

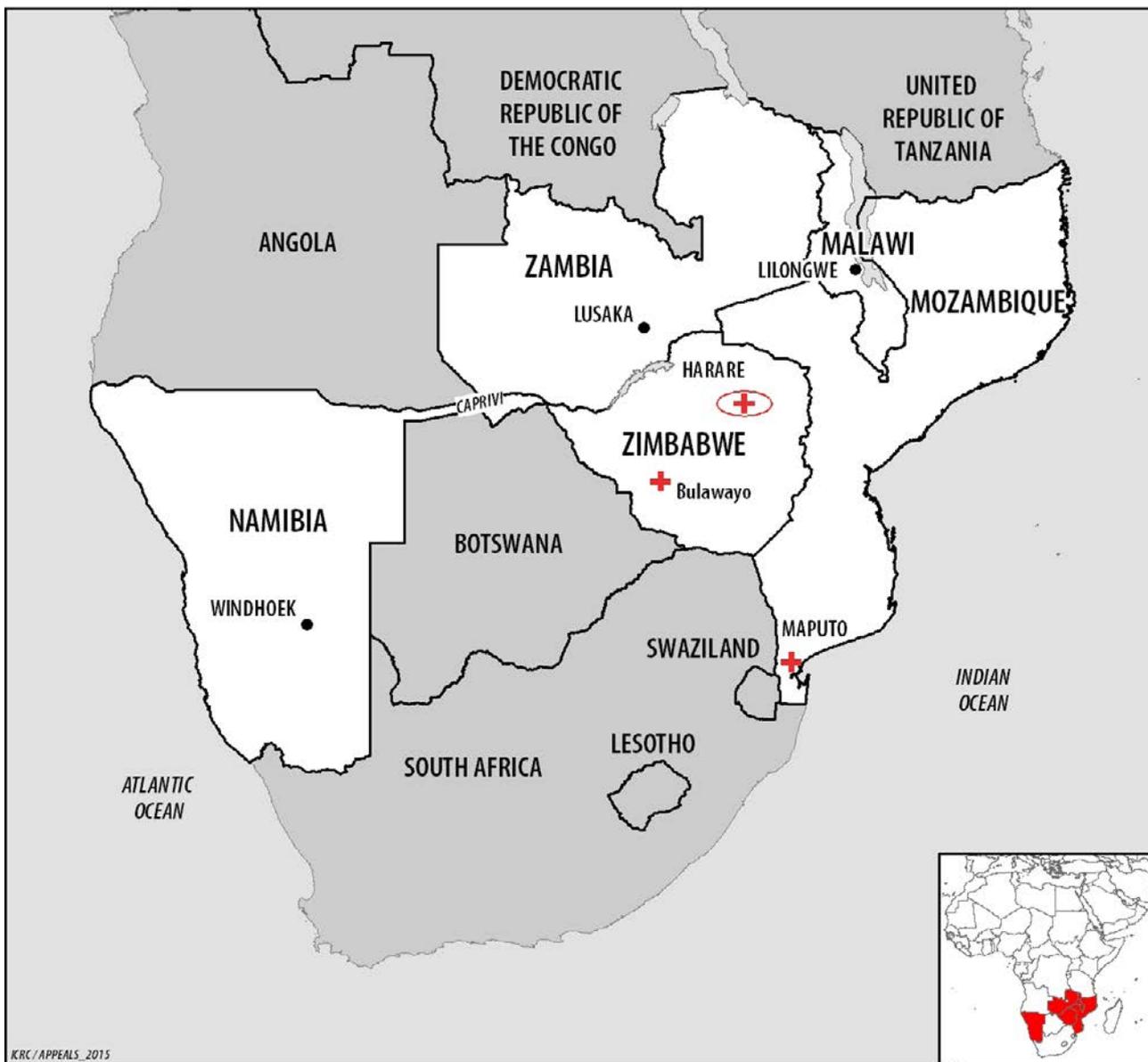
HARARE (REGIONAL)

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 throughout the region, working closely with Zimbabwe's authorities to improve detainees' conditions. Also in Zimbabwe, it assists the country's Mine Action Centre in strengthening its capacities. In Mozambique, it provides emergency assistance to some communities experiencing tensions. Regionwide, it helps refugees and separated relatives restore contact; raises awareness of IHL and international human rights law among the authorities and armed and security forces; and helps National Societies develop their operational capacities.

BUDGET IN KCHF	
Protection	1,975
Assistance	3,794
Prevention	1,350
Cooperation with National Societies	1,100
General	57
Total	8,275
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>505</i>

PERSONNEL	
Mobile staff	9
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	72



KRC / APPEALS_2015

 ICRC regional delegation  ICRC office

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2015

- ▶ in Zimbabwe, people's exposure to the risks of mines/explosive remnants of war is reduced, through the activities carried out by the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre, with ICRC technical and material support
- ▶ up to 7,500 detainees in Zimbabwe have better hygiene and overall living conditions, thanks to the rehabilitation of water/sanitation and other installations, delousing campaigns and supplies of cleaning materials
- ▶ the Zimbabwe Prisons and Correctional Services averts cases of severe detainee malnutrition through improved management of – and higher yields from – prison farms, and nutritional status monitoring and follow-up
- ▶ people affected by the prevailing situation in Mozambique have their protection concerns addressed and most urgent material needs met
- ▶ National Societies in the region develop their emergency-response capacities in line with the Safer Access Framework, as well as their capacities in communication and restoring family links

CONTEXT

In Zimbabwe, the government's ability to provide adequate services, notably within the penitentiary system, is limited by various economic constraints.

Malawi is affected by a deteriorating economic situation largely caused by the devaluation and flotation of its currency.

In Mozambique, an agreement between the government and the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO), the country's main opposition party, was signed in early September 2014. Its impact is yet to define realities on the ground, notably in the wake of the October 2014 elections.

In Namibia, the ongoing political campaign in the run-up to the general elections scheduled for November 2014 is described as generally peaceful.

long-term capacity to manage construction of and repairs/upgrades to water, sanitation and other essential prison facilities. The ZPCS will also receive ad hoc assistance for easing detainees' living conditions and averting cases of severe malnutrition/outbreaks of disease.

In Namibia, the ICRC will visit detainees held in connection with the 1999 Caprivi Strip uprising and make recommendations to the authorities for improvements when necessary. Together with the Namibia Red Cross, it will continue to facilitate family visits and help reintegrate former detainees into their communities of origin.

In Mozambique, given the tensions remaining and the sporadic violence, the ICRC – through a permanent presence in Maputo, and with the help of the Mozambique Red Cross Society – will monitor the humanitarian situation of the people affected, particularly IDPs, with a view to addressing their protection needs and providing them with some material assistance.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2015, the Harare regional delegation will visit detainees in prisons under the responsibility of the Zimbabwe Prisons and Correctional Services (ZPCS), as well as security detainees in Namibia. On the basis of these visits, the ICRC will maintain its confidential dialogue with the authorities, making recommendations as necessary to help bring detention conditions in line with internationally recognized standards. Visits to people held at police stations under the responsibility of the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) will be discontinued; possibilities for further dialogue with the ZRP will be explored, with a view to providing training/dissemination sessions for police forces on international norms related to policing.

The authorities have made significant improvements at prisons; the ICRC will nevertheless continue its capacity-building support for the ZPCS, mainly to help it enhance its ability to manage prisons, particularly in relation to: maintaining infrastructure and hygiene conditions; monitoring the nutritional status of detainees and providing appropriate follow-up when needed; and ensuring the quality of health-care services. It will also work with the ZPCS to help it implement the recommendations of a 2013 economic study on prison farm production capacities/constraints. ICRC provision of productive inputs and technical support will increase, to help the ZPCS boost production capacities at more prison farms, and reduce its dependence on external sources. Technical/training support for the ZPCS construction unit will continue, with a view to improving its

The ICRC will continue to support the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) in strengthening its capacities in: humanitarian demining; coordinating the activities of demining actors; establishing information and quality management systems; developing mine-risk education and victim assistance activities; and promoting and mobilizing support for its activities, to help ensure its sustainability.

Throughout the region, the ICRC will continue to spread knowledge of IHL and the Movement's role and activities, in order to secure acceptance for its humanitarian work, particularly in the event of conflict/violence. It will brief national authorities, high-ranking military/police officers, and armed/security forces on IHL and the ICRC's mandate. It will lend the authorities its technical expertise for advancing ratification/implementation of IHL treaties. It will also develop its relations with the media and support IHL teaching/research in the region.

Training/technical support, and material/financial backing, from the ICRC will help the region's National Societies strengthen their governance, management skills and operational capacities, with a particular focus on emergency preparedness, communication and, within the framework of disaster management, family-links services.

The ICRC will facilitate coordination among Movement partners in order to maximize the impact of their humanitarian activities, identify unmet needs and avoid duplication of effort.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

In Zimbabwe, people living in areas bordering Mozambique are becoming more likely to take risks to find cultivable land, despite the existence of large life-threatening minefields. ZIMAC estimates that since 1980, over 1,500 people have been injured or killed, and more than 120,000 livestock killed, by mines/ERW. Activities to alert people to the risks of mines/ERW are almost non-existent, while victim assistance programmes are few in number.

The Zimbabwean government is working to enhance ZIMAC's capacity to manage the national mine-action programme. ZIMAC's responsibilities include coordinating and monitoring demining activities in the country and ensuring that they are conducted in compliance with national/international standards for humanitarian demining, as set out in Zimbabwe's National Mine Action Standards.

In Mozambique, sporadic clashes between government forces and RENAMO over the past 18 months have resulted in displacement of people and disruption of basic services in the Inhambane and Sofala provinces (south-central Mozambique). A peace deal signed by the two sides in September 2014 seeks to address grievances ahead of the general elections scheduled for October 2014.

Throughout the region, refugees, migrants and family members separated by situations of violence or natural/man-made disaster require help in locating and communicating with relatives.

Objective

People, including IDPs, are respected and protected under applicable law and can cover their basic needs. They are safe from mines/ERW. Family members separated by migration, situations of violence or natural/man-made disaster are able to restore/maintain contact.

Plan of action and indicators

Protection

- ▶ with the National Society, and by having a presence in Maputo, monitor the humanitarian situation of IDPs in Mozambique – and provide essential material assistance when necessary – with a view to submitting representations to the parties concerned

Restoring family links

- ▶ to ensure that IDPs/refugees, migrants and dispersed families are able to restore/maintain contact with relatives through the Movement's family-links network, help the region's National Societies develop their family-links services, by these and other means:
 - providing them with training and material support, while fostering cross-border coordination and peer-to-peer exchange, thereby enhancing regional capacities and cooperation among Movement components and partners
 - encouraging them to incorporate family-links services in disaster-response mechanisms, to promote ownership and sustainability
- ▶ with the National Society concerned, provide RCMs, *salamat* messages and phone services to facilitate contact between members of dispersed families

Assistance

Zimbabwe

Weapon contamination

- ▶ to reduce people's exposure to mines/ERW, help ZIMAC – in line with a 2014 ZIMAC-ICRC plan of action – strengthen its capacities and fulfil its obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention through training and technical support, assisting it in:
 - enhancing staff skills in carrying out demining and quality assurance/control operations, gradually enabling it to take full responsibility for conducting training in this regard
 - establishing information and quality management systems, such as the Information Management System for Mine Action, which will facilitate data sharing with key stakeholders in the national mine-action programme
 - developing mine-risk education and victim assistance activities
 - mobilizing and coordinating with other pertinent actors, and at the same time, promoting its achievements, encouraging financial support and helping ensure its sustainability
 - setting up its office outside military facilities, with the help of ICRC-donated equipment

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In Zimbabwe, roughly 17,000 detainees are held at 47 prisons run by the Ministry of Justice. The ZPCS occasionally lacks the means to address the needs of inmates. There are food shortages and gaps in detainees' access to health care, and the absence of contingency plans makes detainees more vulnerable to disease outbreaks. Funding and management issues are among the main reasons for these deficiencies. The ZPCS is developing technical expertise to deal with these matters. An economic study on prison farm capacities was conducted in 2013, with a view to improving the management of these farms and boosting their yield.

In Namibia, the trial of the remaining detainees held in connection with the 1999 uprising in the Caprivi Strip is proceeding slowly. They have health problems linked to age and prolonged detention. Most of their relatives do not have the means to travel to Windhoek to visit them.

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/maintain contact with their families.

Plan of action and indicators

Protection

Zimbabwe

- ▶ visit detainees at ZPCS prisons and monitor their treatment and living conditions; share findings and any recommendations confidentially with the authorities
- ▶ provide technical advice and suggestions for the Justice Ministry-led review of Zimbabwe's legal framework relating to detention
- ▶ in the ICRC's developing role as an advisor, help ZPCS prison officials improve their managerial skills through training/workshops; enable them to exchange views and best practices with peers from other countries through joint prison visits

- ▶ enable vulnerable detainees, particularly foreigners/migrants and minors, to restore/maintain contact with their families through short oral messages or RCMs

Namibia

- ▶ visit security detainees to monitor their treatment and living conditions; share findings and any recommendations confidentially with the authorities
- ▶ with the authorities and the Namibia Red Cross, enable family members to visit security detainees twice a year; provide detainees with stationery and stamps to write letters to their families, and with recreational materials to contribute to their psychological well-being; help facilitate their reintegration into their communities of origin upon release

Assistance

Zimbabwe

Economic security

- ▶ in line with the recommendations of the 2013 economic study on prison food supplies, help the ZPCS strengthen the production capacities of 21 prison farms by providing agricultural supplies/equipment and staff coaching/training, in order to boost production by 130% of 2014 levels
- ▶ assist the ZPCS in addressing emerging gaps in prison food supply by providing ad hoc supplementary food rations for up to 7,000 inmates, to avert cases of severe malnutrition
- ▶ as needed, provide the ZPCS with blankets, uniforms and other essential items for up to 15,000 inmates, while encouraging the ZPCS to fulfil its obligation to provide detainees with such items

Health

- ▶ while encouraging all authorities concerned to fulfil their responsibility for providing health services for detainees, help ensure that detainees have access to health care by: facilitating coordination/partnership between the ZPCS and national health authorities for the supply of essential items; and providing logistical/financial support for ZPCS supervision teams visiting prisons
- ▶ support ZPCS health staff in: implementing a nutritional monitoring system to detect and manage early signs of malnutrition, which includes following up malnourished inmates and producing and distributing supplementary food; and documenting implementation of the system and recording its results
- ▶ to help ZPCS health staff strengthen planning/service delivery, assist them in improving reporting mechanisms/practices on the status of health services in prisons and make it possible for prison health staff to attend workshops on prison health, such as Health Ministry courses on nutrition, drug management and identifying/treating specific diseases
- ▶ be prepared to assist the ZPCS during health emergencies in providing detainees with the necessary medical/nutritional care, primarily by supplying essential equipment to prison clinics and providing technical support for developing/updating contingency plans

Water and habitat

- ▶ contribute to improving detainees' hygiene and living conditions at ZPCS prisons by:
 - supporting the ZPCS construction unit in enhancing its capacity to maintain basic prison infrastructure,

through regular meetings, the provision of technical expertise, training/workshops, and joint field visits

- providing direct support to help reduce health risks for up to 7,500 inmates, through: repairs/upgrades to water, sanitation, kitchen and other installations; de-lousing campaigns; and, in case of extreme need, by supplying cleaning materials and installing sanitation barriers

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The region's governments have shown interest in ratifying/ implementing IHL treaties, but progress remains slow. Decision-makers do not always fully understand the Movement's role and activities.

Armed and police forces in the region are deployed during law enforcement operations and on peacekeeping missions abroad. They are at different stages of incorporating IHL and other applicable norms in their doctrine, training and operations.

Media outlets and journalists relay information on humanitarian issues. A few universities in the region teach IHL as a separate course or within a law curriculum.

Objective

National authorities, the police and the armed 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 and practices. The media and academics help foster awareness/knowledge 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

- ▶ while monitoring the humanitarian situation in the region, raise awareness of – and thus help secure support for – IHL, international human rights law and humanitarian principles among armed/police forces and peacekeeping troops working in the region; specifically:
 - for senior provincial/district police commanders in Zimbabwe, carry out dissemination activities on the key laws and norms applicable to arrest, detention and the use of force; develop and implement a corresponding joint plan of action
 - give briefings for troops and high-ranking military/police officers departing on peacekeeping operations abroad and/or attending courses at military academies
 - pursue contacts with military and police training institutions, including peacekeeping training centres, to support the incorporation of international norms applicable to law enforcement in the armed/security forces' training and operations
- ▶ increase acceptance and support for the ICRC and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action by:
 - engaging the region's national authorities and armed/police forces, the diplomatic community, and local and international NGOs and other organizations in dialogue, and building understanding of and acceptance for the ICRC's work and expertise, particularly in the area of detention; pursue such dialogue par-

ticularly in Mozambique, to support the evolving activities of the Mozambique Red Cross Society/ICRC (see *Civilians*)

- fostering relations with media outlets and journalists, particularly in Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and encouraging them to give greater and more accurate coverage to issues of humanitarian concern and ICRC activities within the region and elsewhere
- helping the National Societies develop their communication capacities, and enabling them to relay key messages and promote awareness of and support for the Movement's work among the wider public
- ▶ provide government officials, including parliamentarians, with technical support and sponsor their attendance at meetings/events abroad, to encourage national IHL committees and other relevant bodies to advance ratification/implementation of IHL instruments, particularly the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and the Convention on Cluster Munitions
- ▶ support law faculties at universities in incorporating IHL in their curricula, promote IHL research among students/academics and legal professionals, and sponsor the participation of students and lecturers in IHL competitions abroad

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region's National Societies play a pivotal role in their respective countries. They provide first aid in emergencies, including election-related violence, restore contact between family members separated by natural disasters, migration or conflict/violence in neighbouring countries, and promote IHL.

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 training, technical expertise and material and financial backing, including coverage of some staff salaries, to help the region's National Societies:
 - reinforce their legal bases and managerial skills, for example by sponsoring their representatives to attend regional/international Movement events
 - build their emergency-response capacities, particularly in first aid, in line with the Safer Access Framework, as well as their capacities in family-links services (see *Civilians*) and communication (see *Actors of influence*)
- ▶ facilitate coordination of Movement activities at national and regional levels