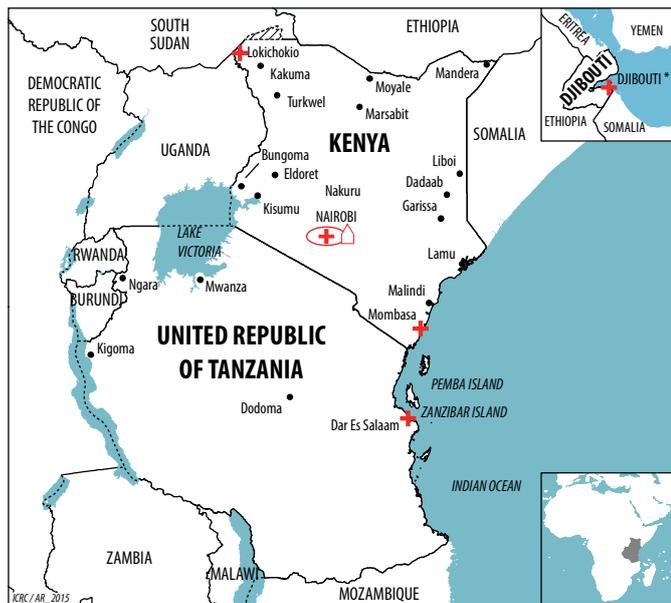


NAIROBI (regional)

COVERING: Djibouti, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania



ICRC regional delegation ICRC office ICRC regional logistics centre
*Map shows structures supporting ICRC operations in Yemen

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.

KEY RESULTS/CONSTRAINTS IN 2015

- ▶ Refugees who had fled Burundi for the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yemen for Djibouti, benefited from family-links services and first aid provided by the pertinent National Societies with ICRC support.
- ▶ For the first time since 2005, detainees in Zanzibar received ICRC visits to monitor their treatment and living conditions. In Kenya, however, the ICRC was unable to obtain permission for such visits.
- ▶ Kenyan and Tanzanian police officers boosted their knowledge of internationally recognized standards applicable to their duties, through ICRC dissemination sessions.
- ▶ At an ICRC-conducted regional seminar, officials discussed their countries' plans for and progress in IHL implementation, and current IHL-related issues. Djibouti set up a national IHL committee.

EXPENDITURE IN KCHF

Protection	2,901
Assistance	605
Prevention	2,059
Cooperation with National Societies	1,652
General	340
Total	7,558
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	461

IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	94%
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PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	40
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	330

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.

YEARLY RESULTS

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

PROTECTION	Total
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)	
Restoring family links	
RCMs collected	13,724
RCMs distributed	12,748
Phone calls facilitated between family members	232,137
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	140
People reunited with their families	3
<i>of whom unaccompanied minors/separated children</i>	3
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)	
ICRC visits	
Detainees visited	985
Detainees visited and monitored individually	50
Number of visits carried out	17
Number of places of detention visited	6
Restoring family links	
RCMs collected	50
RCMs distributed	55
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	1

ASSISTANCE	2015 Targets (up to)	Achieved
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)		
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	12,000
Cash ¹	Beneficiaries	600
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	30,000

1. Owing to operational and management constraints, figures presented in this table and in the narrative part of this report may not reflect the extent of the activities carried out during the reporting period.

CONTEXT

Djibouti, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania (hereafter Tanzania) hosted migrants, including refugees and asylum-seekers, from Somalia and other nearby countries; the Kenyan and Somali governments and UNHCR began implementing the voluntary repatriation of refugees from the Dadaab camp in Kenya. Reportedly, tens of thousands of people fled Burundi for Tanzania, and thousands fled Yemen for Djibouti, following developments in those countries.

Djibouti and Kenya participated in military operations conducted by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) against the Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen (better known as al-Shabaab).

The security situation in Kenya deteriorated, particularly in areas bordering Somalia and Ethiopia, and in coastal communities. Attacks and bombings occurred, some of them reportedly conducted by groups affiliated with al-Shabaab; dozens were killed during an attack on Garissa University. The authorities carried out security operations, leading to several arrests.

Relations between Djibouti and Eritrea remained strained because of a border dispute. Political tensions between the Djiboutian government and opposition persisted.

Tanzania held general elections in October. However, those in Zanzibar were annulled, and a political resolution was not reached by year-end. A constitutional referendum was postponed for administrative reasons.

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

ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

In 2015, the Nairobi regional delegation helped National Societies in the region respond to emergencies in their countries. People who had fled Burundi for Tanzania, and Yemen for Djibouti, benefited from family-links services and first aid provided by the pertinent National Societies with ICRC support. Following the attack on Garissa University, the Kenya Red Cross Society managed human remains with ICRC assistance.

The three National Societies and the ICRC maintained family-links activities that predated the emergencies; this helped migrants, including refugees and asylum-seekers, restore/maintain contact with their relatives. In Djibouti and in Kenya, the ICRC continued its efforts to help families ascertain the fate/whereabouts of people missing in connection with past conflicts and past violence, respectively, but no progress was made.

Detainees received visits – conducted according to the ICRC's standard procedures – to ensure that their treatment and living conditions complied with IHL or internationally recognized standards, as applicable. In Djibouti, they included POWs from Eritrea; in Tanzania, they included detainees in Zanzibar – who were visited by the ICRC for the first time since 2005 – and people within the MICT's jurisdiction. They kept in touch with relatives through phone calls or RCMs, and in Zanzibar, ICRC-facilitated family visits for security detainees. Detainees in Zanzibari prisons also benefited from improvements to prison infrastructure. In Kenya, dialogue with the authorities regarding possible visits to detainees

continued, but permission for such visits was not obtained. At an ICRC-organized workshop, senior penitentiary officials from East Africa added to their knowledge of prison management.

Dialogue with the authorities, weapon bearers and civil society actors sought to promote respect for IHL and other applicable norms, and to safeguard people's access to humanitarian aid/health care. The ICRC conducted dissemination sessions for Kenyan and Tanzanian security personnel on internationally recognized standards for law enforcement. It also held IHL briefings for representatives of governments and armed/security forces in the region, and Kenyan peacekeepers to be sent abroad. Support for media coverage of Movement activities for refugees from Burundi and Yemen, and regular contact with political leaders in Tanzania, helped raise awareness of/support for the Movement and its work.

To reinforce its position as a key source of reference on IHL in the region, the ICRC conducted a course on the subject for decision-makers from NGOs and governments. Academic interest in IHL was encouraged through essay-writing and moot-court contests for students, and round-tables for lecturers. At a regional seminar, representatives discussed their countries' plans for and progress in IHL implementation. Djibouti formed a national IHL committee with ICRC support.

In preparation for emergencies, the ICRC conducted training for Kenyan and Tanzanian medical staff; in Kenya, courses were conducted with the National Society. With ICRC support, the Kenyan health ministry organized a round-table, where parties in human remains management discussed lessons learnt from the response to the attack on Garissa University.

The region's National Societies drew on comprehensive ICRC support to strengthen their operational capacities, their ability to promote IHL, and their governance/management. People in violence-affected coastal communities began to improve their livelihood opportunities after a Kenyan Red Cross/ICRC project commenced.

ICRC delegations in and beyond the region continued to receive supplies procured/delivered through the ICRC's Nairobi-based logistics centre, and advice/training/field support from the regional training and assistance units. In 2015, the Djibouti office began hosting staff that were newly assigned to provide administrative/logistical support to ICRC operations in Yemen. The Lokichokio logistics office, which supported ICRC operations in South Sudan, was closed in November.

CIVILIANS

Refugees from Burundi and Yemen benefit from National Society/ICRC family-links services

The ICRC – in coordination with the authorities, UN agencies, international NGOs and Movement partners – helped the authorities in Tanzania and Djibouti cope with sudden influxes of people from Burundi and Yemen, respectively. People who had fled those countries availed themselves of family-links services provided in refugee camps by the Tanzania Red Cross Society and the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti with ICRC financial, material and technical support. They also received medical attention (see *Wounded and sick*) where necessary.

Family-links activities that predated these emergencies continued. Migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, re-established/maintained contact with their relatives through

family-links services provided by the Djiboutian, Kenyan and Tanzanian National Societies and the ICRC. Overall, they sent nearly 12,800 RCMs and received some 13,700; they also made over 232,000 phone calls with the help of 30 ICRC-trained volunteers. Through photos published in booklets made available in Kenya and other countries (see *Ethiopia* and *South Sudan*), some 137 South Sudanese refugees in Kenya identified relatives who had fled to Ethiopia, enabling them to reconnect. Three people, including two children from Rwanda, were reunited with their families.

During coordination meetings with other organizations, the ICRC and the three National Societies worked to reaffirm the Movement's leading role in restoring family links across the region, including through cross-border activities.

The three National Societies bolstered their family-links capacities with ICRC support (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

African forensic professionals draw on the ICRC's expertise in human remains management

At an event held by the African Society of Forensic Medicine, representatives of the Kenyan Red Cross and the Kenyan health ministry discussed best practices for managing human remains, and their experiences in this regard, with other stakeholders from the region. The ICRC also conducted a workshop on the subject during the event.

Following the attack on Garissa University, the Kenyan Red Cross and health ministry managed human remains with technical and

material support from the ICRC. A round-table was co-organized with the health ministry, which enabled organizations involved in human remains management to discuss lessons learnt from the incident. They also learnt more about the topic during the ICRC training session that followed.

Families in Djibouti and Kenya remain without news of missing relatives

The families of Djiboutian soldiers reported as missing after the 2008 Djibouti-Eritrea conflict remained without news of their relatives. Despite efforts to follow-up with the authorities concerned, no progress was made on helping families in Kenya to ascertain the fate/whereabouts of relatives missing in relation to past violence in the Mt. Elgon region and in relation to the 2007–08 post-election violence.

Vulnerable people in Kenya benefit from conditional cash grants and training

After working procedures were agreed on, the Kenyan Red Cross and the ICRC began, in the last quarter of 2015, to implement activities to help people in violence-affected communities cope with their situation. In Lamu, around 40 people began to receive support for maritime training to improve their employment prospects; this helped some of them find work. In Mpeketoni, 74 widows began to receive conditional cash grants for small businesses.

Some 30,000 people in a refugee camp in Tanzania had better access to water and sanitation with the help of supplies donated to Oxfam, which helped fill a gap in the international humanitarian response to the influx of refugees from Burundi.

CIVILIANS	Djibouti	Kenya	The United Republic of Tanzania
Red Cross messages (RCMs)			
RCMs collected	385	11,335	2,004
			80
			80
RCMs distributed	371	10,498	1,879
			3
			3
Phone calls facilitated between family members	48,739	95,458	87,940
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations			
People reunited with their families		2	1
		2	
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons			
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	8	859	138
	3	171	30
		263	43
	3	12	18
		83	
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	6	116	18
		26	
Tracing cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period (people)	19	1,144	131
	1	220	28
		331	40
		23	22
		129	
UAMs/SC*, including demobilized child soldiers			
UAMs/SC* newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		13	91
		7	33
UAMs/SC* reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society		2	1
			1
		2	
UAM/SC* cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period		57	105
		13	40

* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF FREEDOM

To ensure that the treatment and living conditions of people held in relation to armed conflict or other situations of violence complied with IHL or internationally recognized standards, detainees received ICRC visits conducted according to its standard procedures. In Djibouti, they included 19 POWs from Eritrea, and detainees in the central prison. In Tanzania, they included detainees in Zanzibar – who were visited by the ICRC for the first time since 2005 – and 13 people under the MICT’s jurisdiction. In Kenya, dialogue with the authorities regarding possible visits to detainees continued, but the ICRC did not obtain permission for such visits.

During meetings, the detaining authorities and ICRC delegates confidentially discussed the delegates’ findings and recommendations, notably, regarding respect for judicial guarantees and the principle of *non-refoulement*. The Djiboutian authorities were also reminded of their obligations under the Third Geneva Convention. At an ICRC-organized workshop in Naivasha, Tanzania, senior penitentiary officials from East Africa added to their knowledge of prison management.

Foreign detainees kept in touch with relatives through phone calls or RCMs. In Zanzibar, some detainees affiliated with the opposition group, Uamsho, reconnected with their families through ICRC-facilitated visits.

In Zanzibar, nearly 350 people had better living conditions after the ICRC renovated kitchens and water systems in two prisons.

WOUNDED AND SICK

Where necessary, people that had fled Burundi and Yemen were provided with first aid by volunteers from the Tanzanian Red Cross and from the Djibouti Red Crescent, respectively. The volunteers received training, supplies and financial incentives from the ICRC; in Tanzania, they also used ICRC-donated protective equipment, and drew on advice from an ICRC specialist.

In Kenya, training initiatives for medical staff aimed to help them cope with emergencies. At a Health Emergencies in Large Populations (HELP) course organized by the National Society/ICRC, 15 health professionals, mainly from Kenya, refined their ability to manage medical activities during armed conflicts and other situations of violence. At courses organized in cooperation with the health ministry and the National Society, 70 doctors strengthened their capacities in emergency trauma care and weapon-wound management; the training was conducted by Kenyan instructors with ICRC supervision.

Prior to the elections in Tanzania, 39 doctors enhanced their skills at an emergency room trauma-management course, and key hospitals drew on ICRC recommendations to prepare contingency plans.

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Kenyan and Tanzanian police learn about internationally recognized standards related to their duties

Over 340 Kenyan officers in eight police training institutions and 180 Tanzanian police personnel in Zanzibar and other violence-prone areas added to their knowledge of internationally recognized standards for law enforcement – including on detention and the proper use of force – at ICRC dissemination sessions. At a train-the-trainer workshop, 20 Tanzanian officers strengthened their ability to train others in these topics.

At ICRC lectures delivered during courses organized by the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya, some 200 people from the region, including representatives of armed/security forces, governments and civil society, furthered their understanding of IHL. Through ICRC briefings, around 200 Kenyan peacekeepers learnt more about IHL before being deployed to South Sudan and Somalia, and 50 people from the East Africa Standby Force were trained in the IHL-related aspects of peace-support operations. Senior army officers from Kenya and Tanzania attended advanced training abroad (see *International law and policy*).

Decision-makers and academics discuss IHL implementation at regional events

During a seminar in Kenya, representatives from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda discussed their countries’ plans for domestic IHL implementation, their progress in this regard, and ways to provide each other with technical support; they also exchanged views on current IHL-related issues. At a conference co-organized with the authorities, the Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons, and the Norwegian Red Cross, Kenyan government officials discussed the importance of the Arms Trade Treaty and ways to facilitate the country’s accession to it. Djibouti formed a national IHL committee with ICRC support.

To reinforce its position as a key source of reference on IHL, the ICRC conducted a course in Kenya for decision-makers and policy-makers from the region and beyond; representatives of 16 humanitarian organizations and 11 governments learnt more about IHL, its relationship with other legal frameworks, and current challenges to humanitarian action in an increasingly

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	Djibouti	MICT	The United Republic of Tanzania
ICRC visits			
Detainees visited	636	13	336
<i>of whom women</i>	45	1	4
<i>of whom minors</i>	29		5
Detainees visited and monitored individually	37	13	
<i>of whom women</i>	1	1	
Detainees newly registered	6		
<i>of whom women</i>	1		1
Number of visits carried out	11	1	5
Number of places of detention visited	3	1	2
Restoring family links			
RCMs collected	8		42
RCMs distributed			55
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative			1

complex operational environment. An exhibit at the Humanitarian Partnership Conference in Kenya, hosted by the Inter Agency Working Group, helped attendees strengthen their understanding of the ICRC's work.

University students demonstrate their knowledge of IHL

Academic interest in IHL was fostered through a regional essay-writing contest for students; national and regional moot-court competitions in Kenya and Tanzania; and regional round-tables for IHL lecturers on IHL and its implementation. Representatives were also sent to IHL-related events in Pretoria, South Africa (see *Pretoria*) and Canberra, Australia (see *Suva*).

The general public learnt more about Movement activities, including family-links services for refugees from Burundi and Yemen (see *Civilians*), through radio/television programmes and online coverage produced with the help of ICRC communication material. In Tanzania, 45 political leaders broadened their awareness of the Movement's activities and its role in the country through a National Society/ICRC dissemination session.

During seminars organized with the pertinent National Societies, members of the Kenyan and Tanzanian media learnt more about conflict reporting and the Movement, including its emblems and Fundamental Principles.

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

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Independently or alongside the ICRC, the region's National Societies prepared for/responded to emergencies (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*), helped restore family links, and promoted understanding of and support for IHL and the Movement and its Fundamental Principles (see *Actors of influence*). Their running costs, including the salaries of key personnel, were partially covered by the ICRC.

Financial, material and technical support from the ICRC also helped the National Societies strengthen their operational capabilities. For example, personnel from the Kenyan and Tanzanian National Societies were trained in the Safer Access Framework to help them carry out their work securely, and Djibouti Red Crescent volunteers received training in responding to water-related emergencies. As part of a joint project to improve waste management and livelihood opportunities at a refugee camp, the Kenyan Red Cross was assisted in procuring a machine for recycling plastic. It also distributed relief in flood/drought-affected communities with the help of 10 trucks leased from the ICRC, and drew on ICRC technical advice to develop a standardized training curriculum for its emergency response teams.

National Society staff from the wider region added to their knowledge of governance/leadership through a course conducted by the Kenyan Red Cross with help from the ICRC. In addition, National Society personnel's participation in regional/international meetings was supported, with a view to improving their management capacities and strengthening Movement coordination. Djiboutian, Kenyan and Tanzanian representatives joined an annual meeting of National Society legal advisers, and delegates from Djibouti and Tanzania attended a Movement statutory meeting. Kenyan staff also went to an IHL conference in Canberra (see *Suva*), and to meetings in Switzerland on the Health Care in Danger project and on the rapid deployment of Movement staff during emergencies.

Movement components regularly discussed their activities at local and regional levels.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: PROTECTION		Total			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)					
Red Cross messages (RCMs)			UAMs/SC*		
RCMs collected		13,724	80		
RCMs distributed		12,748	3		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		232,137			
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations					
People reunited with their families		3			
	<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	2			
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons			Women	Girls	Boys
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		1,005	204	306	33
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	83			
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		140			
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	26			
Tracing cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period (people)		1,294	249	371	45
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	129			
UAMs/SC*, including demobilized child soldiers			Girls		Demobilized children
UAMs/SC newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		104	40		
UAMs/SC reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society		3	1		
	<i>including UAMs/SC registered by another delegation</i>	2			
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at the end of the reporting period		162	53		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)					
ICRC visits			Women	Minors	
Detainees visited		985	50	34	
			Women	Girls	Boys
Detainees visited and monitored individually		50	2		
Detainees newly registered		6	2		
Number of visits carried out		17			
Number of places of detention visited		6			
Restoring family links					
RCMs collected		50			
RCMs distributed		55			
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		1			

*Unaccompanied minors/separated children

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)				
Cash ¹	Beneficiaries			
Services and training ¹	Beneficiaries			
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)				
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	30,000	35%	50%
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)				
Water and habitat activities ¹	Beneficiaries			

1. Owing to operational and management constraints, figures presented in these tables and in the narrative part of this report may not reflect the extent of the activities carried out during the reporting period.