalition representatives (see *Context*) of their obligations under IHL and other applicable norms to protect and respect civilians and civilian infrastructure, including patients and medical workers (see *Actors of influence*); whenever security conditions permit, discuss basic IHL principles with armed groups; share alleged violations with the parties concerned for investigation and follow-up
- ▶ urge authorities and weapon bearers to ensure respect for particularly vulnerable people, such as IDPs and refugees, notably regarding protection from such abuses as recruitment of minors and sexual violence; access to basic services; and the principle of *non-refoulement*
- ▶ help health personnel adopt or strengthen risk-reduction measures

ASSISTANCE

Economic security

- ▶ in conflict-affected areas, help people meet their immediate needs by providing as many as:
 - 900,000 IDPs, residents and returnees (150,000 households) with one-month food parcels
 - 768,000 IDPs, residents and returnees (128,000 households) with household essentials
 - 102,000 IDPs (17,000 households) with cash for basic expenses, such as rent or fuel
- ▶ in coordination with local partners, enable particularly vulnerable resident or returnee households to improve their living conditions by providing up to:
 - 16,100 households (96,600 people) with agricultural supplies or equipment, or cash-for-work projects, like cleaning or repairing irrigation canals (see below), to increase their income by some 20%
 - 1,630 households (9,780 people) headed by women – including relatives of missing persons or detainees – or disabled people with cash grants to start small businesses and boost their income by about 40%
 - 2,300 female breadwinners (supporting 13,800 people in all) pursuing registration for State benefits with up to two rounds of cash assistance for basic and registration-related expenses
- ▶ help strengthen local needs-assessment and response capacities through training for government and NGO workers

Water and habitat

- ▶ help ensure that some 750,000 people in conflict-affected areas, and 40,000 IDPs in group settlements, have access to water and other basic services through such emergency activities as urgent repairs to key facilities

- ▶ in areas that are underserved, violence-prone or hosting large IDP populations, work in coordination with the authorities to:
 - enable about 940,000 people to improve their access to water, by renovating or constructing some 20 water-supply systems
 - help improve agricultural production for some 2,000 farmers (supporting 12,000 people in all), by cleaning or repairing three community irrigation systems
 - facilitate access to health services for around 700,000 people by renovating up to five primary-health-care centres; building one such centre; and constructing two emergency rooms

- ▶ train some 310 technicians of the national water board to hone their skills

Health

- ▶ towards ensuring access to sufficient health care for IDPs, residents and returnees:
 - based on an agreement with the central health authorities, provide up to 12 primary-health-care centres with tailored material and technical support for 6–12 months for building specific capacities (e.g. mother-and-child care, non-communicable-disease management); renovate or construct such centres (see above)
 - provide ad hoc support, including medical supplies and furniture, for up to 20 primary-health-care centres in hard-hit communities
 - refer patients for further treatment, when necessary

Weapon contamination

- ▶ help people reduce their mine/ERW-related risks through:
 - information sessions on safer behaviour, for people in contaminated areas, including emergency responders
 - provision of training and equipment to one health facility, for responding to mine/ERW-related incidents
 - technical and material support to mine-action authorities and staff

Members of families separated by violence, disaster or migration are often unable to stay in touch. Many people live without news of family members missing in connection with past or ongoing conflict; they have unaddressed needs.

Objective

Members of families dispersed by armed conflict, other situations of violence, natural disaster or migration exchange news and are reunited when appropriate. Families know the fate of relatives unaccounted for in relation to past conflict; their needs are addressed.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

Restoring family links

- ▶ enable people, including IDPs and foreigners, to reconnect with relatives through family-links services – for instance: collect tracing requests and allegations of arrest, for follow-up with the parties concerned; issue travel documents to people resettling abroad; and facilitate the transfer of personal documents
- ▶ support, notably with technical expertise, the processes of clarifying the fate of persons missing in relation to:

- the 1980–1988 Iran–Iraq war, within the framework of the tripartite mechanism between Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the ICRC (see *Iran, Islamic Republic of*)
- the 1990–1991 Gulf War, as facilitated by the ICRC-chaired Tripartite Commission and its Technical Sub-Committee (see *Kuwait*)
- ▶ help the families of missing persons meet their needs – notably: provide livelihood support (see above); through dialogue based on past assessments of these families' needs, encourage the authorities and other parties concerned to take appropriate action; and, through training, strengthen the ability of the pertinent authorities to deliver psychosocial support
- respect the principle of *non-refoulement*; enable foreigners to access consular services
- ease detainees' specific needs by, for instance, providing minors and women with hygiene items and developing educational and recreational activities for them
- ▶ seek to secure access to all detainees, through dialogue and networking with the authorities concerned; raise awareness among these authorities of standard ICRC procedures for detention visits, towards formalizing agreements with them in this regard
- ▶ pursue contact with armed groups on the humanitarian needs of people held in custody
- ▶ help detainees contact their families through family-links services, including by facilitating visits from relatives and the voluntary repatriation of released foreign detainees

ASSISTANCE

Forensics

- ▶ to help bolster local expertise in human-remains management:
 - provide the medico-legal agencies of the central and IKR governments, and other pertinent government bodies, with material, technical and financial input for enhancing their forensic and data-management capacities, including injury analysis and documentation – for instance, support their participation in conferences abroad
 - organize training sessions for first responders and armed/security forces on best practices for facilitating post-mortem identification

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People detained in Iraq by the central or IKR authorities, or by international coalition representatives, include people arrested in relation to ongoing hostilities. Their treatment and living conditions – particularly in connection with respect for judicial guarantees, access to health care and family contact – are areas of concern. Women, minors and foreigners are particularly vulnerable.

Reportedly, some people are being held by armed groups.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions, including respect for judicial guarantees, that comply with domestic and international law. They have contact with their families. When released, foreigners have the option of being repatriated.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ after visits to monitor detainees' treatment and living conditions and follow up on the situation of especially vulnerable detainees, share findings with the pertinent authorities confidentially; through dialogue and training, persuade them to:
 - ensure that detainees are treated in line with applicable norms – notably, that judicial guarantees are respected
 - notify the families concerned when people are arrested or detainees transferred to other detention centres; facilitate detainees' family contact; endeavour to hold detainees in facilities near their families

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ support the authorities concerned in improving detainees' health-care access; specifically:
 - sustain a pilot project with the central health and justice ministries to provide adequate health services in two prisons, including by organizing workshops on medical ethics; pursue a similar project with the IKR authorities
 - conduct assessments of health services in prisons under the central interior ministry
 - donate medical supplies or equipment during emergencies
 - facilitate detainees' access to services outside prison, including physical rehabilitation (see *Wounded and sick*), when necessary
- ▶ to help detainees ease their confinement:
 - renovate water, sanitation and other facilities, benefiting some 10,000 detainees
 - train local technicians to better operate and maintain prison infrastructure
 - provide detainees with such supplies as clothing and educational items

WOUNDED AND SICK

Wounded or sick people in conflict-affected and violence-prone areas lack access to adequate medical services. Violence has rendered many people disabled. Some Syrians refugees in Iraq have physical disabilities.

Objective

Wounded or sick people have access to emergency and medical care. Physically disabled people have access to quality physical rehabilitation services.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

Medical care

- ▶ to help ensure that ill or injured people, especially those weapon-wounded, have access to adequate treatment, promote the protection of and respect for patients and medical workers (see *Civilians* and *Actors of influence*) and:

- donate medical supplies and equipment, and fuel for generators, to hospitals in hard-hit areas; repair key infrastructure
- help State ambulance workers, during seminars, to strengthen their pre-hospital care capacities and instruct others accordingly; train members of armed groups in first aid
- enable 180 emergency-room professionals, from 11 hospitals in violence-affected areas, to hone or pass on their trauma-management skills, during workshops
- facilitate treatment for up to 40 patients at an ICRC-run weapon-traumatology centre (see *Lebanon*); support training for two surgeons there

Physical rehabilitation

- provide up to 39,500 physically disabled people, including about 1,500 IDPs and refugees, with services for improving their mobility; particularly:
 - continue managing one physical rehabilitation centre, in Erbil; provide up to 11 State-run centres with on-site support, materials and equipment, and encourage the authorities to assume more responsibility for operating these centres
 - cover the treatment-related expenses of particularly vulnerable patients, including detainees: transportation costs for up to 1,150 patients and accommodation costs for up to 1,200; provide these patients with meals
 - train physical-rehabilitation professionals to enhance their skills
- to foster the social inclusion of physically disabled people:
 - provide selected patients of the above-mentioned centres with livelihood support (see *Civilians*)
 - facilitate the participation of disabled people in sports and other aspects of community life
 - mobilize actors in the physical-rehabilitation sector; organize advocacy events
- support the central/IKR authorities in developing long-term strategies for ensuring the welfare of disabled people; notably, provide technical input towards strengthened training in the pertinent fields

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Authorities at all levels and armed/security forces play a vital role in fostering respect for humanitarian principles and for IHL and other relevant norms. Several armed groups operate in Iraq; some are involved in the ongoing conflict.

Community leaders, the media, academics and religious scholars contribute to shaping policies and public opinion.

Objective

The central and IKR authorities and all weapon bearers know and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate these into their decision-making processes. Community leaders, the media and other civil society actors help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among all those involved in these situations and in the wider public, thus achieving greater respect for human dignity. All actors

understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- to broaden acceptance for the mandate and activities of the ICRC, and to facilitate its safe access to vulnerable people, especially those in conflict-affected and violence-prone areas:
 - bolster dialogue and networking efforts with influential parties, especially in the field – including authorities, armed/security personnel, international coalition representatives, members of armed groups, community leaders, NGO workers, and beneficiaries – on operational issues, such as the implementation of ICRC projects (see above)
 - provide media representatives with briefings and references, and distribute multimedia resources, particularly through social-networking platforms, facilitating enhanced awareness of humanitarian issues and the Movement
 - encourage the parliament to formalize the ICRC's legal status in Iraq
- to promote the protection of and respect for vulnerable people, in line with IHL and other applicable law, and facilitate humanitarian activities for them, engage key actors through dialogue, training or events; specifically:
 - enable executive, legislative and judicial authorities, including national IHL committee members, and armed/security forces to further their grasp of humanitarian principles, IHL and other international norms, and internationally recognized standards – for instance, regarding law enforcement, detention and the issue of missing persons – particularly in line with a 2014 memorandum of understanding with the central government
 - support the authorities concerned in ensuring respect for judicial guarantees, expanding legal protection for medical workers, formalizing the roles and responsibilities of the national IHL committee, and adopting a law on the emblems protected under IHL
 - back the central/IKR militaries in incorporating IHL and other relevant norms into their doctrine, training and operations; encourage other security forces, including popular mobilization units, to consider IHL, other applicable norms and pertinent standards in their decision-making
 - pursue discussions on humanitarian principles and fundamental IHL rules with armed groups, and with community leaders influential over them
 - discuss the compatibility of IHL and Islamic jurisprudence with religious scholars, so they can help relay key messages in this regard
 - enable academics to deepen their knowledge of IHL and humanitarian issues
- help ensure the protection of and respect for patients and medical workers by incorporating the goals of the Health Care in Danger project into all activities

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Iraqi Red Crescent helps address humanitarian concerns in Iraq. In connection with the ongoing conflict, Movement components in the country have increased in number and expanded their activities.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action. It carries out effective activities to assist people affected by armed conflict or other situations of violence, restore family links and promote IHL and the Movement's

Fundamental Principles. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators**COOPERATION**

- ▶ support the National Society, either with or through other Movement partners, in undertaking humanitarian activities through periodic contact and information sharing, and the co-implementation of projects, as per formal agreements
- ▶ lead a coherent Movement response to humanitarian needs through effective coordination mechanisms

ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

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 the provisions relating 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 civilian population, particularly during emergencies. As the lead agency for the Movement in this context, the ICRC coordinates the work of its Movement partners and supports the activities of Magen David Adom in Israel and the Palestine Red Crescent Society.



ICRC/APPEALS_2017
 ICRC delegation ICRC sub-delegation ICRC mission ICRC office/presence ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic project

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	16,415
Assistance	23,542
Prevention	6,531
Cooperation with National Societies	2,933
General	260
TOTAL	49,682
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>3,032</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	62
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	292

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ The Israeli authorities act upon the consequences of occupation policies that contravene IHL, prompted partly by dialogue and events with the ICRC. Its proactive engagement with key actors also contributes to this end.
- ▶ Palestinian authorities and weapon bearers, via dialogue or dissemination sessions with the ICRC, hone their grasp of humanitarian principles and applicable norms, notably basic IHL rules. They consider these in their decision-making.
- ▶ Wounded or sick people in the Gaza Strip receive medical care from the Palestine Red Crescent Society and from hospitals supported by the ICRC through, for instance, staff training in trauma management and vascular surgery.
- ▶ People in the Gaza Strip, including households headed by physically disabled people, have access to adequate water and electricity, and are able to pursue livelihood activities in safety, enabling them to have better living conditions.
- ▶ Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions in line with internationally recognized standards. For example, Palestinians held in Israel receive regular visits from family members living in the occupied Palestinian territory.
- ▶ Inmates at two Gaza Strip prisons, via a joint project of the *de facto* authorities and the ICRC, meet their health needs through improvements to pertinent procedures. People held at police stations have timely access to health care.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)		
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	30,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	28,200
Cash	Beneficiaries	1,715
Services and training	Beneficiaries	815
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	430,003
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Hospitals		
Hospitals supported	Structures	3
Water and habitat		
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	2,257
Physical rehabilitation		
Projects supported	Projects	1

CONTEXT

Since May 2016, some skirmishes have broken out between the Israeli authorities and the Hamas *de facto* authorities and local armed groups in the Gaza Strip, affecting people who still endure the consequences of the 2014 hostilities between these parties. Most people have limited access to basic services and livelihood resources; thousands remain without homes. Certain communities are at risk from mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW).

These issues persist amid longstanding difficulties linked to Israel's blockade of the Gaza Strip, and are compounded by the closure of crossing points with Egypt. Strained ties between the Palestinian Authority and Hamas also exacerbate the situation.

In East Jerusalem and the West Bank, Palestinians grapple with the adverse effects of Israeli occupation policies, including those that contravene IHL. Such effects are aggravated in relation to violent incidents between Palestinians and Israelis – albeit less intense than in late 2015 – leading to casualties and mass arrests.

In the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, conditions remain volatile in connection with the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria). Occasional clashes along Israel's borders with Lebanon and Syria have been reported.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2017, the ICRC will continue to promote the protection of civilians in Israel and the occupied territories, and to help alleviate the situation of Palestinians living under occupation. It will reinforce its dialogue with the Israeli and Palestinian authorities on the importance of upholding IHL and other applicable norms. It will also foster support for its mandate and activities.

The ICRC will seek to bolster its dialogue with the Israeli authorities, to remind them to fulfil their obligations under IHL and address such concerns as settler violence, movement restrictions, Palestinians' access to livelihood resources, and separation of families. It will encourage the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) to ensure the integration of IHL in their doctrine, training and operations. Dialogue with Palestinian authorities and weapon bearers will underscore basic IHL principles. The ICRC will endeavour to broaden acceptance for IHL, including the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention in the Palestinian context, through interaction with key parties and the distribution of multimedia resources. In Israel, it will contribute to the public debate on certain Israeli occupation policies on settlements; the annexation of East Jerusalem; and the routing of the West Bank barrier. The ICRC will engage with Palestinian civil society representatives and the general public towards eliciting their support for its work. Throughout, the ICRC will emphasize the goals of the Health Care in Danger project.

The ICRC will work to ease the situation of Palestinians most affected by Israeli occupation policies and practices and the consequences of the 2014 hostilities (see *Context*). It will help ensure that people, including those physically disabled, have access to adequate medical services. For instance, it will cover the operating/administrative costs of the Palestine Red Crescent Society's emergency medical services (EMS). In the

Gaza Strip, the ICRC will provide key hospitals with staff training, technical advice or equipment, and the Artificial Limbs and Polio Centre (ALPC) with material and technical input, facilitating the uninterrupted provision of care.

So that Gaza Strip residents have access to sufficient basic services, especially during emergencies, the ICRC will repair or upgrade water, irrigation and power facilities, and provide the *de facto* authorities and local technicians with technical and material support for managing these. To enable vulnerable Palestinian households to improve their living conditions, the ICRC will facilitate their safe access to, and rehabilitate, their lands, distribute productive inputs, or provide other assistance, including cash-for-work projects to repair community infrastructure. Communities at risk from mines/ERW will learn safe practices during information sessions. People displaced by confiscation or destruction of their homes will ease their circumstances with the help of household essentials or cash grants.

The ICRC will monitor the treatment and living conditions of people held by Israeli and Palestinian authorities during visits conducted in accordance with its standard procedures, focusing on respect for judicial guarantees and appropriate procedural safeguards. It will help detainees reconnect with family members – by facilitating family visits for people held in Israel, for example. It will support the authorities concerned in ensuring that detainees' living conditions, including access to medical care, conform to internationally recognized standards. In the Gaza Strip, for instance, it will continue a project with the *de facto* authorities to improve prison health services.

To ensure an effective response to humanitarian needs, Magen David Adom in Israel and the Palestine Red Crescent will receive support to strengthen their capacities. Coordination with them and other Movement components will continue.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Movement restrictions, and other policies and practices linked to the longstanding Israeli occupation, create chronic difficulties for the people affected. Gaza Strip inhabitants endure precarious conditions, including the lingering consequences of the 2014 hostilities (see *Context*). In the West Bank, people face confiscation or destruction of their property and limited access to livelihood resources, owing to settlement construction and expansion.

Alleged IHL violations – such as abuses against civilians and civilian infrastructure, including patients and medical services – are reported during confrontations between Israelis and Palestinians in East Jerusalem and the West Bank.

Objective

The population living under occupation is treated in accordance with the applicable rules of IHL. Civilians are not subjected to direct and indiscriminate attack; civilian infrastructure and property are respected. People in the occupied Palestinian territory have access to essential services and means of livelihood; they live in a safe environment.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION**

- ▶ urge all Israeli and Palestinian parties concerned to protect civilians and civilian infrastructure, including patients and medical services (see also *Wounded and sick*)
- ▶ remind the Israeli authorities, through oral/written representations, to fulfil their obligations under IHL and address the humanitarian consequences of occupation; encourage them to ensure, *inter alia*, that:
 - military and law enforcement operations comply with IHL, other pertinent norms and applicable internationally recognized standards, notably regarding the conduct of hostilities and the use of force
 - Palestinians and their property are protected from violence by settlers
 - movement restrictions in the occupied Palestinian territory are eased, particularly to improve Palestinians' access to livelihood resources (see below)
 - the situation of people in the Israeli-occupied Golan complies with international law
- ▶ urge Palestinian authorities and weapon bearers to respect basic IHL principles – particularly, distinction, precaution and proportionality – and other applicable norms
- ▶ support vulnerable communities in strengthening self-protection measures

ASSISTANCE**Water and habitat**

- ▶ persuade the Israeli authorities, through dialogue based on an ongoing study, to address the consequences of their approach to water and environmental management in the West Bank
- ▶ help ensure that Gaza Strip inhabitants have access to adequate basic services by:
 - repairing or upgrading – in coordination with the *de facto* authorities particularly the three agencies concerned – water, irrigation and power facilities, serving some 430,000 people
 - enabling the *de facto* authorities and local technicians, via technical and material support, to strengthen their infrastructure management, especially during emergencies

Economic security

- ▶ persuade the Israeli authorities, through dialogue based on ongoing studies, to address the impact of movement and economic restrictions on people in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank
- ▶ help up to 4,700 breadwinners (supporting 28,200 people) in the Gaza Strip, including those physically disabled, improve their living conditions by:
 - facilitating their safe access to, and rehabilitating, their lands, particularly near the border with Israel; distributing productive inputs
 - providing cash-for-work-projects to repair irrigation or other facilities (see above), or start-up cash grants for small businesses
- ▶ enable up to 135 particularly vulnerable West Bank residents (supporting some 810 people), especially in

Hebron, to recover their livelihoods, through cash-for-work projects to renovate community infrastructure or vocational training

With the Palestine Red Crescent:

- ▶ in the occupied Palestinian territory, help up to 30,000 people (5,000 households) displaced by destruction or confiscation of their homes, including 750 people (150 households) in the West Bank, ease their circumstances, by providing household essentials or cash grants
- ▶ train National Society staff and community leaders to expand their emergency-needs assessment and response capacities

Weapon contamination

- ▶ to contribute to reducing people's mine/ERW-related risks in the Gaza Strip:
 - spread knowledge of safe practices through public information sessions and train-the-trainer courses for civil defence officers, schoolteachers and National Society personnel
 - enable authorities and first responders to better mitigate threats from mines/ERW and other hazards, through training

Travel by Palestinians within the occupied Palestinian territory, and to Israel or Jordan, is subject to Israel-imposed restrictions, as is travel by inhabitants of the occupied Golan to Syria. In Israel, Lebanese nationals and migrants from countries without diplomatic relations with Israel have difficulty contacting their relatives.

A number of cases of people missing in relation to past conflict, including those of Arabs allegedly killed in action by Israeli forces, remain unresolved. The remains of some of them await return to the families concerned.

Objective

Separated family members restore and maintain contact, meet regularly, or reunite. Families know the fate of missing relatives, and take possession of their remains if they are dead.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION****Restoring family links**

- ▶ remind the Israeli and Palestinian authorities of the right of separated family members to maintain contact or be reunited, and of families to take possession of the remains of their relatives
- ▶ facilitate travel for family or medical reasons – within the occupied Palestinian territory, or to Israel or Jordan
- ▶ as a neutral intermediary, help family members transfer documents, such as across the demarcation line between the occupied Golan and Syria
- ▶ help vulnerable people, including migrants, Lebanese nationals and residents of the occupied Golan, contact relatives through, for instance, RCMs
- ▶ keep the families of missing persons updated on their relatives' cases; based on an assessment, encourage the authorities and other pertinent parties to cover these

families' needs; support, as a neutral intermediary, the return of human remains to the families concerned

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Thousands of Palestinians, and some Syrians, are detained by Israel. They include people arrested on security-related charges, among them minors, and irregular migrants. Palestinian families require help to visit relatives detained by Israel.

Several hundred people are held by the Palestinian Authority and by the *de facto* authorities in the Gaza Strip; their access to adequate health care is unreliable.

Objective

People detained by the Israeli authorities are treated in conformity with IHL, other relevant norms and internationally recognized standards. People held by the Palestinian Authority and by the *de facto* authorities in the Gaza Strip benefit from the protection afforded by applicable norms and internationally recognized standards, particularly with regard to their treatment and living conditions.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ following visits to monitor detainees' treatment and living conditions, share findings and recommendations confidentially with the pertinent authorities, focusing on respect for judicial guarantees and appropriate procedural safeguards, and:

For people held by Israel:

- the situation of people newly arrested, under interrogation or in administrative detention, and of especially vulnerable detainees, notably people in long-term isolation or on hunger strike, women, minors and foreigners/migrants
- detainees' access to adequate health care (see below)

For people held by the Palestinian Authority or the *de facto* authorities in the Gaza Strip:

- detainees' treatment, especially during interrogation
- the conditions of detention, including access to sufficient health and other basic services (see below)
- ▶ enable detainees to contact their families using family-links services, including through regular family visits for people held in Israel; encourage the Israeli authorities to streamline the procedures for family visits and document transfers

PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE

- ▶ to help ensure detainees' access to adequate health care:
 - in Israel, discuss best practices for addressing health issues in detention, during dialogue and round-tables with the penitentiary and medical authorities
 - in line with an ongoing project in two Gaza Strip prisons, provide the *de facto* authorities with technical and material support for systematizing medical screening for newly arrived detainees, increasing coordination between penitentiary and health workers, and training health personnel, especially on ethical

practices; encourage said authorities to ensure timely health-care access for people held at police stations

- back the West Bank authorities in implementing the recommendations of an ICRC assessment to improve penitentiary health services – particularly as regards medical ethics – through technical advice and donations of supplies

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ encourage Israeli and Palestinian authorities to help detainees – notably those with specific vulnerabilities, such as women, minors, people in long-term isolation and migrants – ease their confinement with material assistance, including hygiene essentials and educational/recreational items; provide support, when necessary
- ▶ enable Palestinian authorities, through technical advice, to augment their prison-management capacities towards conformity with internationally recognized standards; in the Gaza Strip, support renovations in 12 places of detention, benefiting up to 2,100 people

WOUNDED AND SICK

In the Gaza Strip, people have difficulty accessing medical care, especially during emergencies; hospitals grapple with medical-supply shortages and unreliable water and electricity.

The Palestine Red Crescent's EMS, covering the entire occupied Palestinian territory, faces rising operating/administrative costs.

Objective

Wounded or sick people, particularly in the Gaza Strip, have access to adequate treatment, including physical rehabilitation services. The Palestine Red Crescent's EMS responds to emergencies in East Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

Medical care and Water and habitat

- ▶ in line with the goals of the Health Care in Danger project, promote respect for patients, their accompanying relatives and medical staff and facilities; urge the authorities concerned to address documented obstructions of medical services
- ▶ to enable people in the occupied Palestinian territory to obtain adequate medical care, provide the Palestine Red Crescent's EMS with: funding to cover operating/administrative costs; support for securing permits; and, following a review, technical input to bolster its activities
- ▶ remind the *de facto* health ministry in the Gaza Strip of its responsibility to ensure the health-care system; back its efforts through:
 - workshops on such topics as emergency-room trauma management and vascular surgery – for addressing trauma or diabetes-related complications – for personnel across trauma centres, especially at three major hospitals
 - training for ministry staff, on handling first responders' psychosocial needs

- on-site support for emergency departments
- technical advice, for constructing an emergency department at one hospital
- donations of fuel and spare parts for generators, for up to 13 hospitals
- donations of medical supplies/equipment, during emergencies
- ▶ in Israel, support some 60 medical professionals in honing their trauma and mass-casualty management skills, through seminars
- ▶ help ensure that wounded Syrians evacuated to Israel receive adequate care, including psychosocial support, through monitoring visits, technical input and ad hoc donations of supplies to hospitals treating them; promote respect for the principle of *non-refoulement*

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ to ease mobility and social inclusion for people with disabilities, including diabetes patients, in the Gaza Strip:
 - contribute to sustainability of the ALPC by supporting its infrastructural maintenance, staff training and operational-strategy development
 - help ALPC patients play sports or start small businesses (see *Civilians*)
 - promote the ALPC through public events
- ▶ help disabled people in the West Bank access appropriate treatment through awareness-raising or training events for the authorities and service providers

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Israel's political leaders determine the policies affecting people in the occupied Palestinian territory. Certain occupation policies – on settlements, the annexation of East Jerusalem and the routing of the West Bank barrier – contravene IHL and have significant humanitarian consequences.

The IDF has yet to fully incorporate IHL in its doctrine, training and operations.

The Palestinian Authority oversees security services in parts of the West Bank; the Hamas *de facto* authorities command those in the Gaza Strip, where armed groups also operate.

Israeli and Palestinian decision-makers often rely on support from think-tanks, religious leaders and academics. NGOs, traditional/social media outlets, political parties and international community representatives help shape public opinion.

Objective

Israeli and Palestinian decision-makers and weapon bearers know and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict, and incorporate these in their decision-making processes. Think-tanks, religious leaders, academics and other circles of influence help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among all those involved in this situation and in the wider public, thus achieving greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support its work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ to increase acceptance for IHL among the Israeli authorities, particularly the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention in the Palestinian context, and promote the incorporation of IHL in their decision-making:
 - remind them of their obligations under IHL (see *Civilians*)
 - reinforce dialogue with the IDF, particularly with senior officers and training services, on IHL and its integration in their doctrine, training and operations; organize events with local partners and support the participation of senior officers in courses abroad
 - engage key decision-makers, through dialogue and at various forums, on certain Israeli occupation policies and practices, and the ICRC's mandate and activities
 - contribute proactively to the debate on the applicability of IHL to the Palestinian context and the consequences of certain Israeli occupation policies, while broadening awareness of the ICRC, by organizing events for civil society and distributing multimedia resources
 - help law professors and students sharpen their IHL expertise through competitions and other events
- ▶ to build acceptance for humanitarian principles, and IHL and other applicable norms, among Palestinian authorities, weapon bearers and the general public, and foster their support for the ICRC:
 - develop dialogue on IHL with Palestinian authorities and weapon bearers (see *Civilians*), through round-tables, workshops, or dissemination sessions coupled with first-aid training; lend expertise to the national IHL committee
 - pursuant to an updated agreement with the Gaza Strip *de facto* interior ministry on IHL integration for security personnel, back the ministry in revising training manuals and facilitating seminars
 - support West Bank security forces in attuning their policies and procedures to internationally recognized law enforcement standards, specifically regarding arrest and detention, through workshops
 - enable key universities and sharia colleges to advance the curricular integration of IHL, with technical advice and training
 - engage academic and religious circles, media outfits, youth organizations and other civil society representatives through events and multimedia resources on the ICRC's work
- ▶ promote humanitarian issues, IHL and the Movement through strengthened partnerships with Magen David Adom and the Palestine Red Crescent
- ▶ emphasize the goals of the Health Care in Danger project during all activities

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Magen David Adom and the Palestine Red Crescent assist people affected by conflict, disasters and other emergencies. The Palestine Red Crescent-ICRC partnership facilitates an effective response to humanitarian needs in the occupied Palestinian territory.

Objective

Magen David Adom and the Palestine Red Crescent have the means and the expertise to implement the full range of activities of well-functioning National Societies. The activities of all Movement components are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

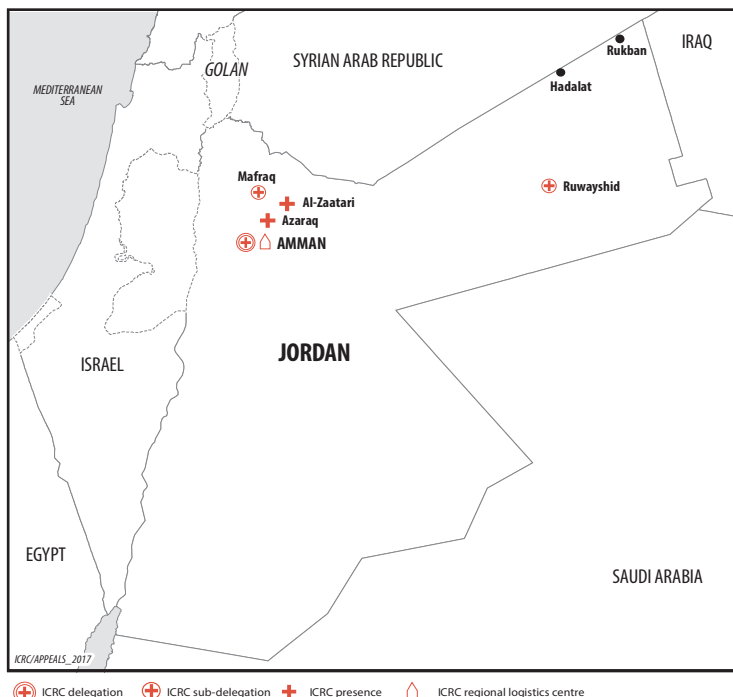
- strengthen partnerships with both National Societies; help boost their humanitarian action, in accordance with

the Safer Access Framework, via technical or financial support to:

- Magen David Adom, for furthering its disaster-management and conflict-response capacities, international operations, and understanding of the Movement
- the Palestine Red Crescent, for expanding its operational capacities (see *Civilians and Wounded and sick*)
- both National Societies, for bolstering their public communication (see *Actors of influence*)
- provide support to the monitoring of the implementation of the 2005 memorandum of understanding between the National Societies
- promote a coordinated Movement response, particularly during emergencies

JORDAN

The ICRC has been present in Jordan since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. In cooperation with the Jordan National Red Crescent Society, the ICRC provides assistance to asylum seekers and refugees from across the region. It visits detainees to monitor their treatment and living conditions, and provides tracing and RCM services to enable civilians and foreign detainees to restore contact with their family members. It also partners the National Society in promoting IHL throughout Jordanian society. The delegation provides logistical support to ICRC relief operations in the region and beyond.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	3,355
Assistance	25,102
Prevention	3,274
Cooperation with National Societies	1,418
General	607
TOTAL	33,756
Of which: Overheads	2,060

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	60
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	282

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- At one transit site, asylum seekers from the Syrian Arab Republic meet their urgent needs – especially food, water and health care – with multidisciplinary aid from the Jordan National Red Crescent Society and the ICRC.
- In host communities, refugees and residents obtain water from ICRC-upgraded infrastructure. Female breadwinners cover their daily household expenses with cash and livelihood aid from the ICRC/National Society.
- Detainees – particularly those held for security/administrative reasons – benefit from the authorities' efforts to improve their treatment, including respect for judicial guarantees and the principle of *non-refoulement*.
- Detainees in two places of detention have improved access to health care thanks in part to the ICRC's support, including medical supplies for prison clinics, and technical advice to the health and interior ministries.
- Jordanian military/security forces and armed groups from Syria move to reinforce respect for people protected by IHL and other applicable international norms, following advanced courses for instructors and briefings, respectively.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Food commodities	Beneficiaries	29,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	29,000
Cash	Beneficiaries	10,000

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	150,000
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Health

Health centres supported	Structures	2
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	1
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CONTEXT

Jordan continues to deal with the consequences of armed conflict in the region. Military/security operations against perceived threats to national security often lead to arrests. In response to certain incidents – for example, a suicide bombing at a Jordanian border post near the Rukban crossing point in June 2016 – Jordan tightened security along its borders with the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria), further restricting entry into the country.

Conflict-affected people from Syria have not been allowed to enter Jordan; some 80,000 asylum seekers have been stranded in the desert for months, with little access to food, water and essential services, at the Hadalat and Rukban crossing points on the Jordan-Syria border. Given the difficult and complex security situation, emergency assistance from humanitarian actors was put on hold by the authorities in June 2016. As at November 2016, these actors are preparing to resume such assistance.

Hundreds of thousands of refugees live in Jordan, roughly four-fifths of them in host communities, and the rest in the Al-Zaatari and Azraq camps in the Mafraq and Zarqa governorates. In host communities, both refugees and residents face limited livelihood prospects and struggle to obtain essential services; this fuels socio-economic tensions.

Jordan participates in international military operations against the Islamic State group.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC's Jordan delegation will keep up its efforts to protect and assist conflict-affected people fleeing Syria. As other humanitarian actors are preparing to resume assistance to asylum seekers in Hadalat and Rukban (see *Context*), the ICRC will focus on assisting asylum seekers and refugees elsewhere, working primarily with the Jordan National Red Crescent Society.

Asylum seekers at the Ruwayshid transit site will receive food and household essentials from the ICRC and the National Society. They will obtain essential services, including shelter, water and health care, from facilities supported by the ICRC. Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians in host communities will also obtain emergency relief: water-supply infrastructure will be upgraded and local staff trained by the ICRC to maintain them. Female breadwinners will be given cash for covering their daily household expenses, and vocational training for improving their economic prospects; this aid aims to help them reduce their vulnerability to violence, including sexual violence. To ensure that wounded and sick people receive appropriate care, the ICRC will continue providing training to first responders and health personnel, and material support to referral hospitals, as needed. In discussions with the health ministry, it will explore ways to contribute to the delivery of physical rehabilitation services to disabled people. Briefings conducted by an ICRC-supported national demining body will instruct people in safe practices in mine-contaminated areas.

To ensure that refugees and asylum seekers have access to essential services and limit the recurrence of abuses against them, the ICRC will continue to remind the authorities of their obligations to these people, and bring documented allegations of abuse to their attention.

People separated by armed conflict, detention/internment and migration will restore contact through Movement family-links services. Where appropriate, the ICRC will help vulnerable people, particularly minors, to rejoin their families. Foreigners, including released detainees, will have help in obtaining travel documents for passing through Jordan.

Detainees, including people held for security/administrative reasons and foreigners, will continue to be visited by the ICRC. Confidential feedback based on these visits and technical advice will help the detaining authorities ensure the proper treatment of detainees, including respect for judicial guarantees and the principle of *non-refoulement*. The ICRC will continue to advise detaining authorities in improving treatment and living conditions for detainees. The health and interior ministries will receive direct support for improving health services in two places of detention; this will serve as a template for system-wide reform. The ICRC will also facilitate the sharing of best practices – in the provision of care in detention – among health personnel in Jordan and throughout the region.

Through briefings, advanced courses and other means, the ICRC will promote respect among weapon bearers for people protected by IHL, other applicable norms and pertinent standards. Instructors from the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) and the police/*gendarmérie* will be helped to strengthen their ability to teach IHL and international policing standards, respectively. Armed groups from Syria will also be briefed on IHL. The ICRC and the national IHL committee will maintain efforts to help the authorities advance the domestic implementation of IHL treaties. The ICRC and the National Society will also seek to foster support for IHL and the Movement among actors capable of facilitating humanitarian action in Jordan or urging others to do so, such as academics, journalists and religious/community leaders.

Jordan will remain a logistical hub for ICRC operations in the Middle East and beyond. Amman, the capital, will continue to host the main training centre for ICRC staff members working in the Middle East, the Balkans and the Caucasus.

CIVILIANS

Assistance from humanitarian actors to Syrians stranded at the Hadalat and Rukban crossing points has been on hold since June 2016. The difficult and complex security situation complicates the resumption of delivery of neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian aid.

In host communities, refugees' livelihood prospects are dim, and they struggle to obtain enough food and cover their daily expenses. Aging water infrastructure networks strain to meet the needs of the increased population. Humanitarian actors, hobbled by limited funding, are not in a position to provide regular assistance to all the host communities and refugees.

Some families require help to contact relatives living or detained/interned abroad, or to get news of relatives missing in relation to past conflict or violence. Foreigners accepted for resettlement in third countries require valid identification papers to leave Jordan.

The National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR) conducts mine-risk education sessions for refugees near the border with Syria.

Objective

People seeking refuge in Jordan from the armed conflict in Syria are protected in conformity with applicable law, including the principle of *non-refoulement*. Family members separated by conflict or detention keep in touch and are able to exchange official and personal documents. Families receive information about the fate of missing relatives.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION**

- ▶ document abuses reported by asylum seekers and refugees at the border, in transit facilities or elsewhere, and share these allegations with the parties concerned, with a view to preventing recurrence; in particular:
 - remind the Jordanian authorities of their obligations to people seeking refuge in Jordan (see also *Actors of influence*), including the principle of *non-refoulement* and the right of weapon-wounded people to appropriate care (see *Wounded and sick*)
 - follow up humanitarian concerns in Syria with the relevant parties (see *Syrian Arab Republic*)

Restoring family links

- ▶ aid the efforts of local actors to restore family links, by maintaining the ICRC's Arabic family-links website and providing training/technical support to National Society volunteers and Jordanian forensics personnel

With the National Society:

- ▶ help members of families dispersed by conflict – including asylum seekers from Syria – detention or migration restore/maintain contact; where appropriate, reunite separated children/unaccompanied minors with their families
- ▶ provide vulnerable foreigners with travel documents and help to contact embassies, to ease their resettlement/family reunification in third countries
- ▶ facilitate dialogue between the Israeli and Jordanian authorities on possible efforts to help Jordanian families obtain information on relatives who had gone missing in Israel

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ fund and advise the NCDR's efforts to brief up to 25,000 people – including potential returnees to Syria – and to train 120 of them to conduct briefings on their own, with a view to mitigating the threat of mines/explosive remnants of war
- ▶ help the National Society assist asylum seekers and refugees by training about 40 staff members and volunteers to conduct economic-security activities and upgrade/maintain water infrastructure

With the National Society:**Economic security**

- ▶ with the authorities and others, help vulnerable people meet their urgent needs by providing food rations – cooked meals and bottled water – and hygiene items, winter supplies and other household essentials for up to 29,000 persons (5,800 households), consisting of:
 - up to 9,000 asylum seekers (1,800 households) at the Ruwayshid transit site

- up to 20,000 refugees (4,000 households) and vulnerable residents in host communities in southern governorates

- ▶ help vulnerable female breadwinners – Syrian and Jordanian – meet their daily household needs and reduce their exposure to violence, including sexual violence, by providing cash for covering rent, winter-related costs and other essential expenses to some 3,000 of them, benefiting a total of 10,000 people; provide 300 of these breadwinners with means to supplement their income, such as cash grants for starting small businesses, and vocational courses at a National Society training centre, conducted with ICRC funding and technical support

Water and habitat

- ▶ upgrade and maintain facilities at the Ruwayshid transit site, with a view to ensuring that asylum seekers have access to adequate water/sanitation and shelter
- ▶ with the water authorities: upgrade water lines in host communities, so that up to 150,000 refugees and residents have access to sufficient clean water; and train local staff in maintaining infrastructure

Health

- ▶ to help ensure that asylum seekers can obtain timely preventive/curative care:
 - support the health facility at the Ruwayshid transit site, notably by staffing it with an ICRC medical team for four hours a day
 - maintain the ICRC-run clinic at the Raba'a al-Sarhan registration centre – deploying an ICRC medical team as needed – to help the authorities screen people in need of urgent care and evacuate critical cases to hospital

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The General Intelligence Directorate (GID), the interior ministry and the JAF detain people for security-related reasons; some of them are interrogated in places of temporary detention. People charged under the Crime Prevention Act – including foreigners, migrants and women – are held in administrative detention at Correctional and Rehabilitation Centres (CRCs) run by the interior ministry; other detainees are also held in these places.

Palestinian refugees from Syria are in *de facto* internment at a separate facility in Mafraq, Jordan.

Objective

People detained/interned in Jordan are afforded treatment and living conditions that meet internationally recognized standards. Foreigners benefit from respect for the principle of *non-refoulement*. Detainees/internees are able to maintain family links.

Plan of action and indicators**PROTECTION**

- ▶ help the authorities ensure that the treatment and living conditions of detainees/internees – including those in temporary detention, under interrogation and in solitary confinement – meet internationally recognized standards, by confidentially sharing with them findings/

recommendations based on visits, conducted in accordance with standard ICRC procedures; more specifically:

- individually monitor people held by the GID, the interior ministry, and, if possible, the JAF
- pay particular attention to: security detainees; administrative detainees in CRCs; Palestinians from Syria/Syrians in *de facto* internment; women; and migrants
- ▶ support the detaining authorities in improving the treatment of the detainees mentioned above; in particular:
 - urge/help them to reinforce respect for judicial guarantees, for example, in relation to interrogation, and reinforce the observance of detention guidelines, for example, for detainees held in solitary confinement or being transferred to courts and hospitals; to this end, sponsor attendance for justice and interior ministry officials at specialized courses
 - in line with the principle of *non-refoulement*, alert the authorities to cases of foreign detainees/internees who fear violation of their fundamental rights if transferred to a third country/repatriated
 - provide training in international standards on arrest and detention procedures for police forces; and engage the JAF in dialogue (see *Actors of influence*)
- ▶ help detainees/internees restore/maintain contact with their families through family-links services, such as family visits; in addition:
 - work with the authorities to inform families of the arrest of relatives
 - facilitate repatriation or transit for released Jordanians or foreigners (see *Civilians*)
 - contact consular representatives if requested to do so by detained foreigners

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ help health personnel in Jordan and the region tackle ethical issues associated with the provision of care in detention, particularly the confidentiality of medical files and the documentation of ill-treatment, by facilitating the sharing of best practices among them; to this end, organize a regional seminar on health care in detention seminar
- ▶ work with the authorities, particularly the health and interior ministries, to reform health services in line with past ICRC assessments; support improvements at two pilot CRCs, the Swaqa prison and the Juweida women's prison, by:
 - providing medical supplies/equipment for prison clinics; and facilitating the transfer of detainees to hospital
 - supervising campaigns to promote good health practices and standard operational procedures
- ▶ distribute recreational/educational items to some CRC detainees to relieve the tedium of incarceration

WOUNDED AND SICK

In southern Syria, wounded and sick people on their way to Jordan may have trouble obtaining timely care. Humanitarian actors such as Médecins Sans Frontières support facilities providing medical treatment, including critical care, to asylum seekers.

Objective

Wounded and sick people taking refuge in Jordan from the armed conflict in Syria receive adequate first-aid, medical and surgical services.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

Medical care

- ▶ in line with the goals of the Health Care in Danger project, brief health staff, weapon bearers and others concerned on the importance of ensuring access to proper care
- ▶ organize courses/seminars on emergency-room trauma/mass-casualty management and first aid for around 120 health staff working in southern Syria, to help ensure that conflict-affected people going to Jordan receive appropriate treatment
- ▶ to help ensure that asylum seekers and refugees can obtain timely care in Jordan, support the local casualty care chain; in particular:
 - provide medical supplies to referral hospitals on an ad hoc basis
 - organize refresher/advanced courses in war surgery for some 60 Jordanian doctors/nurses
 - develop local first-aid capacities by conducting basic courses for staff/volunteers, and train-the-trainer sessions for instructors, from the National Society
 - explore ways to work with the health ministry on the delivery of physical rehabilitation services
 - cover the costs of transport, lodging and physical rehabilitation for some 40 disabled people from Syria

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The JAF participates in international missions and secures Jordan's borders with Iraq and Syria. It plays a key role in receiving and assisting people seeking refuge in Jordan, particularly at the Hadalat and Rukban crossing points (see *Civilians*). It has incorporated IHL in its doctrine and training, and conducts some IHL training sessions autonomously.

Law enforcement agencies arrest and detain people on charges of "terrorism". They are taking steps to update their operational guidelines, and soliciting technical support from others for this purpose. Interior ministry officials maintain law and order in camps and transit facilities.

Jordan is party to many IHL treaties. Its national IHL committee works to advance the domestic implementation of IHL, despite limited funding for its activities. IHL is in the curricula of most law faculties.

Islamic circles, local/international media, NGOs, universities and civil society leaders influence public opinion in Jordan and beyond.

Objective

National authorities and weapon bearers know and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate these into their decision-making processes. The media, Islamic circles, academia and other circles of influence help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL or other applicable norms among all those involved in these situations and among the wider public. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ to promote respect for people protected by IHL, other applicable international norms and pertinent standards, including those seeking refuge from the Syrian armed conflict:
 - organize advanced courses for police/*gendarmérie* instructors, to help them improve their skills in teaching international policing standards, particularly those governing crowd control and arrest/detention procedures; and cultivate dialogue and coordinate with actors involved in reforming the security sector
 - supplement the JAF's efforts to teach IHL autonomously with refresher courses for its IHL instructors, and help them set up a training division; organize IHL courses abroad for senior officers and/or legal advisers, and encourage/assist the JAF to establish an IHL steering committee; engage commanders from the JAF and foreign military units in dialogue on the conduct of hostilities and on humanitarian issues at the Syria-Jordan border
 - brief foreign weapon bearers, particularly those from Syria, on IHL and the ICRC's activities, with a view to strengthening respect for IHL and facilitating the ICRC's access to people in need in Syria
- ▶ foster support for IHL and the Movement among actors capable of facilitating neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action or urging others to do so; organize meetings/events, distribute multimedia materials in Arabic and English, and provide technical support for:
 - the authorities and weapon bearers, to raise their awareness of issues covered by the Health Care in Danger project and other matters of humanitarian concern
 - Syrian community/religious leaders in refugee camps and humanitarian actors working in Syria, to familiarize them with ICRC activities in that country

- Islamic leaders/scholars and members of faith-based organizations, to clarify the common ground between Islam and IHL
- journalists, to facilitate reporting on humanitarian issues
- National Society staff/volunteers, to expand their communication capacities (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*) and to hold events, with a view to reaching a wider public
- ▶ to help advance ratification and implementation of IHL treaties:
 - hold IHL seminars and events for government officials; sponsor attendance at specialized meetings/seminars abroad for State officials, including members of the national IHL committee and judges
 - organize briefings, courses and events abroad for academics/lecturers, with a view to supplementing IHL research and teaching in local institutions
 - support the national IHL committee in publishing its biannual magazine

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society plays a key role in the Movement's response to emergencies in Jordan and to the needs of people seeking refuge from the armed conflict in Syria. It promotes humanitarian principles and IHL among a broad range of actors.

Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action. It is able to carry out its core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

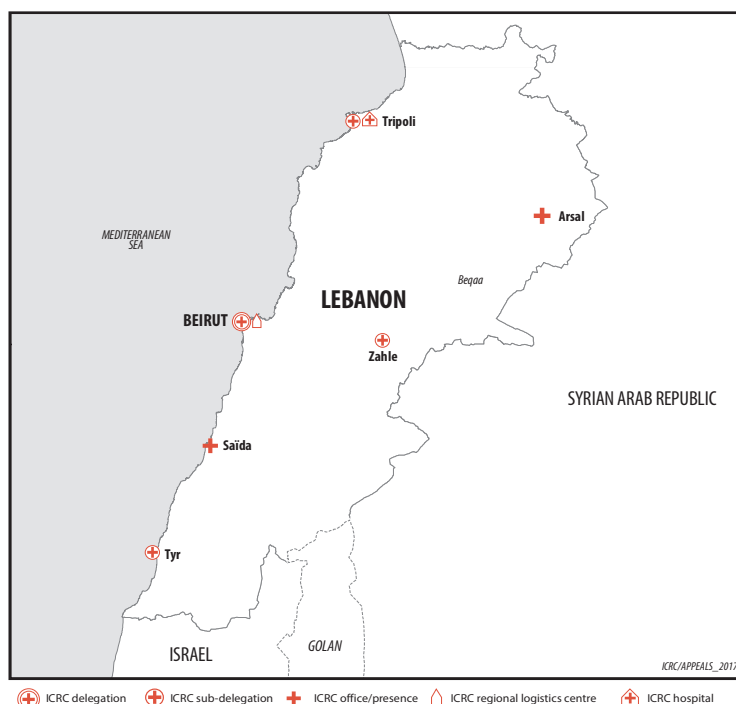
Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- ▶ provide financial, material and technical support for the National Society to improve its:
 - capacity to assist asylum seekers and refugees (see *Civilians and Wounded and sick*) and respond to emergencies, notably by establishing emergency-response teams at key branches
 - training programme on the Safer Access Framework and monitoring of security developments, so that volunteers can more easily mitigate the risk to their safety in violence-prone areas
 - communication efforts, particularly in promoting IHL and the Fundamental Principles and engaging with communities
 - organizational structure and management of finances and human resources
- ▶ coordinate with Movement partners and with other organizations

LEBANON

The ICRC has been present in Lebanon since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. With the Lebanese Red Cross, it works to protect and assist civilians affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. It facilitates access to water and provides medical care and other relief to refugees and residents wounded in Lebanon or in the neighbouring Syrian Arab Republic. It visits detainees; offers family-links services, notably to foreign detainees and refugees; works with those concerned to address the plight of the families of the missing; and promotes IHL compliance across Lebanon.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	5,055
Assistance	37,372
Prevention	2,149
Cooperation with National Societies	3,331
General	299
TOTAL	48,206
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>2,942</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	73
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	290

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Weapon-wounded people receive adequate medical attention partly because of ICRC support for the casualty-care chain – the Lebanese Red Cross, first-aiders and hospitals – and post-surgical care offered at ICRC-run centres.
- ▶ Refugees and returnees, victims of abuse and other vulnerable people resume/supplement livelihood activities with the help of the ICRC. In the meantime, they meet their daily needs with emergency relief and cash assistance.
- ▶ Refugees and residents have access to basic services, through electrical, health-care and water/sanitation facilities repaired by the ICRC. Upgrades to shelters improve living conditions for refugees in informal settlements.
- ▶ People separated by armed conflict, detention or migration restore/maintain contact through family-links services. Others receive assistance for resettling in third countries, returning to Lebanon or recovering the remains of deceased relatives.
- ▶ The authorities and weapon bearers take steps to ensure the safety of refugees and other civilians, and ease restrictions on access to medical care for wounded/sick people from the Syrian Arab Republic.
- ▶ Detainees, including security detainees and foreigners, receive visits from the ICRC. Their living conditions and access to health care improve after the ICRC upgrades prison infrastructure and provides support for health services.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Cash	Beneficiaries	9,500
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Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	74,000
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Health

Health centres supported	Structures	11
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Hospitals

Hospitals supported	Structures	12
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Water and habitat

Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	450
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Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	3
Patients receiving services	Patients	600

CONTEXT

The armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria) and its spillover effects continue to affect daily life in Lebanon. Fewer people from Syria, including weapon-wounded people, enter Lebanon because of strict entry policies; however, there are still over a million refugees in host communities and informal settlements. This puts tremendous pressure on State services and leaves humanitarian organizations hard-pressed to continue the delivery of aid to refugees. Some refugees have returned to Syria or have left for other countries.

Ein El-Helweh and other Palestinian camps are overcrowded; refugees, including Palestinians from Syria, experience difficult living conditions and unrest.

The Syrian conflict fuels persistent communal tensions, though violent incidents are fewer than in past years. The Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the Internal Security Forces (ISF) conduct security operations in volatile areas, including Tripoli in northern Lebanon, and Aarsal and other parts of the Bekaa valley. Fighting between Hezbollah and armed groups continues near the Lebanese-Syrian border.

Thousands of cases of people missing in relation to past conflicts in Lebanon remain unresolved.

Recent political instability has taken a heavy toll on the country's socio-economic situation; in October 2016, Lebanon elected a president, ending a two-year parliamentary deadlock.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC's delegation in Lebanon will seek to protect and assist people affected by the Syrian armed conflict – thereby contributing to the organization's region-wide response – and by other situations of violence in Lebanon. It will work primarily with the Lebanese Red Cross, but will also seek to reinforce its cooperation with the Palestine Red Crescent Society's Lebanese branch in the Palestinian camps. While the ICRC will continue the delivery of emergency relief, it will also focus on strengthening public services and assisting beneficiaries towards self-sufficiency.

To help ensure that wounded and sick refugees and residents, including weapon-wounded people and victims of sexual violence, receive timely and appropriate care, the ICRC will primarily provide support for the casualty-care chain, notably: the Lebanese Red Cross in providing emergency medical services (EMS); first-aiders working among refugees, LAF troops and other weapon bearers; and hospitals in such places as Aarsal, the Ein el-Helwe camp and Tripoli. The ICRC will continue to make post-surgical care available through the two weapon traumatology training centres in Tripoli and Beirut. Health centres will also be supported, to improve access to basic care for vulnerable people, including pregnant women. The organization will also cover the treatment expenses of people unable to reach these facilities, and of disabled people in need of physical rehabilitation services. People suffering emotional trauma, including the families of the missing, will be provided with psychological care or referred to appropriate services.

The ICRC will help refugees and vulnerable residents meet their urgent needs by providing them with emergency relief, such as food rations and household essentials; wherever possible, it will distribute cash for buying these goods, to

help stimulate the local economy. Breadwinners will receive cash donations and livelihood assistance – training, job-placement services and a cash-for-work project for upgrading community infrastructure – to help them establish/improve their sources of income. In informal settlements and host communities, the ICRC will strengthen overstressed public services by upgrading electricity networks, water and sanitation infrastructure, and shelters used by refugees.

People separated by armed conflict, detention and/or migration will restore/maintain contact through Movement family-links services. The ICRC will also help people with the administrative procedures necessary to resettle in third countries, return to Lebanon or recover the remains of deceased relatives. It will support the search for missing people by collecting data from families and by providing training in forensics and human remains management for forensic staff and first-responders, respectively.

The ICRC will engage the authorities and weapon bearers in dialogue on IHL and other applicable norms, emphasizing the importance of observing the principle of *non-refoulement* and of facilitating people's access to medical treatment and other essential services. This dialogue will be supplemented by briefings and advanced courses for ISF and LAF personnel on IHL and international policing standards. Violations and abuses will be documented by ICRC delegates, and shared with the parties concerned, to prevent their recurrence. Public communication efforts with the Lebanese Red Cross will foster awareness of humanitarian concerns and acceptance for ICRC's activities in Lebanon and the wider region.

The ICRC will continue to visit detainees, including security detainees and foreigners, in accordance with its standard procedures; confidential feedback based on these visits will help the authorities improve detainees' treatment and living conditions. In particular, the ICRC will counsel them on issues relating to *non-refoulement*, overcrowding and judicial guarantees; it will also facilitate efforts to provide legal aid to people in prolonged pre-trial detention. Penitentiary officials will be given technical advice for improving penitentiary services, and sponsored to attend prison-management courses. In some prisons, the authorities will be given direct support for providing health services and upgrading prison infrastructure.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Civilians who have fled the armed conflict in Syria – including Lebanese returnees and Palestinian and Syrian refugees – report abuse suffered there, including sexual violence.

Refugees from Syria living in informal settlements and among host communities, and refugees in Ein El-Helwe and other Palestinian camps, have very little access to public services, particularly water and health care. Informal shelters may also not offer sufficient protection against inclement weather.

Lack of residence permits prevents many refugees from obtaining employment, who thus remain dependent on humanitarian aid. Returnees from Israel and Syria struggle to restore their livelihoods and face administrative obstacles to claiming government benefits, respectively.

Restoring/maintaining contact, or reuniting, is difficult for refugees from Syria and their families back home, and for Lebanese people and their relatives in Israel. Families await news of relatives who went missing in relation to past conflicts in Lebanon; some require help to recover the remains of those who died.

Objective

People in Lebanon, including refugees, are protected and respected in conformity with applicable law and cover their needs. They are able to exchange news with relatives abroad, and are reunited if they so wish. Families of missing persons are informed of the fate of their relatives, and recover the remains of those deceased.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ with a view to preventing the recurrence of abuse and ensuring that vulnerable people have access to essential services:
 - remind authorities and weapon bearers of international and domestic legal provisions protecting civilians, notably the principle of *non-refoulement* and people's right of safe access to health care
 - document abuses reported by people – notably people from Syria – and share these allegations with the parties concerned (see also *Syrian Arab Republic*)
- ▶ with the Lebanese Red Cross, help communities exposed to violence, particularly in Aarsal, Ein el-Helwe and Tripoli, develop measures for mitigating safety risks

Restoring family links

- ▶ support the National Society's family-links activities – through training for volunteers, technical advice and other means

With the National Society:

- ▶ provide tracing, RCM and other family-links services for families dispersed by armed conflict, detention and/or migration, so that they can restore/maintain contact; promote these services among potential beneficiaries
- ▶ so that families obtain news of their missing relatives and can meet specific needs:
 - facilitate the Lebanese authorities' efforts in this regard (see below); and encourage them to establish national support mechanisms and to draft legislation covering the search for missing people and the assistance due to their families
 - collect data on missing migrants from their families, as part of regional initiatives to clarify their fate
 - with local organizations, provide them with psychosocial care and legal advice
- ▶ with UNHCR or the embassies concerned, facilitate:
 - resettlement or family reunification in third countries for people without official papers, by issuing travel documents to them
 - the return of Lebanese nationals and the repatriation of the remains of deceased Lebanese nationals from Israel, by serving as a neutral intermediary

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ provide material support for the National Society to deliver cash and livelihood assistance and, in an emergency, to

assist up to 4,000 people (800 households) with food and household essentials

With the National Society:

Economic security

- ▶ with other humanitarian actors and the authorities, assist refugees and returnees from Syria, host communities, victims of abuse, IDPs and the families of missing people; more specifically:
 - distribute one-month food rations and household essentials to some 3,000 people (600 households), or cash to buy these goods instead
 - give up to 800 refugee households (4,000 people) cash to cover 70% of their living expenses for up to six months; run a cash-for-work programme for a month, to enable up to 500 households (2,500 people) to earn money by upgrading community infrastructure
 - with local NGOs, provide cash grants, vocational training and job-placement services for up to 500 heads of households (2,500 people) to establish or supplement sources of income

Water and habitat

- ▶ so that vulnerable refugees and residents can have adequate living conditions and access to essential services, with the authorities, upgrade:
 - water, sanitation and electrical systems, for the benefit of up to 40,000 people in Palestinian camps and host communities, and 15,000 refugees from Syria in informal settlements; promote good hygiene among beneficiaries
 - shelters housing up to 15,000 people
 - infrastructure in schools serving some 4,000 children of refugees

Health

- ▶ help refugees and vulnerable residents obtain basic health services, such as ante/post-natal care and vaccinations, by:
 - supplying medicines and equipment to up to 11 primary-health-care facilities; support three additional facilities in case of emergency
 - providing victims of sexual violence and people suffering emotional trauma with appropriate care, and referring them to specialized services

Forensics

- ▶ facilitate the authorities' preparations to identify human remains in the future by:
 - providing training and other support to: forensic agencies, particularly in standardizing data management; and weapon bearers, National Society volunteers and other first responders in handling human remains
 - collect pre-disappearance data from 400 families

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The interior ministry/ISF hold most security detainees, including people arrested in relation to violence; the defence ministry/LAF detain the others. All of them are tackling issues related to *non-refoulement*, the treatment of detainees and disregard for judicial guarantees. The international community supports efforts to address the effects of overcrowding and improve health services.

Detained foreigners have difficulty in contacting their relatives.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that comply with international law and internationally recognized standards, including respect for judicial guarantees and the principle of *non-refoulement*. They are able to restore/maintain contact with relatives.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ visit detainees – particularly security detainees and foreigners – in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, while seeking access to all detainees within the ICRC's purview; share confidential feedback with the detaining authorities, to help them improve detainees' treatment and living conditions; moreover:
 - counsel detaining authorities on issues related to *non-refoulement*, overcrowding, judicial guarantees, and the documentation/prevention of ill-treatment, including sexual violence; fund an NGO providing legal aid to people in prolonged pre-trial detention; and organize visits to detainees for judges
 - sponsor penitentiary officials to attend prison-management courses
- ▶ help detainees stay in touch with their relatives through RCMs and family visits, and assist foreigners with contacting their embassies

ASSISTANCE

Health

- ▶ encourage the penitentiary and health authorities to coordinate their efforts to reform health services in prisons; support them by:
 - providing medical equipment, training and technical advice to health staff in three places of detention; refer former detainees for medical/psychological care
 - organizing seminars for health personnel on the ethical issues involved in providing health care in detention – such as managing hunger strikes and documenting ill-treatment, including sexual violence

Water and habitat

- ▶ support the authorities in improving detainees' living conditions by:
 - upgrading water/sanitation facilities in five detention centres housing around 4,000 detainees
 - donating hygiene/household items to some 3,000 inmates

WOUNDED AND SICK

Despite fewer weapon-wounded people arriving from Syria, hospitals – particularly in Aarsal and other parts of the Bekaa valley, and in northern Lebanon – are still at risk of being overwhelmed in case of mass-casualty situations caused by armed clashes. In Palestinian camps, medical services are limited; sometimes, patients needing advanced care have to be evacuated to facilities in major towns/cities. Rising costs hinder both residents' and refugees' access to hospital care and physical rehabilitation.

The Lebanese Red Cross is the main EMS provider in Lebanon, and its blood bank supplies hospitals free of charge; it requires assistance to sustain these services.

Reportedly, patients, medical staff and facilities, and ambulances suffer direct attacks during clashes.

Objective

Wounded and sick people, including refugees, have timely and unhindered access to adequate medical and surgical services during emergencies arising from armed conflict or other situations of violence. Disabled people have access to good-quality physical rehabilitation services.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

Medical care

- ▶ to help ensure that wounded people receive on-site care and are stabilized until they receive further treatment:
 - brief health personnel on their rights and duties, in line with the goals of the Health Care in Danger project
 - train first-aiders/first-aid instructors: in Palestinian camps, including weapon bearers, humanitarian workers and community members; in schools in Ein el-Helwe and in Aarsal; and among LAF personnel
 - fund blood transfusions from the Lebanese Red Cross for up to 3,000 patients and facilitate the evacuation of critical cases to appropriate facilities
- ▶ to enable patients – including the weapon-wounded, people suffering emotional trauma, women experiencing obstetric complications and victims of sexual violence – to receive advanced care:
 - provide infrastructural, technical, material and staffing support to various hospitals, including two in Aarsal, two in Tripoli, one in Ein el-Helwe, and one in Beirut – the Rafik Hariri university hospital (RHUH)
 - run the weapon traumatology training centre in Tripoli and support the one in RHUH, both of which offer surgical care, post-surgical rehabilitation and reconstructive surgery
 - cover treatment costs for weapon-wounded people at two hospitals in southern Lebanon and five in the Bekaa valley, including two in Aarsal
 - with medical faculties, train medical personnel in trauma management and in dealing with large-scale emergencies
 - stand ready to provide supplies for treating up to 500 people

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ cover the costs of physical rehabilitation for around 600 disabled people, including women and children, and provide them with assistive devices and psychological care; facilitate their social reintegration with vocational training and communication initiatives, such as sporting events
- ▶ towards ensuring the long-term sustainability of physical rehabilitation services, provide training to local professionals and encourage them to form a referral/support network

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The LAF oversees State security and, with the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), implements a UN ceasefire resolution along the Israeli-Lebanese border. Its IHL office helps the LAF incorporate IHL in its decision-making. The ISF, which is under the authority of the interior ministry, is responsible for most prisons and, with LAF support, for law enforcement.

Local authorities, community/religious leaders and weapon bearers in northern Lebanon and the Bekaa valley and in the Palestinian camps play a key role in facilitating humanitarian action there. Lebanon hosts media outlets and NGOs working in the country and the region.

The parliamentary deadlock continues to affect the implementation of new laws and policies. The national IHL committee needs support to carry out its activities. Universities have yet to offer IHL as a separate course.

Objective

The authorities and all weapon bearers know and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate these into their decision-making processes. Community/religious leaders, academics, the media, NGOs and other key civil society actors help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among all those involved in these situations and the wider public, securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the Movement's work.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- promote respect for IHL and other applicable international norms among weapon bearers; in particular:
 - brief ISF and LAF officers on IHL and international policing standards and sponsor senior officers to attend advanced courses abroad; encourage/advise these forces to further incorporate these norms in their operations and training
 - hold round-tables and briefings for ISF units, penitentiary officers and judicial officials, with a view to helping them reinforce respect for international detention standards and judicial guarantees (see *People deprived of their freedom*)
 - during first-aid courses (see *Wounded and sick*) and other events, particularly in the Bekaa valley and in Palestinian camps, advocate – among LAF troops and other weapon bearers – unhindered access for wounded people to appropriate care
 - organize information sessions on IHL for armed groups
- work with the Lebanese Red Cross to expand support for and understanding of Movement action in Lebanon and emphasize the principles of neutrality and impartiality in assisting residents and refugees; to that end:
 - share press releases with journalists and organize workshops for them, to encourage accurate reporting of humanitarian issues
 - broaden public awareness of humanitarian issues – particularly the plight of refugees, detainees, the wounded, and the families of missing people – through initiatives with journalists, distribution of

communication materials, social media campaigns, exhibits, and other means

- engage religious/community leaders, particularly in northern Lebanon and the Bekaa valley, in dialogue to clarify their perceptions of the ICRC
- regularly update government officials on the ICRC's activities and on humanitarian issues, such as the impact that government policies restricting access to medical care have on wounded/sick refugees from Syria
- encourage the authorities in their efforts to implement IHL treaties; in particular:
 - through briefings and courses abroad, promote IHL implementation among government officials, including members of the national IHL committee
 - hold briefings and organize regional courses/events for academics from think-tanks, law faculties and other institutions

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Lebanese Red Cross responds to emergencies and supports health/medical services. It is the ICRC's main partner in assisting wounded refugees from Syria, restoring family links and promoting IHL. The Palestine Red Crescent Society's branch in Lebanon is the main health-care provider for Palestinians in refugee camps. Staff and volunteers from both organizations work in violence-prone areas.

There are 22 other National Societies operating in Lebanon, in response to the humanitarian crisis in Syria.

Objective

The National Society is able to carry out effective activities to assist victims of armed conflict or other situations of violence. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

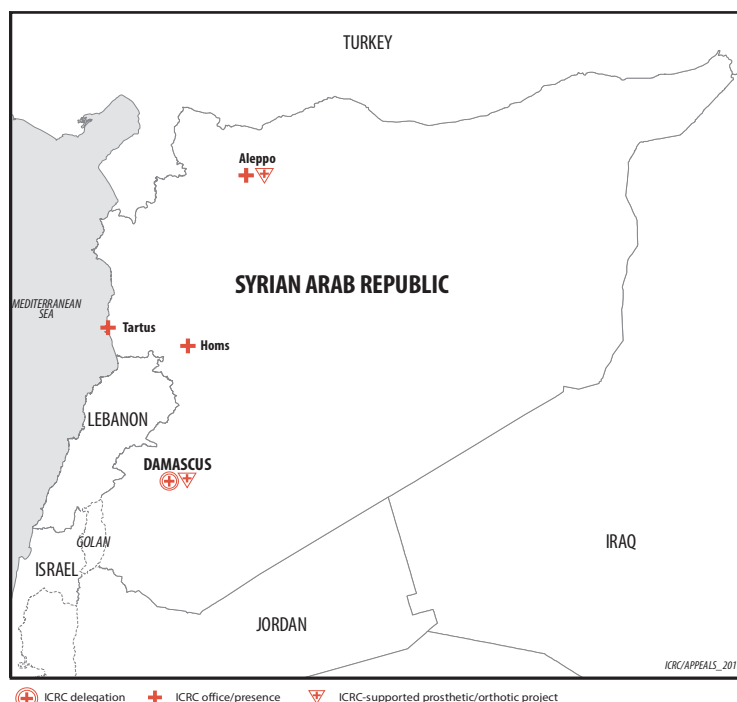
Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- in coordination with Movement partners, provide material and technical support for the Lebanese Red Cross to improve its:
 - operational capacities, especially in disaster management, restoring family-links and caring for wounded people (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*)
 - field communication, implementation of the Safer Access Framework, monitoring of the security situation, and its ability to mitigate the risk to its volunteers' safety
 - organizational structure and its management of finances, human resources and logistics
- to facilitate the Palestine Red Crescent's health activities in Palestinian camps: brief staff and volunteers on risks related to weapon contamination and on the Health Care in Danger project, and support hospitals and clinics run by it (see *Civilians*)
- facilitate coordination meetings with Movement partners to ensure an effective response in the country and in the region; counsel the Palestine Red Crescent in coordinating with other humanitarian actors

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 help people affected by armed conflict receive emergency relief and access safe water and medical care. It aims to visit all people held in relation to the conflict and to foster respect for IHL by all parties, notably in relation to sick and wounded patients and medical services. It acts as a neutral intermediary for issues of humanitarian concern between the Israeli-occupied Golan and the Syrian Arab Republic. It helps separated relatives maintain contact.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	4,280
Assistance	164,648
Prevention	3,025
Cooperation with National Societies	5,825
General	326
TOTAL	178,104
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>10,870</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	82
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	480

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Authorities and weapon bearers show support for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and facilitate safe access for the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and the ICRC to people affected by armed conflict.
- ▶ The parties to the conflict engage in dialogue with the ICRC on the protection of people who are not, or are no longer, involved in hostilities. They take steps to end and prevent attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure.
- ▶ IDPs, returnees and residents meet their immediate needs, notably food and access to water, partly through coordinated National Society and ICRC action. Thousands of households restore or boost their livelihoods with the ICRC's help.
- ▶ Wounded, sick and physically disabled people obtain appropriate treatment and services at hospitals and rehabilitation centres that the ICRC supports with medical supplies, specialized equipment and maintenance work.
- ▶ People held by the Syrian government and by certain armed groups are visited by the ICRC; they benefit from its efforts – for instance, donating supplies/equipment and upgrading infrastructure – to help ease their living conditions.
- ▶ The Syrian Arab Red Crescent continues to improve its ability to deliver humanitarian services in line with the Fundamental Principles and the Safer Access Framework.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)

Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Food commodities ¹	Beneficiaries	7,070,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	1,800,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	30,000
Cash	Beneficiaries	2,500

Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)

Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	15,000,000
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Health

Health centres supported	Structures	10
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WOUNDED AND SICK

Water and habitat

Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	600
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Physical rehabilitation

Projects supported	Projects	2
Patients receiving services	Patients	1,200

1. Owing to operational and management constraints, figures presented in this table and in the narrative part of the report may not reflect the extent of the activities planned.

CONTEXT

In the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria), the armed conflict between government forces and numerous armed groups continues, as does fighting among these armed groups. Although ceasefire agreements were implemented for specific areas and periods, vast portions of the country continue to be affected by violence; the consequences for the hardest-hit areas, like Aleppo, are dire. Third-party States continue to carry out air strikes against the Islamic State group.

The conduct of hostilities by the conflicting parties reportedly contravenes IHL and other norms protecting people during armed conflict. Abuses allegedly include: attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure; the use of explosive weapons in densely populated areas; sexual violence; and restrictions on, or systematic denial of, access for civilians to basic services and humanitarian assistance. Medical personnel/facilities and humanitarian workers are also targeted. By September 2016, 54 staff/volunteers from the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and 8 from the Palestine Red Crescent Society's branch in Syria had been killed while carrying out their duties. The case of three ICRC delegates abducted in 2011 remains unresolved.

Prolonged violence, poor economic conditions and inadequate public services have made most people aid-dependent. Needs are particularly severe in areas besieged either by government forces or by armed groups, and in places that are inaccessible to humanitarian organizations owing to various constraints. Millions of people have fled to other countries.

Some 22,000 people living in the Israeli-occupied part of the Golan Heights are cut off from their relatives in Syria.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC, in partnership with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, will make every effort to overcome security, logistical and other restrictions in order to respond to the immense needs in Syria. It will seek to strengthen acceptance for its mandate and activities, with a view to obtaining broader access to conflict-affected communities. It will urge the authorities and all weapon bearers to ensure timely and unconditional access to essential services and humanitarian assistance. It will work to make neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, and the Movement's activities, known and understood among various audiences. As the ICRC's main partner, the National Society will continue to receive support for strengthening its operational and organizational capacities.

To promote respect for civilians and civilian infrastructure, the ICRC will engage parties to the conflict in dialogue affirming the applicability of IHL and urging all weapon bearers to respect IHL, other applicable norms, and humanitarian principles in general. Representations about verified allegations of abuse will remind weapon bearers to protect civilians and urge them to take measures to address unlawful conduct. The ICRC will work with the national IHL committee to build up knowledge of IHL among the authorities and civil society.

Using a multidisciplinary approach, the ICRC will continue to respond mainly to the emergency needs of IDPs, returnees and residents. It will also develop and implement initiatives to help people strengthen their resilience and reduce risks to their safety, including risks associated with weapon

contamination. It will organize discussions with communities, to inform them of its activities and to obtain their feedback.

Every month, hundreds of thousands of people, including those in besieged areas, will receive food and essential household items. With the National Society and the authorities concerned, the ICRC will repair water, sanitation and electrical installations, including facilities in IDP shelters, to ensure access to water, improve living conditions and minimize health risks for millions of people. The ICRC will provide material and technical support for water boards to operate and maintain infrastructure. It will help thousands of households regain or bolster their self-sufficiency through livelihood support initiatives, including assistance for starting small businesses.

The ICRC will continue its principled approach to supporting health-care services. It will advocate impartial provision of medical care and protection for people seeking or providing health care. It will maintain support for National Society health teams and clinics in providing basic health-care services, including treatment of chronic illnesses. It will help the National Society and other emergency responders expand their first-aid capacities through training and material assistance. Donation of supplies and equipment will help ensure uninterrupted provision of care at hospitals and other treatment facilities on both sides of front lines. People with physical disabilities will have access to services at rehabilitation centres in Aleppo and Damascus.

The ICRC will pursue dialogue with the Syrian authorities, and with armed groups, on access to people deprived of their freedom and on humanitarian issues affecting these people. It will visit detainees to monitor their situation, and then communicate its findings to the pertinent authorities. It will help ease detainees' living conditions by repairing infrastructure and providing material assistance.

Movement family-links services will be available to help members of dispersed families reconnect.

Coordination with Movement partners and other humanitarian actors will help ensure that vulnerable people benefit from timely and relevant humanitarian action.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Years of conflict – during which reports of unlawful conduct by the parties involved are widespread – have devastated parts of the country and caused displacement on a massive scale. Many IDPs are staying in shelters unequipped for such purposes. Households that return to their communities usually find their houses and communal infrastructure damaged or destroyed. Communities are also at risk from mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

Basic goods and services are hard to obtain; sometimes, these are unavailable, as in some besieged and hard-to-reach areas. Livelihood opportunities are scarce or disrupted by violence.

The deterioration of the health-care system has contributed to the re-emergence of leishmaniasis and other preventable diseases. Inadequate sanitation services endanger public health. The need for proper management of human remains, given the scale of death, is acute.

People often require assistance for obtaining information about relatives allegedly arrested, detained or missing. Others lack the means to contact their relatives, including those living in the Israeli-occupied Golan.

Objective

Civilians are respected and protected in accordance with IHL and other applicable law. They are able to meet their basic needs and can restore or preserve their livelihoods; they have safe access to basic services. Members of dispersed families exchange news and, where appropriate, are reunited. Families are informed of the fate of missing relatives.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ through dialogue and/or written representations, remind the authorities and weapon bearers from all sides to respect and protect people who are not, or are no longer, participating in the hostilities; in particular:
 - draw their attention to IHL and other norms governing the use of force in the conduct of hostilities, and to violations such as the use of explosive weapons in densely populated areas, sexual violence, recruitment of minors, and depriving civilians of essential goods and services
 - urge them to put an end to attacks and other abuses against civilians and civilian infrastructure, including patients, medical staff and facilities, and humanitarian workers (see also *Wounded and sick*)

Restoring family links

- ▶ if security conditions permit, act as a neutral intermediary to help people in the Israeli-occupied Golan contact their relatives in Syria; facilitate travel for humanitarian reasons, and the transfer of official documents, across the demarcation line
- ▶ through tracing activities, help clarify the fate of people reportedly arrested or missing in connection with past or current violence in Syria and the wider region

With the National Society:

- ▶ enable separated relatives, including people who have sought refuge abroad, to reconnect through family-links services; provide ad hoc material and/or financial assistance to people who make use of these services, to help cover their travel expenses
- ▶ in coordination with UNHCR and other organizations, issue travel documents to help refugees and asylum seekers resettle elsewhere; facilitate identification/registration of unaccompanied minors; trace their relatives and, if appropriate, help them reunite

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ provide the National Society with training, advice and financial/material assistance for carrying out humanitarian activities; in particular:
 - support its health staff to become more capable of diagnosing, treating and preventing common illnesses and providing psychological care
 - help its staff members improve their ability to assess needs and distribute aid
 - back the National Society's water/sanitation teams in implementing, managing and improving their projects

With the National Society:

Health

- ▶ to help ensure access to basic health services for IDPs and residents, including victims of sexual violence and other abuses, provide up to 12 National Society mobile health units and up to 10 clinics with medical supplies, equipment, staff training and financial assistance to enable them to maintain their services – such as treatment of common illnesses, obstetric and ante/post-natal care, psychosocial support, and referrals
- ▶ boost local efforts to treat and control the spread of leishmaniasis, by training doctors, donating medicines to treatment centres and distributing emergency supplies through the National Society
- ▶ donate supplies for treating infectious diseases to National Society and health ministry facilities

Economic security

- ▶ to cover part of their dietary needs and help ease their situation, every month:
 - provide up to 89,000 households (445,000 people), including IDPs and the people in besieged and hard-to-reach areas, with food parcels, up to 25,000 households (125,000 people) with canned goods, and up to 35,000 households (175,000 people) with bread
 - supply collective kitchens with enough bulk food rations for up to 11,000 households (55,000 people)
 - distribute household essentials to some 30,000 IDP and resident households (150,000 people)
- ▶ to help households restore or gain some degree of self-sufficiency:
 - give up to 500 female or disabled heads of household (supporting 2,500 people in all) grants to start small businesses that can cover some 50% of their essential monthly expenses
 - enable up to 6,000 households (30,000 people in all) to increase their income, by donating materials and launching initiatives to improve community infrastructure or agricultural/livestock production

Water and habitat

- ▶ work with the National Society and/or local water boards to ensure a supply of water and adequate living conditions for some 15,000,000 people – IDPs, residents and returnees – in all; to that end:
 - carry out emergency repairs on water installations serving some 2,000,000 people; truck in water or distribute bottled water for some 100,000 people; repair houses or basic communal infrastructure, to benefit some 35,000 returnees
 - provide water boards with chemicals, spare parts and training for operating/maintaining water and sewage treatment plants, for the benefit of some 15,000,000 people
 - renovate housing and other facilities in centres hosting some 150,000 IDPs in all
 - help minimize loss of electrical power and mitigate health risks for up to 1,000,000 people by repairing sanitation and electrical installations and implementing waste-management/pest-control programmes

Forensics

- ▶ to facilitate proper management of human remains and increase the likelihood of future identification:

- provide the National Society and other emergency responders with supplies, manuals and training for recovering, documenting and transferring human remains
- through workshops and by donating materials, help forensics professionals strengthen their grasp of best practices

Weapon contamination

- ▶ in areas with mines/ERW, help mitigate the threat to people by conducting information sessions for communities, supporting similar activities by the National Society, extending technical advice to local institutions and mobilizing other actors to address the consequences of weapon contamination

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Tens of thousands of people have reportedly been arrested and detained on security-related charges, mostly in connection with the ongoing conflict. They are usually held under the authority of the defence and interior ministries and the security services. The government has appointed a special commission for alleviating conditions in central prisons.

Some armed groups have confirmed that they are holding people, including foreign nationals and members of the Syrian armed/security forces and of other armed groups.

Objective

People deprived of their freedom are afforded treatment and living conditions that meet internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ pursue dialogue with the Syrian government and certain armed groups on access to detainees within the ICRC's purview; during meetings, follow up allegations of arrests reported to the ICRC by families and explain the ICRC's working methods
- ▶ where the ICRC has access, visit detainees to monitor their treatment and living conditions; pay particular attention to the situation of minors and others with specific needs; share findings/recommendations confidentially with the authorities concerned and draw their attention to the necessity of complying with internationally recognized standards, including those on respecting judicial guarantees and facilitating contact between detainees and their families
- ▶ seek to engage detaining authorities in dialogue on best practices for prison management
- ▶ through family-links services, help detainees reconnect with relatives and/or contact their embassies or UNHCR

ASSISTANCE

- ▶ to help improve the living conditions of detainees:
 - emphasize, to detaining authorities, the importance of ensuring detainees' access to health services; support them in this regard by repairing prison health facilities, donating medical supplies/equipment and sponsoring their participation in a regional seminar on health in places of detention

- directly or through material/technical assistance to the authorities, repair or maintain water, sanitation and electrical installations and living spaces
- donate gardening tools, hygiene items, clothes and recreational materials, to help break the monotony of imprisonment

WOUNDED AND SICK

Seeking or providing health care is potentially unsafe, because attacks against medical vehicles and facilities, and their use for unlawful purposes, are widespread. Health workers and patients are targeted from across front lines, which are constantly shifting. Parties to the conflict also prevent medical workers from treating their adversaries' wounded/sick personnel.

Health-care providers are thus unable to cope with the constant, and increasing, demand for emergency and higher-level care. Many hospitals are no longer functioning; those that remain open have barely enough supplies and working equipment to treat weapon-wounded patients. Lack of maintenance and spare parts for diagnostic/therapeutic medical equipment (e.g. X-ray and haemodialysis machines) contributes to the deterioration of medical services. Demand for physical rehabilitation services, inadequate even before the conflict, continues to rise.

Objective

Wounded or sick people have access to adequate first aid, surgical/medical care and physical rehabilitation services.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

Medical care

- ▶ through dialogue, urge all parties concerned to facilitate impartial provision of medical services and aid to all wounded or sick people, regardless of their affiliations; document abuses against patients and health workers/facilities, for sharing, whenever possible, with the pertinent parties (see *Civilians*)
- ▶ to increase the availability and improve the quality of emergency, surgical and medical care for wounded or sick people, including victims of violence, such as sexual violence:
 - help staff and volunteers from the National Society become more capable of administering first aid and stabilizing and evacuating patients, by providing them with supplies, uniforms, training and funds
 - provide hospitals, haemodialysis centres and other treatment facilities with medical supplies and equipment; support hospital staff with materials and advice for maintaining and repairing specialized equipment
 - on an ad hoc basis, cover treatment costs for weapon-wounded patients evacuated from besieged and hard-to-reach areas; facilitate the treatment of up to 20 patients at an ICRC-run centre in Lebanon
 - help doctors, including those in remote areas, refresh or expand their skills through specialized courses or technical guidance

Water and habitat

- repair and equip up to four hospitals (total capacity: 600 beds) and five health-care centres (200 consultations daily per centre)

Physical rehabilitation

- to help up to 1,200 physically disabled people obtain good-quality prosthetic/orthotic devices and physiotherapy:
 - continue to manage a physical rehabilitation centre in Aleppo
 - provide a National Society-run centre in Damascus with equipment and components for devices, financial assistance for covering operating costs, and staff training
- to increase people's access to physical rehabilitation services, seek to establish satellite centres in areas controlled by armed groups and, with the health ministry, to support an additional centre in Tartus
- organize training workshops for physical rehabilitation professionals or support their attendance at courses abroad
- develop and support initiatives for promoting the social inclusion of disabled people

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Parties involved in the conflict show little respect for humanitarian principles or neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. Weapon bearers on the various sides largely disregard IHL in the conduct of hostilities.

The media plays a significant role in relaying messages of humanitarian concern to influential actors and the general public. Religious/community leaders and foreign actors have a role in shaping the sectarian and other aspects of the situation.

The Syrian government has revived the national IHL committee, but incorporation of IHL in domestic legislation and military doctrine/operations remains placed in the background.

Objective

Political authorities, government forces, armed groups and third-party States understand and respect IHL and other rules protecting people during armed conflict and other violence. The media, community leaders and others with influence help foster awareness of humanitarian issues, and of IHL and other rules, among all parties concerned and in the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- through joint activities, staff training and financial assistance, help the National Society strengthen its capacities in public communication

With the National Society:

- build up acceptance for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, with a view to facilitating safe access for National Society/ICRC teams and ensuring that conflict-affected people receive assistance; to that end:
 - develop contacts among the authorities, armed groups and other influential actors, including States supporting

parties to the conflict, religious and community leaders and members of the diplomatic community; draw their attention to issues of humanitarian concern, such as sexual violence, and brief them about the ICRC's mandate and the Movement's activities

- engage beneficiaries in discussions about National Society/ICRC activities and solicit their feedback
- encourage and help the media, through workshops and distribution of reference materials, to report on ICRC activities and humanitarian concerns, including those raised by the Health Care in Danger project
- promote respect for civilians and civilian infrastructure by fostering support for IHL and other applicable norms; to that end:
 - lend expertise to the national IHL committee and work with it to: organize IHL workshops for government officials, judges and parliamentarians; and conduct studies on the compatibility of domestic legislation with IHL
 - develop interest and expertise in IHL among academics, through competitions and donations of publications
 - pursue discussions with Islamic scholars and other sections of civil society, on such topics as the similarities between Islamic law and IHL
 - take advantage of opportunities to discuss the basic principles of IHL with members of armed groups and other relevant actors

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent, with a branch in each governorate and over 80 sub-branches countrywide, leads the activities of the Movement in Syria. It is the ICRC's main partner in assisting vulnerable people and promoting awareness of humanitarian principles and the Movement.

The Palestine Red Crescent Society's branch in Syria carries out activities for Palestinian refugees.

Objective

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent has a strong legal basis for independent action. It is able to carry out its core activities effectively. Movement partners coordinate their activities with the National Society.

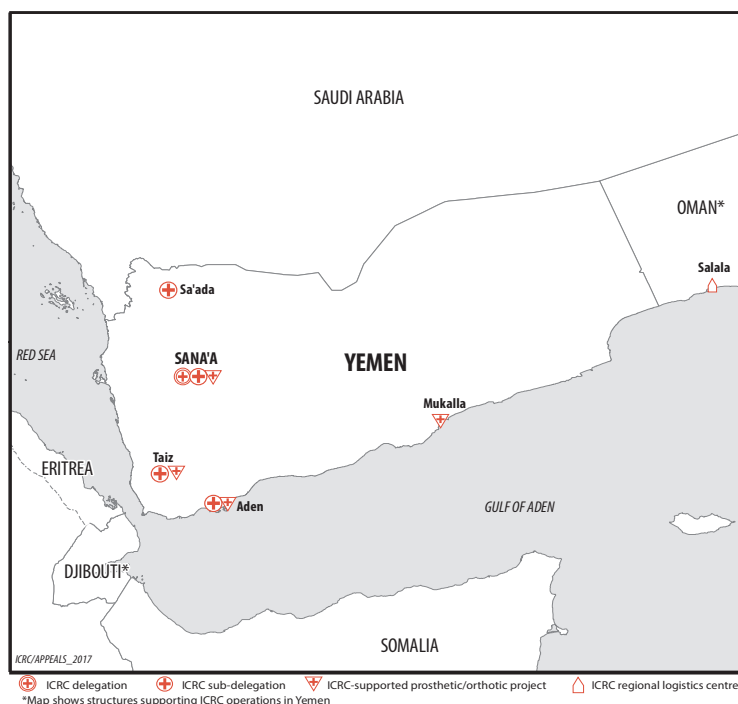
Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- finalize a new three-year partnership framework agreement with the National Society; continue to provide it with training, funding, materials and advice for developing its operational and organizational capacities; in particular, help it to:
 - improve its emergency preparedness and response
 - increase knowledge of the Fundamental Principles and the Safer Access Framework among volunteers/staff
 - strengthen its legal base, security management and financial set-up, and to promote its identity as a neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian actor
- pursue coordination with the Palestine Red Crescent Society's branch in Syria
- contribute to strengthening the Movement's response, coordination mechanisms and strategic positioning

YEMEN

The ICRC has been working in Yemen since the civil war in 1962. It responds to the humanitarian consequences of armed conflicts and other situations of violence in the country by: helping secure the water supply; providing emergency relief, livelihood support and medical assistance to those in need; monitoring the treatment and living conditions of people held in relation to the situation; and enabling detainees and civilians, including migrants, to restore contact with their relatives, including those abroad. The ICRC promotes respect for humanitarian principles and IHL, primarily among weapon bearers. The ICRC works with the Yemen Red Crescent Society.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	4,927
Assistance	35,482
Prevention	4,653
Cooperation with National Societies	3,216
General	212
TOTAL	48,490
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>2,959</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	45
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	277

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Authorities and weapon bearers accept and support the ICRC and its humanitarian work, notably by facilitating its access to people affected by armed conflicts and other situations of violence.
- ▶ Weapon-wounded patients receive timely and appropriate surgical treatment at a hospital in Aden that develops its surgical capacities with comprehensive support from the ICRC.
- ▶ IDPs and residents meet some of their basic needs with the help of food, essential items and cash provided by the Yemen Red Crescent Society and the ICRC, directly or in exchange for working in community-based projects.
- ▶ Vulnerable households resume or improve their livelihoods after receiving farming or fishing materials from the ICRC, or after having their livestock treated or vaccinated through ICRC-supported veterinary services.
- ▶ Detainees receive ICRC visits to monitor their treatment and living conditions, including their access to health care. They are able to restore or maintain contact with their relatives.
- ▶ National Society staff respond to people's immediate needs safely, especially given the prevailing instability and the attacks against humanitarian workers, with technical, material and financial support from the ICRC.

ASSISTANCE

Targets (up to)

CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)		
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	77,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	42,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	518,000
Cash	Beneficiaries	72,800
Services and training	Beneficiaries	120
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	3,062,000
Health		
Health centres supported	Structures	21
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Hospitals		
Hospitals supported	Structures	8
Water and habitat		
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	1,000
Physical rehabilitation		
Projects supported	Projects	5
Patients receiving services	Patients	10,000

CONTEXT

Numerous armed conflicts and other situations of violence are taking place throughout Yemen; heavy fighting, shelling and air strikes continue in many areas. Hostilities between a Saudi Arabia-led military coalition and the Houthis, which began in March 2015, have reportedly escalated after UN-mediated negotiations between the parties involved collapsed in July 2016. The Al-Qaeda in the Arab Peninsula, the Islamic State group and other armed groups are active in different parts of the country. The structure of the government is still unclear, and various groups have laid claim to or governed certain geographical areas.

Civilians continue to bear the brunt of the violence. Thousands have been reported killed or injured, and millions displaced. IDPs and residents alike have difficulties obtaining basic commodities and essential services, owing to damages on public infrastructure and restrictions on the movement of goods and people.

Only a few international organizations are active in Yemen, as conducting humanitarian operations in the country continues to be difficult. Health-care facilities, such as those supported by Médecins Sans Frontières, and offices of humanitarian organizations are often directly attacked. Between March 2015 and the time of writing, seven Yemen Red Crescent Society volunteers and two ICRC staff members were killed while carrying out their duties. The ICRC staff member abducted in December 2015 was released in October 2016.

Despite the violence, migrants use the country as a transit point to Saudi Arabia and elsewhere. Many of them are reportedly arrested upon reaching Yemen.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC will continue to help address the humanitarian consequences of the armed conflicts and other situations of violence in Yemen, while working to ensure the safety of its staff members amid the worsening insecurity that has also affected humanitarian workers (see *Context*).

Given the precarious situation, the ICRC will engage all influential actors in dialogue to build awareness of its mandate and neutral, impartial and independent approach to humanitarian action, with a view to gaining or expanding its access to vulnerable people. It will also stress, during meetings and through written representations, the necessity of complying with IHL and other applicable norms, particularly the provisions governing the protection of people not or no longer participating in the hostilities.

Helping ensure timely access to good-quality health services for weapon-wounded and sick people will continue to be a priority. First-aid training and supplies/equipment will be made available to people likely to be at the scene of violent incidents, including weapon bearers. The ICRC will provide selected primary-health-care facilities and hospitals throughout Yemen with material and financial assistance, to enable them to continue dispensing treatment. A hospital in Aden will continue to receive comprehensive support for its surgical services. The ICRC will sustain financial and material aid for four physical rehabilitation centres; if the situation allows, it will help establish a temporary workshop in Sa'ada.

To help vulnerable households meet their immediate needs, the Yemeni Red Crescent and the ICRC will distribute emergency relief in the form of food, nutritional supplements, household essentials and cash. Several thousand households will be given food or cash in exchange for working in community-based projects. The ICRC will support local authorities in minimizing disruptions to the water supply in urban and rural areas, by repairing facilities or donating spare parts and other supplies.

Where security conditions permit, the ICRC will help households resume or improve their livelihoods, through veterinary services and by distributing farming and fishing tools.

Having gained renewed access to places of detention, the ICRC will continue to visit detainees and, on this basis, urge and help the detaining authorities to ensure that detainees' treatment and living conditions comply with international norms. It will stress the importance of facilitating contact between detainees and their families, ensuring detainees' access to health care, and addressing such issues as overcrowding in prisons. The ICRC will keep up its dialogue with the pertinent authorities, with a view to securing full access to all detainees within its purview.

Members of families separated by conflict – including minors, migrants, IDPs and detainees – will be able to restore and/or maintain contact through the Movement's family-links services. The ICRC will continue to carry out tracing activities and pursue dialogue with the pertinent authorities, with a view to helping ascertain the fate of missing persons. It will also seek to contribute to improving local capacities in the management of human remains, through training and material support for local professionals, to aid identification efforts.

The National Society headquarters and branches will receive support for strengthening their emergency preparedness and response, their application of the Safer Access Framework, and their public communication activities. The ICRC will pursue coordination with Movement partners to ensure that all activities are carried out in accordance with the Movement's Fundamental Principles.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Civilians continue to suffer the consequences of the protracted violence, and their needs outweigh the humanitarian aid available.

Allegations of violations of IHL are widespread: children are reportedly being recruited into fighting forces, for example. Air strikes and other attacks have left public infrastructure, including health facilities and schools, damaged and non-functional. Parties to the conflict also prevent the passage of medical personnel and supplies. Many areas are contaminated by mines and explosive remnants of war. Goods and basic services are scarce or difficult to obtain; employment opportunities and possibilities for starting/resuming livelihood activities are very limited.

Many people are unable to contact their relatives or are unaware of their fate; they include migrants, who are also vulnerable to abuses along migration routes. First responders

and the authorities struggle to recover and identify the remains of people killed in the fighting.

Objective

People affected by armed conflicts and other violence are respected and protected in accordance with IHL and other applicable norms and standards, and their basic needs are met. They are able to communicate with relatives in Yemen or abroad and receive information on the fate of missing relatives.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ through dialogue and written representations based on documented allegations of abuse, urge parties involved in the armed conflicts and other violence to comply with IHL and other applicable norms, such as those governing the conduct of hostilities and the use of explosives in densely populated areas; in particular:
 - persuade them to protect people not or no longer participating in hostilities, including patients and medical workers
 - remind them to keep schools and other public infrastructure safe from attacks and to refrain from recruiting children
- ▶ urge the authorities concerned to address abuses against migrants

Restoring family links

With the National Society:

- ▶ enable family members separated by conflict – including minors, migrants, IDPs and people with relatives interned/detained abroad – to reconnect using RCMs and other family-links services; promote the availability of such services among potential beneficiaries and community leaders through information sessions and multi-lingual materials; coordinate with neighbouring delegations to monitor migration-related issues and respond comprehensively to migrants' needs
- ▶ help people visit relatives formerly held at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba and resettled elsewhere
- ▶ so that families may receive news of relatives reportedly missing or detained, carry out tracing activities and submit requests for information to the pertinent parties; urge the authorities to take steps to address the issue of missing persons
- ▶ at the request of the authorities, serve as a neutral intermediary to facilitate the repatriation of human remains or their return to their families or other pertinent parties

ASSISTANCE

Health

- ▶ support 21 health-care facilities in offering timely and good-quality services, including mother-and-child care and protection against disease, to violence-affected communities; to that end:
 - provide medicines and other essential supplies, furniture, and structural maintenance
 - facilitate the transfer of patients to other facilities
 - provide on-the-job training and other capacity-building activities for midwives and other health staff

- ▶ in an emergency, extend additional support to health-care facilities

Water and habitat

- ▶ help stabilize the water supply for communities and contribute to mitigating sanitation issues and health risks; in particular:
 - repair or upgrade water facilities in urban areas and provide a local water corporation with technical assistance and supplies, such as spare parts, for the benefit of some 3 million people
 - in rural areas, refurbish wells and distribution networks, and upgrade water-harvesting systems and other alternative sources of water, benefiting some 60,000 people in all
 - train local technicians in operating water and sanitation facilities
- ▶ through water-trucking and other emergency measures, help up to 2,000 people (280 households) maintain their access to water, sanitation facilities and shelter
- ▶ in partnership with the pertinent agencies, monitor the use and availability of groundwater and advise water authorities on managing watersheds, towards ensuring stable water supply

With the National Society:

Economic security

- ▶ help IDPs, returnees and residents meet some of their immediate needs through:
 - food and nutritional supplements, sufficient for at least a month, for 70,000 individuals (10,000 households), and essential items for 6,000 households (42,000 persons)
 - food-for-work projects, implemented with the National Society and/or local groups, benefiting up to 7,000 individuals (1,000 households)
 - cash for up to 3,900 people (supporting some 27,300 people in all) in exchange for working in community-based projects, such as repairing irrigation canals, and cash grants for up to 6,100 households (42,700 persons)
- ▶ support vulnerable households, including IDPs and those with physically disabled members, in improving their income and/or food production through:
 - vaccination and other veterinary services, carried out with the agriculture ministry, for the livestock of some 46,000 households (322,000 people)
 - seed, fertilizer and tools to help up to 15,000 farming households (105,000 persons) boost crop yield, and fishing equipment for some 3,000 households (21,000 people)
- ▶ through material donations and training, help National Society staff, agriculture ministry personnel and community members become more adept at conducting assessments and initiating activities to bolster people's economic security

Weapon contamination

- ▶ to help people in weapon-contaminated areas reduce the risk to their safety:
 - on the basis of assessments, liaise with the authorities on clearing these areas, and train local actors, including the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre, in identifying potentially contaminated sites and marking hazardous items for disposal

- conduct sessions on safer behaviour with residents, and help the National Society develop risk-education programmes for its staff and other emergency responders

Forensics

- ▶ with the National Society, contribute to the recovery and management of the remains of people killed in the fighting or along migration routes, to allow for their identification; specifically, train and equip forensic workers and first responders

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People continue to be arrested and detained in connection with the armed conflicts and other violence, often resulting in prison congestion. Detainees, including migrants and minors, are held by both the authorities and the *de facto* authorities, in official detention centres and, reportedly, in non-gazetted places of detention. Their treatment and living conditions – including access to health services and respect for judicial guarantees – continue to be sources of concern.

Detainees are often unable to inform relatives of their arrest and location or to maintain contact with them.

Objective

Detainees are afforded living conditions and treatment that comply with international law and internationally recognized standards. They are able to contact their families.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ pursue bilateral dialogue with the authorities and other pertinent parties, with a view to gaining access to all detainees in the country, particularly those arrested in relation to the armed conflicts; urge them to clarify the fate of persons allegedly arrested and promptly inform families of the arrest and/or transfer of their detained relatives
- ▶ conduct visits to detainees in accordance with standard ICRC procedures; share feedback and, where necessary, recommendations confidentially with the authorities on ensuring that detainees' treatment and living conditions comply with internationally recognized standards; encourage them to address issues such as overcrowding and provide technical device in this regard

Restoring family links

- ▶ enable detainees, including foreigners, to restore and/or maintain contact with their families through phone calls and RCMs
- ▶ when requested by the authorities, facilitate the repatriation or resettlement of foreign detainees after their release, in coordination with the pertinent agencies

ASSISTANCE

Health

- ▶ in at least four places of detention, support the authorities in improving detainees' access to health services – including physical rehabilitation and psychosocial care – through monitoring visits by ICRC health staff, donations of medical supplies and equipment, and, where possible, referrals to facilities outside places of detention

- ▶ refer former detainees requiring medical and/or psychosocial support to appropriate service providers
- ▶ provide emergency assistance in case of disease outbreaks in prisons

Water and habitat

- ▶ help improve the water supply and living spaces at three places of detention, through material donations and structural upgrades

WOUNDED AND SICK

The hostilities have resulted in a growing number of wounded or sick people. Hospitals – most of which were barely able to deliver services even before the crisis – are unequipped to handle the influx of patients. There is a lack of trained first-aiders, especially among weapon bearers.

People are often unable to obtain physical rehabilitation services, and centres receive minimal support.

Medical workers have limited opportunities for professional development.

Objective

Wounded or sick people receive appropriate medical and surgical treatment. Disabled people have access to physical rehabilitation services.

Plan of action and indicators

ASSISTANCE

Medical care

- ▶ help eight referral hospitals cope with patient influxes and supply shortages by donating medical and surgical supplies, equipment and fuel; extend similar assistance to other hospitals, as needed
- ▶ provide comprehensive support for the surgical services at a hospital in Aden, in the form of medical supplies and other consumables, training and financial incentives for staff, and structural repairs
- ▶ to help surgeons, doctors and nurses refresh and expand their skills, organize local workshops and sponsor their participation in war-surgery seminars and similar courses abroad
- ▶ with the National Society, provide medical personnel, weapon bearers and emergency responders with first-aid training and supplies/equipment

Physical rehabilitation

- ▶ to enable around 10,000 persons with disabilities to obtain appropriate services:
 - donate raw materials and assistive devices, such as prostheses, orthoses and wheelchairs, to physical rehabilitation centres in Aden, Mukalla, Sana'a and Taiz
 - repair water, electricity and waste-management systems at the centre in Taiz; if the situation allows, support the construction of a temporary workshop in Sa'ada, to help make services more accessible to people in northern provinces
 - provide ad hoc support – staff incentives, fuel and generators – to some of the centres, to help keep them functional

- ▶ offer refresher courses and scholarships for overseas training to local staff, especially women
- ▶ advocate activities and policies that advance social inclusion and reintegration of disabled people; support awareness campaigns and other activities by local organizations

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Different sets of authorities and weapon bearers are present in Yemen, laying claim to various positions and areas in the country; some areas have *de facto* authorities.

Weapon bearers are usually not familiar with the basic rules of IHL and other applicable norms. Efforts to incorporate IHL in domestic law remain stalled, owing to the prevailing instability. Knowledge of IHL within the academic community and other civil society sectors is limited.

Religious leaders can influence authorities and weapon bearers; the media has a role in shaping public opinion.

Neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action is not always understood or accepted by these actors.

Objective

The authorities, religious leaders, the armed forces and other weapon bearers understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and other violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media, academics and other influential circles help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and relevant norms among all parties concerned and in the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand and support the ICRC's mandate and its neutral, impartial and independent conduct of humanitarian action.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- ▶ intensify efforts – dissemination sessions, bilateral dialogue, round-tables and other communication initiatives – to build understanding of and acceptance for the ICRC and its neutral, impartial and independent approach to humanitarian action, with a view to facilitating its activities; more specifically:
 - engage the authorities, weapon bearers, civil society leaders, Islamic scholars and other influential actors in the region in dialogue on the humanitarian consequences of the current situation, and on the role the ICRC can play in addressing these consequences; highlight key issues such as the safe delivery of health services, the proper use of the emblems protected under IHL, displacement and migration

- urge and help the media to provide regular and accurate coverage – on social media and other platforms – of the issues mentioned above, by organizing workshops and round-tables and providing reference materials
- develop contacts among current and potential beneficiaries through community discussion sessions, to inform them of the humanitarian services available to them
- ▶ through dissemination sessions, courses in Yemen and abroad, and multimedia resources, help the authorities and weapon bearers, including senior officers, enhance their understanding of IHL, international human rights law and other applicable norms, and urge them to consider these in their operations and decision-making
- ▶ provide the National Society with financial, material and technical support, such as workshops and the production of editorial materials, to help build its communication capacities

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Despite the deteriorating security situation, the Yemen Red Crescent Society maintains a countrywide presence. It provides first aid, evacuates the wounded, helps in managing human remains and, with support from Movement and other partners, delivers food and household items to those in need. It faces many of the same constraints and dangers that the ICRC and other humanitarian organizations struggle with (see *Context*).

Objective

The National Society is able to carry out its core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

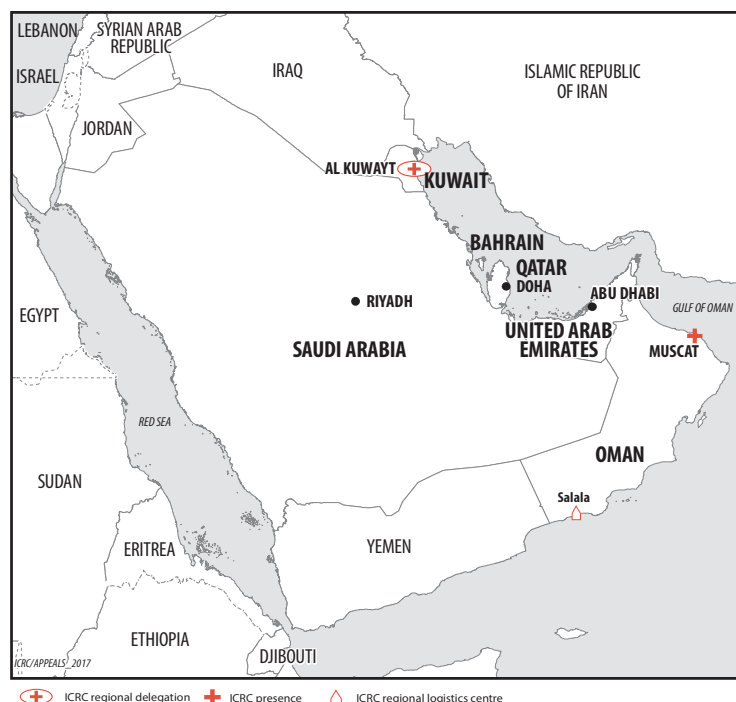
COOPERATION

- ▶ through workshops, meetings and the signing of cooperation/project agreements, define the scope of the ICRC's partnership with the National Society; provide technical and material support for the National Society's headquarters and selected branches to strengthen their ability to respond, in line with the Safer Access Framework and the Movement's Fundamental Principles, to a broad range of humanitarian needs (see above)
- ▶ through joint activities, meetings and the establishment of a coordination mechanism, contribute to identifying areas of partnership and cooperation among Movement components, defining roles and responsibilities, and managing humanitarian programmes effectively while also minimizing staff members' exposure to risk

KUWAIT (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council, namely Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

The ICRC has been in Kuwait since the 1990–1991 Gulf War. It focuses on addressing humanitarian needs remaining from that war or arising from current armed conflicts and other situations of violence in the wider region. Its work 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 influential circles. Strengthening partnerships with the Red Crescent Societies of the region is another priority, along with resource mobilization and coordination with other actors.



BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,135
Assistance	486
Prevention	2,591
Cooperation with National Societies	931
General	213
TOTAL	6,356
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>388</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	15
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	48

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2017

- ▶ Armed forces in the region further incorporate IHL in their training/operations, with the ICRC's help. International forces in Yemen, notably Emirati and Saudi Arabian personnel, discuss conduct-of-hostilities issues with the ICRC.
- ▶ Migrants have fewer difficulties during deportation, because of travel documents and other support provided by the ICRC and the authorities. They contact relatives abroad via Movement family-links services.
- ▶ The Gulf Cooperation Council and pertinent organizations in its Member States continue to support Movement action worldwide.

CONTEXT

The Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (hereafter GCC) remain stable despite growing tensions in the wider region; they continue to exert influence in the region and beyond. Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (hereafter UAE) assist people in countries experiencing armed conflict or other situations of violence, or undergoing a political transition. Saudi Arabia leads an international military coalition in Yemen, and several GCC Member States take part in military operations against the Islamic State group.

GCC governments and National Societies respond, jointly or individually, to the needs of people affected by the armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria), Yemen and elsewhere, including those who have fled to neighbouring countries. Saudi Arabia hosts the secretariats of the GCC and of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and its Islamic Cooperation Humanitarian Affairs Department (ICHAD).

A number of migrants are detained in some GCC Member States. Socio-political developments in the wider region fuel protests. In Bahrain, tensions between the government and opposition groups cause unrest, and people are arrested during security operations.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC's regional delegation in Kuwait will keep up its efforts to gain support for IHL and Movement activities, particularly in light of military developments in the region, while maintaining all its other activities.

Discussions with GCC governments and military/security forces, on observing and implementing applicable international norms, will also continue. The ICRC will engage armed forces of GCC Member States in dialogue on IHL and its incorporation in the planning of their operations in Yemen and elsewhere, and in their training; security forces and interior/justice ministry officials of GCC Member States will be briefed on international detention standards. Advanced courses for primary decision-makers will supplement these initiatives. The ICRC will also organize briefings and courses for government officials, including diplomats and members of national IHL committees, and academics, with a view to encouraging the ratification of IHL and human rights treaties. Regional forums and other events will give the ICRC opportunities to discuss priority humanitarian issues with the parties mentioned above and with charities/humanitarian organizations in GCC Member States. The ICRC's aim in all this is to cultivate their support for the Movement.

In Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar, the ICRC will visit detainees according to its standard procedures, paying special attention to migrants, and, in Bahrain, to minors and people held in relation to civil unrest. It will also seek access to people detained in connection with the conflict in Yemen. Findings from such visits, together with technical support, will help the authorities improve the living conditions and treatment of detainees particularly in relation to the principle of *non-refoulement* and deportation procedures for detained migrants. Penitentiary staff will be given technical support and training to deal with the effects of overcrowding and to improve penitentiary services, particularly the management of prisons, construction/maintenance of infrastructure and health services.

Family members separated by armed conflict, detention or migration will stay in touch or reconnect through Movement family-links services. The ICRC will help GCC National Societies to incorporate these services more fully in their emergency response. With ICRC training and support, GCC National Societies will also strengthen their capacities in other areas, particularly first aid, health services and knowledge of the Safer Access Framework. They will also strengthen coordination with other Movement components, for instance by drawing from the ICRC's experience of partnership with other National Societies in the region.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

In Bahrain, protesters continue to report concerns related to law enforcement operations. The Ombudsman's Office in the interior ministry and the Special Investigation Unit within the Public Prosecutor's Office monitor security forces' activities and investigate allegations.

For many migrants and other vulnerable people in GCC Member States, Movement family-links services are the only means of communicating with relatives living in countries affected by armed conflict/other violence or detained/interned abroad.

The Tripartite Commission set up by Iraq, Kuwait and former coalition States (France, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America) and its Technical Sub-Committee, chaired by the ICRC, continue to work to clarify the fate of people missing in relation to the 1990–1991 Gulf War and inform the families concerned. No major breakthrough has been reported recently; this is mainly because so much time has gone by since the disappearances and because of the inadequacy of the information available on gravesites in Iraq and Kuwait.

Objective

People in GCC Member States are protected in accordance with applicable law. They restore/maintain contact with relatives detained/interned abroad or separated from them by armed conflict, other situations of violence, natural disaster or migration. Families are informed of the fate of relatives unaccounted for in relation to the 1990–1991 Gulf War and, if the relatives are deceased, take possession of their remains whenever possible.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- in the GCC Member States, particularly Bahrain, support the authorities' efforts to prevent abuses, by: raising awareness among security forces of applicable international norms (see *Actors of influence*); and, if requested by the authorities to do so, by providing technical expertise for national monitoring mechanisms

Restoring family links

- to help National Societies in the region, particularly in Bahrain and Kuwait, strengthen their family-links services, especially for migrants:
 - sponsor the participation of their staff/volunteers in training events held with other National Societies

and humanitarian actors, thereby strengthening coordination and facilitating the sharing of best practices

- provide technical support for incorporating these services in their emergency response and for developing standardized guidelines and new tools

With the National Society concerned:

- ▶ through family-links services, such as RCMs and phone/video calls, help vulnerable people – including migrants – restore/maintain contact with their relatives, including those detained/interned abroad or living in countries affected by armed conflict, other violence or natural disasters; more specifically:
 - where possible, assist them to locate relatives – for instance, people who have gone missing in Iraq or Syria
 - enable families in GCC Member States to visit and send parcels to relatives formerly held in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba and resettled in third countries
- ▶ help the Tripartite Commission and its Technical Sub-Committee to search for, identify and hand over to families the remains of relatives who died in relation to the 1990–1991 Gulf War; in particular:
 - continue funding an external review of the work of these bodies and support the implementation of the resulting recommendations
 - encourage States and other actors to increase/maintain their support for the commission's work

ASSISTANCE

Forensics

- ▶ organize training in the management of human remains and other events for forensic professionals in the GCC, in order to develop local forensic capacities and encourage regional coordination

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Migrants in places of temporary detention across the region have little access to legal assistance or to means of contacting their families and/or consular representatives. Some deportees have to deal with prolonged travel delays and issues related to the principle of *non-refoulement*. In Bahrain, national mechanisms monitor the activities of security forces (see *Civilians*); however, disregard for judicial guarantees and procedural safeguards continues to be reported. An increasing number of minors are also being detained.

In Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar, detainees continue to suffer the effects of overcrowding, despite the construction or expansion of prisons; the handing down of long sentences contributes to the growing prison population. Prison guards and other personnel may require additional training in norms applicable to their duties. Detainees could benefit from better access to health care. In Kuwait, the health ministry is responsible for providing such services; in Bahrain and Qatar, responsibility for providing health care in prisons remains with the interior ministry.

Objective

People detained in GCC Member States, including migrants and those repatriated after their transfer from detention/internment abroad, benefit from treatment and living conditions, including respect for judicial guarantees

and the principle of *non-refoulement*, that comply with national legislation and applicable international law and internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

PROTECTION

- ▶ in Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar, visit detainees in detention facilities, including places of temporary detention, in accordance with standard ICRC procedures; in addition:
 - pay particular attention to: migrants, including people from Iraq, Syria, Yemen and other conflict-affected countries; and in Bahrain, minors and people held in connection with civil unrest
 - in Saudi Arabia, seek access to people detained in relation to the conflict in Yemen
- ▶ based on these visits, share feedback confidentially with the authorities and national monitoring mechanisms, to help them improve detainees' treatment and living conditions; notably, to ensure proper treatment and respect for judicial guarantees, particularly during temporary detention:
 - when applicable, remind the authorities of the principle of *non-refoulement* with regard to people from conflict-affected countries
 - discuss, with interior/justice ministry officials, the investigation of documented allegations of ill-treatment; assist in training security forces and prison staff in applicable international norms (see *Actors of influence*)
 - provide deportees/migrants with, or help them obtain, travel documents from embassies abroad, to ease their passage home
- ▶ to help the authorities reduce the number of people in places of detention and alleviate the effects of overcrowding, give them advice for:
 - improving the prison management system and the managerial skills of staff
 - constructing and maintaining prison facilities
- ▶ encourage the authorities and provide support for them to facilitate family contact for detainees and notify families of the arrest of their relatives; in the meantime, provide RCMs, video calls and other family-links services for foreigners and other vulnerable people
- ▶ when requested, issue attestations of detention to inmates or their families in GCC Member States, for regularizing their status or for claiming State benefits

ASSISTANCE

Health

- ▶ continue to urge the Bahraini, Kuwaiti and Qatari authorities, and assist them, to improve detainees' access to health care; more specifically, assist them to:
 - draft – and enforce compliance with – guidelines and minimum standards, particularly for medical screening upon entry, diagnosis of contagious diseases, and referral of detainees to external facilities
 - tackle ethical issues associated with the provision of health care in detention, and facilitate the exchange of best practices among penitentiary staff through regional conferences on health care in places of detention

- ensure the availability of counselling and psychological care for detainees in prisons in Bahrain

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

GCC armed forces are deployed abroad and conduct operations against armed elements (see *Context*). Troops receive some IHL training at the behest of their defence ministries; however, the scope of training activities remains limited. Field commanders may require guidance for incorporating IHL in decision-making. Law enforcement bodies have yet to fully incorporate international human rights law and international policing standards in their procedures.

GCC Member States are at various stages of incorporating IHL treaties in domestic legislation. National IHL committees facilitate this process. Scholars from think-tanks and major universities also support the authorities in this matter.

GCC governments, the OIC, National Societies and local charities/humanitarian organizations conduct and support humanitarian activities in the region. Saudi Arabia coordinates its humanitarian activities worldwide through the King Salman Center for Relief and Humanitarian Aid, and Oman permits the ICRC to maintain a logistics base in the country to support its activities in Yemen.

The media and the organizations mentioned above influence the authorities and the public.

Objective

The authorities and armed/security forces of GCC Member States know and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate these into their decision-making processes. Academics, religious leaders, key regional organizations, National Societies, the media and other circles of influence help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL, thus achieving greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

Plan of action and indicators

PREVENTION

- organize briefings/workshops and courses, to help armed forces of GCC countries deepen their understanding of IHL, so that:
 - field commanders and legal/policy advisers of the Emirati, Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian armed forces can more easily take IHL principles, particularly the need to facilitate access to health care and humanitarian aid, into account while planning and carrying out military operations
 - coalition forces in Yemen, particularly Saudi Arabian forces, can engage the ICRC in confidential dialogue on the conduct of hostilities
- in Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar, to reinforce respect for the proper treatment of detainees and for their judicial guarantees, hold workshops and briefings for:
 - police officers, including Bahraini anti-riot units, and penitentiary staff on international standards applicable to policing and detention and on international human rights law
- facilitate the implementation of IHL and human rights treaties and of pledges/resolutions made during the 32nd International Conference; to that end:

- provide State officials, including diplomats and members of national IHL committees, with technical support and sponsor their attendance at regional IHL events
- encourage scholars in universities and think-tanks to undertake research on IHL and humanitarian issues

With the National Society concerned:

- to gain support for IHL and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian activities in the countries covered, and in Syria and Yemen:
 - with the Emirati, Omani and Saudi Arabian authorities, discuss strengthening the ICRC's presence in their respective countries
 - at forums and during specialized courses, strengthen understanding of IHL and its compatibility with Islamic law, and awareness of obstacles to humanitarian action, including those covered by the Health Care in Danger project, among staff of local/regional organizations, Islamic charities and National Societies
 - broaden public awareness of IHL and humanitarian issues, through social media campaigns, initiatives with journalists, and other means

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

In GCC Member States, National Societies are the ICRC's main partners in providing family-links services – to migrants and detainees, for example. They conduct international operations and contribute to the Movement's communication efforts. The Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Organization (ARCO) helps to coordinate Movement activities in the region.

Objective

National Societies in GCC Member States promote IHL and coordinate their international activities within the framework of the Movement and in accordance with its statutes and policies. They respond to disasters and provide family-links services efficiently.

Plan of action and indicators

COOPERATION

- provide material/technical support for the region's National Societies to:
 - operate internationally and reach those who are most vulnerable
 - draft contingency plans and organize, for staff/volunteers, a Health Emergencies in Large Populations course and specialized training in the Safer Access Framework and emergency preparedness
 - promote IHL, the goals of the Health Care in Danger project and the Movement (see *Actors of influence*)
 - restore family links, notably for migrants (see *Civilians*)
 - strengthen their organizational structure and legal bases; send legal advisers to a meeting of experts in Switzerland
- with the International Federation and ARCO, facilitate regular coordination between GCC National Societies and other Movement components; share with them the ICRC's experience of partnership with other National Societies in the region