

NAIROBI (REGIONAL)

COVERING: Djibouti, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania

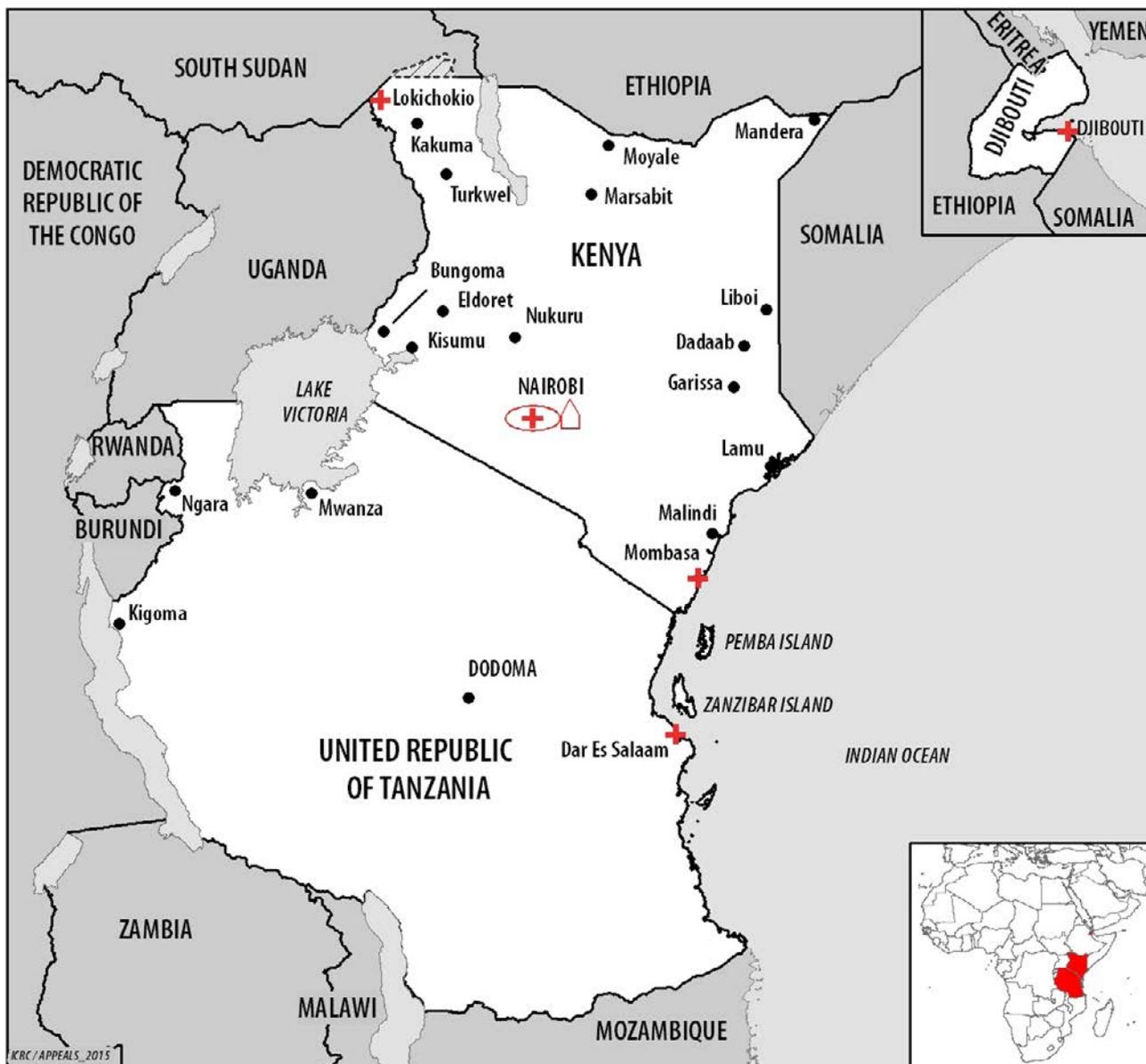
The ICRC's regional delegation in Nairobi was set up in 1974 and has a dual purpose: first, to promote IHL and carry out operations in the countries covered, namely restoring contact between refugees and their families, protecting and assisting people injured, displaced or otherwise affected by armed 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, as well as further afield.

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,532
Assistance	929
Prevention	2,778
Cooperation with National Societies	1,363
General	479
Total	8,081
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	493

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	37
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	327



⊕ ICRC regional delegation
 + ICRC office
 △ ICRC regional logistics centre

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2015

- ▶ refugees, migrants, IDPs and unaccompanied minors reconnect/reunite with relatives as appropriate through family-links services run by the region's National Societies with ICRC support
- ▶ all detainees within the ICRC's purview have their treatment and living conditions monitored, after the ICRC obtains permission from the Kenyan and Tanzanian authorities to visit them according to its standard procedures
- ▶ across the region, authorities and security forces involved in law enforcement operations take steps to ensure respect for the population, in compliance with their obligations under applicable law
- ▶ in partnership with the Kenya Red Cross Society, violence-affected people in Kenya cope with their situation through distributions of essential household items as well as cash grants to help them restore their livelihoods
- ▶ international/regional actors support the ICRC and its work, notably, through a round-table on regional issues with member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, and IHL training for judges in regional courts

ASSISTANCE		Targets (up to)
CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)		
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	12,000
Cash	Beneficiaries	600

CONTEXT

Within the framework of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), Djibouti and Kenya are involved in military operations against the Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen. Retaliatory attacks in these two countries have resulted in dozens of injuries and deaths. Following such attacks, Kenyan security forces arrested suspected members of al-Shabaab allegedly involved in the incidents.

In coastal areas of Kenya such as the city of Mombasa, and in Nairobi, the capital, the situation is particularly volatile, with bombings and other violence leading to an increase in security operations.

Relations between Djibouti and Eritrea remain strained over their disputed border area (see *Eritrea*). Tensions between the Djiboutian government and members of the opposition party have led to arrests.

In the United Republic of Tanzania, elections are scheduled for 2015; work on a draft constitution is ongoing.

Several people sentenced by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, whose mandate expires in 2014, remain held in a facility managed by a branch of the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT) in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC's Nairobi delegation will endeavour to foster the protection of people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. To facilitate its activities for conflict/violence-affected people, it will promote awareness of IHL and other relevant norms and seek to generate acceptance of and support for its mandate and work. It will help the region's National Societies strengthen their capacities to independently deliver first aid and other emergency assistance, restore family links and promote respect for IHL.

Refugees, IDPs, migrants and detainees nationwide will be able to locate and communicate with their relatives through National Society/ICRC family-links services. To reduce their exposure to the risk of sexual violence, unaccompanied children and other vulnerable people will be followed up individually and reunited with their families whenever appropriate. Discussions with the authorities and organizations concerned will continue, with a view to as-

certaining the fate of persons unaccounted for in Djibouti following the military clash with Eritrea in 2008. In Kenya, families of missing persons will receive help in clarifying their relatives' fate and in dealing with their circumstances, through support for forensic services and dialogue with the authorities on the need to provide legal, psychosocial and other assistance.

The Kenyan authorities and armed/security forces – including those undertaking law enforcement operations and peacekeepers under AMISOM – will be reminded of the protection afforded to people under IHL and other relevant norms. When necessary, the ICRC will make confidential representations about alleged violations to the parties concerned.

In violence-affected Kenyan communities, the ICRC will study patterns of abuses, including sexual violence, as well as the victims' access to medical care, psychosocial support and other assistance, with a view to helping them develop ways to mitigate the risks and consequences of such abuses; in partnership with the Kenya Red Cross Society, they will also receive cash grants to help them rebuild livelihoods disrupted by violence. In case of clashes, displaced families will receive essential household items to help them cope with their situation. To help medical facilities prepare for violence-related emergencies, the National Society/ICRC will train Kenyan and Tanzanian doctors in weapon-wound surgery and trauma care.

The ICRC will pursue efforts to gain access to all detainees falling within its mandate, particularly in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, where these include people arrested in connection with "terrorism". It will continue to visit detainees held under the MICT's jurisdiction in Arusha, as well as detainees in Djibouti, to help ensure that their treatment and living conditions meet internationally recognized standards; its findings and recommendations will be confidentially communicated to the authorities. In Djibouti and Zanzibar, the ICRC will support the prison authorities in improving POWs' and detainees' respective health/sanitation conditions, including through infrastructure rehabilitation, distribution of hygiene items and ad hoc medical assistance.

The ICRC will support the authorities' efforts to ratify and implement IHL treaties, as well as initiatives in Djibouti and the United Republic of Tanzania to form IHL committees. It will assist the armed/security forces in integrating

IHL/international human rights norms into their doctrine, training and operations, and work with them to promote respect for IHL during peacekeeping missions.

Together with the National Societies, the ICRC will boost support for IHL and the Movement through dialogue with and events for regional bodies and civil society actors, including religious leaders, journalists and academics. Notably, it will conduct a round-table on humanitarian concerns with member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). To maximize the impact of humanitarian activities, the delegation will facilitate coordination between Movement partners and maintain contact with UN agencies and pertinent NGOs.

The ICRC's Nairobi logistics centre will continue to procure and deliver relief goods and other supplies to delegations in and beyond the region, using the most efficient and cost-effective means. The regional assistance unit will provide delegations with advice, training and field support for their activities.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

In Kenya, attacks by non-State weapon bearers on remote coastal communities have resulted in deaths, damage to property and disruption of livelihoods. Owing to the prevalence of urban violence, some communities in Nairobi face an increased risk of sexual violence; victims lack access to medical and psychosocial services.

Djibouti, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania continue to host refugees from neighbouring countries such as Somalia and Sudan, with a sharp increase in the number of people fleeing South Sudan (see *South Sudan*). Some refugees, especially children and those in camps, do not have any means of communicating with relatives left behind. Migrants passing through the region and Kenyans displaced by the post-election violence of 2007–08 also need help to reconnect with relatives.

People are still missing in connection with previous conflict/violence in the region, particularly the military clash between Djibouti and Eritrea in 2008.

Objective

People affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence are protected in conformity with applicable law and meet their specific needs. Family members separated by conflict, other situations of violence, detention or international migration restore/maintain contact, and are informed of the fate of missing relatives; unaccompanied minors are reunited with their families, where appropriate.

Plan of action and indicators

Protection

- ▶ to ensure respect for civilians during military and law enforcement operations:
 - through dialogue, remind the Kenyan authorities and armed/security forces – including those undertaking law enforcement activities and peacekeepers under AMISOM (see *Somalia*) – of their obligations under IHL and/or other relevant norms
 - share allegations of abuse with the pertinent parties, encouraging them to take steps to prevent recurrence

- ▶ in violence-affected communities in Kenya, study the patterns of abuses, including sexual violence, as well as the victims' access to medical care, psychosocial support and other assistance through dialogue with community members, with a view to helping them develop ways to mitigate the risks and consequences of such abuses

Restoring family links

- ▶ help the region's National Societies strengthen their capacities to run family-links services independently and efficiently through training and technical/financial support
- ▶ to better facilitate cross-border tracing and other activities, particularly for refugees from South Sudan, encourage better coordination among Movement components and with other actors, including through a regional meeting and regular consultations

With the relevant National Society:

- ▶ enable separated family members, particularly refugees, migrants and IDPs, to restore/maintain contact through family-links services, including phone calls and the BBC Somali Service/ICRC's "Missing Persons" radio programme
- ▶ to reduce their exposure to sexual violence and other risks, follow up individually and reunite unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable people with their relatives; where family reunification is impossible or inappropriate, identify alternative lasting solutions for them in coordination with other organizations
- ▶ upon request and in coordination with IOM, UNHCR and the embassies concerned, provide refugees and irregular migrants with travel documents to allow them to return home or resettle abroad
- ▶ promote family-links services among vulnerable communities, as well as local leaders and local/international organizations, during dissemination sessions (see *Actors of influence*)
- ▶ pursue efforts to ensure that families of missing persons in Djibouti and Kenya are informed of the fate of their relatives and receive appropriate assistance; in particular:
 - in Djibouti, in coordination with other pertinent organizations, visit the families of the missing and provide them with ad hoc psychological and financial support
 - help the Kenyan authorities strengthen their forensic capacities through financial and technical support, while reminding them of the need for a holistic response to the families' needs, including legal, psychosocial and other assistance
 - help improve the management of human remains through financial and technical support to the National Societies in Djibouti and Kenya, respectively

Assistance

With the relevant National Society:

- ▶ help violence-affected communities in Kenya strengthen their resilience to the effects of violence by:
 - distributing essential household items to up to 2,000 households (12,000 people), helping them cope with displacement
 - providing up to 100 households (600 people) with cash grants for small businesses to help them regain their self-sufficiency

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Throughout the region, people continue to be arrested in relation to State security and the fight against “terrorism”. People arrested in relation to protests in Zanzibar are held by the Tanzanian government.

In Djibouti, several POWs are still being held in the Nagad Police Academy following the 2008 border hostilities with Eritrea. Penitentiary authorities – notably in the country’s main prison in Gabode – have limited means to implement planned reforms to improve living conditions for detainees; legal delays contribute to overcrowding.

Detainees under MICT jurisdiction are held at the UN detention facility in Arusha, pending appeal or transfer to third countries to serve their sentences.

Some migrants passing through the region are arrested and detained, in most cases temporarily.

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

- ▶ through dialogue with the authorities, continue to seek access to all detainees falling within the ICRC’s purview, including those held in Kenya and in the United Republic of Tanzania; follow up confidentially with the relevant authorities information on allegations of capture, detention or extradition of people held on charges of “terrorism”
- ▶ to help ensure that the treatment and living conditions of POWs/detainees comply with the Third Geneva Convention or other internationally recognized standards, including respect for judicial guarantees:
 - in line with standard ICRC procedures, visit detainees, including: POWs and other inmates in Djibouti; detainees under MICT jurisdiction; and, pending the authorities’ formal approval, security detainees in the United Republic of Tanzania
 - pay special attention to the needs of vulnerable detainees such as women, minors and the sick
 - provide the authorities with confidential feedback and, where necessary, recommendations
- ▶ in coordination with the MICT and the ICRC delegations concerned, ensure that sentenced detainees being transferred to third countries continue to have their treatment and living conditions monitored and stay in touch with their families
- ▶ enable detainees to contact their relatives or consular representatives through family-links services; if requested, assist in the repatriation of Eritrean POWs in accordance with the principle of *non-refoulement* and in efforts to resettle them, if they so wish
- ▶ work with the penitentiary authorities to improve conditions for POWs/detainees in Djibouti (specifically at Nagad Police Academy and Gabode Civil Prison) and in Zanzibar, notably by:
 - rehabilitating sanitation infrastructure for up to 600 people
 - distributing hygiene items to up to 600 people

- providing ad hoc material/medical assistance for POWs in Djibouti

WOUNDED AND SICK

In Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, influxes of weapon-wounded patients can strain the resources of health facilities. Medical staff often lack specialized training to deal with such emergencies.

Objective

Weapon-wounded and other trauma patients receive adequate first-aid, medical and surgical care.

Plan of action and indicators

Assistance

- ▶ to enhance care sustainably for the weapon-wounded and other casualties:
 - train 75 surgeons from Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania in weapon-wound surgery; in Kenya, train 40 doctors in emergency trauma care, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health
 - in case of emergency, provide medical facilities with surgical materials to treat up to 200 weapon-wounded patients

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

The countries in the region have ratified many of the main IHL treaties but have not yet incorporated their provisions into domestic law. Kenya has a national IHL committee to oversee implementation, while Djibouti and the United Republic of Tanzania have taken steps towards setting up such bodies.

Armed/security forces across the region are stepping up security operations, and contribute to peacekeeping operations abroad (see *Context*). Allegations of abuse are reported. IHL and international human rights law are taught at most military and police training centres. Kenya’s police force is expanding.

International/regional actors can help foster compliance with IHL. For example, talks mediated by IGAD (based in Djibouti) between parties to armed conflict (in South Sudan, for instance) can be opportunities to discuss humanitarian concerns. Local/international media, religious leaders and academics strongly influence public opinion.

The African Court of Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR) and the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) – both based in Arusha – deal with cases related to armed conflict. The Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) has a civilian component based in Nairobi, Kenya, which undertakes peace support operations.

Objective

The national authorities and the armed/security forces 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, academics, international/regional actors and religious leaders help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among all those involved in these situations and among 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

- ▶ help the National Societies build their capacities to promote understanding and acceptance of IHL, the Fundamental Principles and the Movement's activities through technical, financial and material support for their communication activities

With the relevant National Society:

- ▶ to foster respect for IHL/international human rights norms, awareness of humanitarian concerns, such as sexual violence and issues covered by the Health Care in Danger project, and acceptance of the ICRC's mandate and work:
 - engage in/maintain bilateral dialogue with the national authorities and regional bodies, supplementing these discussions with seminars, round-tables and publications for judges, government policy-makers/legal advisers, international organizations and NGOs; in Kenya, familiarize government officials with the ICRC's regional emergency response and other activities, notably during their visits to the ICRC logistics centre in Nairobi
 - support military and police trainers in facilitating the integration of IHL/international human rights standards into their curricula by organizing training sessions for instructors, sponsoring the participation of senior officers in advanced courses abroad, and providing training institutions with technical advice upon request
 - conduct briefings on IHL, humanitarian principles applicable to law enforcement, and the Movement's work, for members of the armed/security forces, including prison officers, special forces, units stationed in violence-prone areas, and troops departing on peacekeeping missions
 - with a view to encouraging the integration of IHL into the planning of EASF operations, hold bilateral meetings and a round-table discussion with EASF officials
 - help ACHPR and EACJ judges and legal staff apply IHL in regional judicial processes, through a training course
 - host a round-table on humanitarian concerns with IGAD member countries, with a focus on issues in Somalia and South Sudan
- ▶ to help the authorities ratify and implement IHL-related instruments, including the Arms Trade Treaty, the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and the African Union Convention on IDPs:
 - provide the Kenyan authorities with technical support during the national IHL committee's meetings and lend expertise on the establishment of national IHL committees in Djibouti and the United Republic of Tanzania and on the Tanzanian authorities' adoption of the Geneva Conventions Act
 - sponsor key officials to attend local and regional IHL workshops in Kenya and South Africa (see *Pretoria*)
- ▶ generate awareness of and support for IHL and the Movement's work among the general public, particularly:

- through public communication materials, field visits, workshops/seminars, round-tables and competitions, encourage regional/international media, and journalism students/lecturers to foster public awareness of the Movement's activities and its emblems and to report accurately on humanitarian concerns, particularly sexual violence and issues covered by the Health Care in Danger project
- support IHL instruction in universities by: conducting a regional round-table in Nairobi for IHL lecturers; co-organizing and sponsoring the participation of students and lecturers in seminars/round-tables and competitions at home and abroad; offering internships to law/communication students; providing reference materials; and encouraging academics to make use of the ICRC's IHL documentation centre in Nairobi
- promote IHL among religious groups, NGOs and regional actors, including through bilateral contacts and through regional courses and workshops on the similarities between IHL and sharia law

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Kenyan Red Cross delivers rapid and effective emergency relief to victims of violence or natural disasters. With Movement support, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti and the Tanzania Red Cross Society are strengthening their management skills, dissemination programmes, and family-links and first-aid capacities.

Objective

The National Societies have strong legal bases for independent action. They are able to provide emergency aid in the event of violence and carry out effective activities to restore family links and promote IHL and the Fundamental Principles. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

Cooperation

- ▶ with other Movement partners, provide funds, training and technical support to help the National Societies enhance their capacities to:
 - assist populations affected by violence/disaster, including IDPs and victims of sexual violence, through first aid and other emergency responses delivered in line with the Safer Access Framework; notably, support the Kenyan Red Cross's efforts to improve waste management at a refugee camp
 - promote IHL and the Fundamental Principles among the authorities and the general public
- ▶ help the National Societies strengthen their governance and managerial skills by:
 - supporting their participation in regional/international Movement meetings
 - facilitating coordination among Movement components through participation in regional/international Movement meetings