Annual report
2021
To our friends and partners.

The continuation of the pandemic throughout the world and the high level of violence observed in the zones of conflict where Geneva Call is active have certainly made the year 2021 quite a challenging time for all humanitarian workers. Like in 2020, Geneva Call has restrained from signing new Deeds of Commitment for as long as the pandemic kept complicating travels. Geneva Call has nevertheless managed to implement its 2020-2023 strategy with minimal delay due to those external constraints. Geneva Call’s staff both in the Program Department and the External Relations and Support Services have displayed a high level of professionalism, dedication and commitment as can be witnessed by the successful completion and enhancement of protection of civilian populations in the zones of conflict where we work. This report will underline several examples of these successes.

Protection of women and children in armed conflicts have been challenged in most of Geneva Call’s terrains, while famine and destruction of crops have emerged as an urgent thematic with many armed actors, in particular in the Sahel area. Geneva Call promulgated in September 2021, a new Deed of Commitment on the Prevention of Starvation and Addressing Conflict-Related Food Insecurity to address the growing concern on the level of unacceptable suffering that famine, blocking of humanitarian convoys and lack of access to water cause for civilians.

In Ukraine, Geneva Call has had a long engagement with semi-integrated armed actors in the Southeast in particular, in Mariupol, while maintaining high level contacts on the other side of the lines. Before the fighting began Geneva Call managed to have IHL obligations integrated in the codes of conduct of these groups. Change of policies and revision of armed actors’ have been a mark of Geneva Call’s engagement in all zones of conflict and are a secure tool to project changes of behaviour. The dedication of our staff has been remarkable and allowed Geneva Call to move even further with new armed actors.

May our partners and donors be recognized and thanked for their strong support throughout this difficult year. Geneva Call’s funding mechanisms are heavily earmarked and thus do not provide sufficient flexibility and quick reactions to the extent needed when the reality on the ground demands. In today’s chaotic and explosive world, it is essential for Geneva Call to establish a Rapid Response Mechanism to allow it to respond promptly to new protection challenges, an endeavour upon which we shall work closely on with our donors and partners.

Alain Délétroz
General Director
Vision
During situations of armed conflict humanitarian norms and principles are respected, and civilians are protected.

Mission
In situations of armed conflict, Geneva Call, as a neutral, impartial, and independent international humanitarian organization, endeavours to strengthen the respect of humanitarian norms and principles by armed non-State actors, in order to improve the protection of civilians.

Values
- Humanity
- Neutrality
- Impartiality
- Independence
- Accountability
- Dedication
- Respect

Geneva Call works in situations of armed conflict or armed violence where there are one or more armed non-State actors (ANSAs) fighting government armed forces or other ANSAs, whose practices may have a direct negative impact on the protection of civilians. During conflict, fighters must comply with humanitarian norms enshrined in international humanitarian law (IHL) and in relevant international human rights law (IHRL) mechanisms. Geneva Call engages with ANSAs to encourage them to comply with these norms.

Since Geneva Call began its work more than 20 years ago, it has developed a unique methodology to increase awareness of, and respect for IHL and IHRL by ANSAs. Geneva Call is the only organization in the world focused exclusively on creating lasting behaviour change among ANSAs and is widely recognized as such. It has managed to engage 171 key ANSAs in 27 countries, many of which have taken active steps and made formal signed commitments to respect specific humanitarian norms.

Geneva Call engages ANSAs on specific thematic humanitarian engagement efforts on the protection of cultural heritage in armed conflict, the protection of health care, the prohibition of forced displacement and the prevention of starvation and conflict related food insecurity. 66 ANSAs have signed an innovative instrument known as the Deed of Commitment (DoC). The DoC is a mechanism developed by Geneva Call to enable ANSAs to pledge to respect IHL and relevant norms of IHRL, and to be held publicly accountable for their commitments. Geneva Call subscribes to the humanitarian principles of neutrality, impartiality, and independence, and ensures transparency by informing stakeholders, including the States concerned, of its engagement efforts with ANSAs.
Progress towards strategy 2020-2023

At the end of 2021, as the second year of the COVID-19 pandemic came to an end, Geneva Call has strived and managed to ensure an effective implementation of its programs and projects within the ensuing constraints. While coping and dealing with the challenges imposed by the pandemic, affecting their usual ways of operating, Geneva Call has developed and applied new modus operandi, combining remote and online events and activities with face-to-face meetings, training sessions and events when possible. Despite the access challenges posed by the global pandemic in 2021, Geneva Call managed to follow its initial planning and achieve important outcomes and impact for the protection of civilians in armed conflict.

Geneva Call continued to implement its strategy articulated around two overriding objectives that encompass both components, programmatic aspects, and the organization’s structure and governance, which guide all of Geneva Call’s activities and therefore continue to situate the organization as a crucial and conflict-sensitive actor in the protection of civilians:

- **DEEPER EXPERTISE** on the engage-actor in the protection of civilians: Geneva Call works towards achieving financial sustainability and independence by establishing the necessary structure and elements to conduct its mission effectively.

- **STRENGTHEN GENEVA CALL’S CAPACITY** to implement its operations effectively and sustainably: Geneva Call’s engagement with the ANSAs in several contexts worldwide (Libya, Mali, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Sudan, South Sudan, Burkina Faso, Ukraine, Iraq, Lebanon, Yemen, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Myanmar, Thailand, The Philippines and Colombia). In addition, during 2021, Geneva Call initiated a new program in Burkina Faso, engaging with ANSAs and local communities on the topics of healthcare and displacement. A new regional structure was re-defined within the previous set-up, focusing on the Sahel countries, to ensure coherence in the organization’s programmatic work in Mali and Burkina Faso.

In line with the findings and the recommendations of the evaluation of the Deed of Commitment (DoC), during 2021 Geneva Call dedicated special focus and emphasized its intervention on effective monitoring of the commitments taken by ANSAs, signatories of the DoC and/or other commitments. The monitoring of the DoC implementation plans was set as a priority for many country teams, in line also with the existing capacities of the ANSAs as well as their willingness and openness to take concrete steps. Many of the ANSAs engaged in different contexts continued to operationalise their engagements to better respect IHL, or made other new commitments and encouraged behaviour change to protect the civilian population under their territories of control. An important outcome of Geneva Call’s engagement with the ANSAs in several countries, such as Mali and DRC, was the facilitation of humanitarian access for humanitarian organizations providing direct support to people in need, in the areas of concern.

As part of its strategy, Geneva Call continued to train and build the capacity of programmatic staff for their engagement work with ANSAs. During the first part of the year, these activities were mostly organized via online tools and platforms, due to limited travel and movement imposed by the pandemic. The evolution of the pandemic allowed better access to the field, and a series of training were delivered directly to the teams in few countries. This is a continuation of the work from the previous years, contributing to the Geneva Call’s strategic objective aiming at applying a harmonized working approach and methodology across the contexts of operations.

2021 saw important efforts to engage new ANSAs, including “hard-to-reach” ones in different contexts, specifically in Afghanistan and Libya. High level Libyan stakeholders were invited to Geneva to discuss the protection of children and education, leading to the adoption of a public statement on these themes. Building on the initiatives launched already in previous years, Geneva Call continued its work on research and dissemination of good practices. Together with the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, Geneva Call released two substantive studies on the practice and interpretation of core humanitarian norms by ANSAs in Colombia. In collaboration with the Centre for Applied Human Rights from the University of York (UK), Geneva Call also conducted research activities on the influence of religious leaders on the ANSAs. The ‘Generating Respect Project’ examines how these individuals influence the behaviours of parties to armed conflicts and whether their religious interpretations (car) generate greater respect for humanitarian norms.
As a core value and integral part of its strategy, Geneva Call pays specific attention to the important role that women play in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peace-building and humanitarian access, fully in line with the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace, and security (S/RES/1325 of 2000). Geneva Call integrates responses to the gendered harm caused by armed conflicts in all its interventions and identifies the underlying social-cultural norms and practices that influence such patterns of harm. In its contextual conflict analyses, Geneva Call maps, in consultation with local partners, how women and men experience and are affected differently by armed violence and how this intersects with their age, ability, socio-economic status, and location. During its engagement with ANSAs and affected communities, Geneva Call focuses particularly on the promotion of actions and measures to protect women and girls not only from gender-based violence, such as rape and other forms of sexual abuse, but more generally gendered harm, for example in relation to the use of explosive weapons, and access restrictions, namely the particular difficulties faced by women to access reproductive health care and education during armed conflict.

**STRUCTURE & GOVERNANCE**

2021 has again demonstrated Geneva Call’s ability to be nimble, flexible, and agile on the ground. The programmatic interventions were ramped up in line with signed donor agreements and Geneva Call achieved an implementation rate of 85% despite substantial funds being received in the last quarter of the financial period. 2021 was again a challenging year with COVID, coups and the summer events in Afghanistan, however Geneva Call still delivered on its priorities, to the fullest extent possible. Geneva Call continued to be a key partner in the sector and helped to facilitate the work of multi-laterals, especially in the area of protection and humanitarian access.

Geneva Call broadened its engagement with partners and hope that it can expand on this even further in 2022, bringing expertise to the center of planning and implementation in the humanitarian system.

Geneva Call finalised 2021 in a strong financial position. The total budget for 2021 was fully funded and with sufficient funding available to meet planned objectives whilst also making further modest transfers to reserves during the closing phase of the financial year. Internal control systems were further strengthened during the period in the areas of Budget Management, Budget vs. Actual reporting to Executive Management and Field Operations, as well as cash forecasting and treasury management.

The business process review project was finalised in the third quarter of 2021, culminating in a project proposal aimed at bringing in much needed investment to upgrade the digital infrastructure and equip the organization with the necessary information technology systems in the medium and longer terms. Geneva Call will pursue investment during 2022 to ensure the necessary improvements to the IT infrastructure are made.

Geneva Call has expanded its pool of donors who provide valuable unearmarked funds and has extended its portfolio of multi-year core support with its key long-term partners. The organization also achieved success in increasing its thematic and regional support throughout the regions.

Geneva Call has consistently proven its ability to attract talent with expertise and professionalism, and continuously strives for performance optimisation. The Geneva Call talent management system comprises four elements: recruitment, performance management, learning and finally, compensation management.

Significant efforts were made in 2021 to recruit over 50 staff for field operations, with support and training for new colleagues on-going.

Geneva Call’s board gathers a variety of expertise (IHL, management, finances, humanitarian operational) and continues to have a 50/50 gender representation. In 2021, Geneva Call achieved a seven percent increase in female staffing to reach 41% female staff overall. Efforts are on-going to ensure we have diversity and gender parity in our work force.

2021 saw an increase in the organization’s communication capacity at both institutional and operational communication activities, ensuring a good coverage. Targeted and focused social media coverage of Geneva Call’s key humanitarian engagements was provided, including coverage of achievements and better visibility for its ongoing advocacy on the humanitarian engagement of ANSAs and related access.

Geneva Call has a diversified funding portfolio, supported by a range of partners and the organization places a strong emphasis on donor engagement. Geneva Call finalised 2021 in a strong financial position, with support throughout the regions.

Geneva Call’s business strategy is focused on five main areas: 1) Women, Peace and Security; 2) Protection; 3) Armed Violence; 4) Explosive Weapons; and 5) Access.

**Women in leadership positions, by country**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Women in leadership positions, by jobs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job Category</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head of Operations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of Support</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Operations</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Support</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Director</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gender distribution for 2020 & 2021**

- **2020**
  - Female: 66%
  - Male: 34%

- **2021**
  - Female: 59%
  - Male: 41%
International Humanitarian Norms and Principles

At the time of writing, approximately 66 million people live in territories controlled by armed non-State actors (ANSAs). Humanitarian responses tend to overlook the protection needs of these communities, putting them in a particularly vulnerable position and at risk of being left behind. In conflicts affected areas, dependency on humanitarian assistance to cover basic needs in areas controlled by ANSAs, is common. Although international humanitarian law (IHL) and international human rights law (IHRL) include certain obligations regulating these matters, problems related to compliance persist, thus demonstrating the need for continuous and long-term engagement with all parties, including ANSAs, with the goal of enhancing the protection of civilians in conflict settings. They include deliberate attacks on civilians and civilian facilities, such as schools and hospitals, sexual violence, the unlawful recruitment, and use of children in hostilities, the indiscriminate use of explosive weapons and attacks against humanitarian workers.

Increased respect for IHL and IHRL contributes to a general reduction of violence in armed conflicts and provides an enabling environment for humanitarian assistance. The core of Geneva Call’s work continues to focus on the protection of civilians during armed conflicts by engaging ANSAs to respect international humanitarian norms, particularly on the thematic areas of expertise that the organization has developed since its creations, namely: Child Protection & Education, Cultural Heritage, Displacement, Famine (Starvation), Gender & Sexual Violence, Landmine Ban, and Medical Care.

The highlights of Geneva Call’s thematic and transversal work in 2021

• Together with the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, Geneva Call released two substantive studies on the practice and interpretation of core humanitarian norms by the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Ejército del Pueblo (FARC-EP) and the Mouvement National de Libération de l’Azawad (MNLA). The studies are part of a major research project, the first of its kind, which aims at informing strategies to promote ANSAs compliance with IHL. Funded by the UK Research and Innovation, the project is undertaken in collaboration with the American University in Cairo with the support of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Diakonia International Humanitarian Law Centre. Studies on six other ANSAs are at an advanced stage and will be published in 2022.

• Drawing on these case-studies and the database www.theirwords.org, the research will result in a global comparative analysis on ANSAs attitudes towards IHL and operational guidance for humanitarian actors. A dedicated website (www.words2deeds.org) was created to provide information on the project and disseminate its outputs among stakeholders. In July, the MNLA case-study was presented to the humanitarian community, including members of the Mali Protection Cluster, donor States as well as civil society actors in Bamako.

• In collaboration with the Centre for Applied Human Rights from the University of York (UK), Geneva Call conducted research activities on the influence of religious leaders on ANSAs. The ‘Generating Respect Project’ examines how these individuals influence the behaviours of parties to armed conflicts and whether their religious interpretations (can) generate greater respect for humanitarian norms. In July 2021, Geneva Call focused on conducting a mapping exercise in Yemen and Syria, and with the aforementioned centre, jointly convened a workshop in Bamako, bringing together Malian religious leaders, scholars, and humanitarian actors to reflect on the topic. Finally, in December 2021 the project organized an international conference with the support of Geneva Call in which findings from the research were widely disseminated.

• In November 2021, Geneva Call organized a conference in Geneva, gathering eleven (11) key government actors from Libya to engage on IHL and the protection of children and education which resulted in a public conference statement where the Libyan government committed to protect education. In support of this work, Geneva Call developed a tailored curriculum on the protection of children and education during armed conflict, aimed to be used in IHL trainings for armed actors.

• Geneva Call further developed and conceptualised its understanding of protection of cultural heritage in armed conflict in 2021 to include the protection of natural sites and mixed natural/cultural sites in contexts like Mali, Yemen etc. Throughout 2021, Geneva Call continued to engage the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan (IEA) on conduct of hostilities principles, including with a view to protect cultural heritage.

• In 2021, Geneva Call acted and developed a new Deed of Commitment on the Prevention of Starvation and Addressing Conflict-Related Food Insecurity. The new Deed of Commitment is Geneva Call’s first to include a clear unequivocal obligation for ANSAs to allow and facilitate humanitarian assistance to all those in need. Moreover, it highlights the crucial links between environmental degradation and food insecurity as well as the cycle between displacement and food insecurity, in line with Geneva Call’s commitment to address humanitarian protection concerns in a holistic manner.

• With this new Deed of Commitment, Geneva Call offers ANSAs the opportunity to publicly pledge to respect international humanitarian law and relevant human rights norms and to be held accountable for their commitments. In line with its approach focusing on ownership, Geneva Call consulted ANSAs during the development of the new Deed. The new Deed also benefited from the input from other relevant humanitarian organizations, including OCHA, WFP, FAO and the ICRC.

• The new Deed of Commitment and Geneva Call’s emerging thematic engagement of ANSAs on food insecurity is an important contribution to the ongoing international processes to address famine in armed conflict, namely the implementation of Security Council Resolution 2417 and the UN High-Level Task Force on Preventing Famine.

• Throughout 2021, Geneva Call continued to engage the IEA on the use of explosive weapons and improvised explosive devices and developed some new internal training materials tailored to this context. Following the take-over of Kabul, engagement with the IEA has been continuing and focussed on mines’ clearance.

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What was the conflict situation during 2021 in the region, targeted countries?

- In recent years, the region has seen an increased dynamism across the spectrum of conflict, politics and geopolitics, resulting in the spread of instability, protracted crises of conflict, and displacement due to both conflict and natural disasters. Hostile governments’ policies prevent local integration of displaced populations, resulting also in lack of safety and security.

- A study conducted by Geneva Call in 2019 in North Kivu, DRC, showed the multitude of violations of the law suffered by communities, including IDPs: sexual violence, theft, looting, summary executions, torture, child recruitment, and abductions. Taxation by ANSAs can lead to other forms of violence. There is no indication that violent conflict will end in 2022.

- In South Sudan, the civilian population face the consequences of protracted humanitarian crisis resulting from years of armed conflict, recurring natural disasters and severe economic crisis, with nearly 8.3 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection in 2021 (OCHA - Humanitarian Needs Overview, South Sudan, January 2021). Old and current conflicts have exposed civilians to many human rights and IHL violations and abuses, such as extrajudicial killings, forced disappearances, child recruitment, SGBV, arbitrary arrests and detention, targeted attacks against civilians and attacks on hospitals and schools.

- Sudan struggles to create stability following the removal of the former regime of Omer al-Bashir, internal political challenges continue to pose a threat to its ability to achieve such objectives. Many political actors continue to contest the outcomes of the military takeover, raising the potential for continued armed conflict. 2021 was marked by heightened tensions and military clashes between Ethiopia and Sudan over a territorial dispute, and other tensions between other countries in the region, raising further the prospect of region-wide instability.

What were the regional achievements of Geneva Call in 2021?

- In 2021, Geneva Call proceeded with a split of its regional management in Africa, resulting in the establishment of two sub-regional units: Great Lakes & Horn of Africa (Democratic Republic of the Congo – DRC, South Sudan and Sudan) and the Sahel region. This new structure will facilitate improved coordination and more tailored approaches at a country level.

- In South Sudan, Geneva Call expanded the range of the ANSAs engaged and strengthened considerably its work with communities (including traditional leaders) and civil society. A better coordination was also noted with other actors operating in the country, including local and international organization, UN agencies, academic bodies etc.

- In Sudan, Geneva Call established a new office and a new team in the country, therefore becoming operational through implementing direct activities, especially in the Darfur area.

Conflict sensitivity

- The conflict dynamics and spectrum, coupled with the challenges accompanying the new organizational set-ups in the region, had led Geneva Call to carry out prior detailed analysis of these dynamics, including updating contextual situation analysis, humanitarian needs assessments, stakeholder analysis, ANSAs’ profiles, etc. Further, the adaption of IHL messages to the traditional customs and values has been in the focus of consultations with group of academics and traditional leaders, especially in the context of South Sudan. This has led to adjustments to Geneva Call’s normal messaging to ensure its relevance to participants of the projects. The messaging is translated into different local languages and further integrated into training tools and dissemination materials such as booklets, video, and radio messages.
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

What was the impact of Geneva Call’s work in 2021?

Direct impact on affected populations
- Following Geneva Call’s dialogue and engagement with the leadership of the Collective Movement for Change (CMC), the groups involved in managing the territory undertook many initiatives to end the suffering of the civilian population.
- As a result of Geneva Call’s work, the Congolese Government, the United Nations, and humanitarian organizations have increased their support for affected populations.
- Facilitated humanitarian access
  - Following the kidnapping of four staff of an INGO in May 2021, senior military officials were present at the second dialogue session.
  - After discussions and dialogue, the hostages were released.

Policy change
- Geneva Call’s advocacy for the Congolese constitution and the IHL code is increasingly significant, with the government and armed groups showing greater interest.
- Geneva Call facilitated the meeting of the CMC leadership with the Government leadership to discuss the presence of armed forces, women’s rights, and children’s rights.

What challenges did Geneva Call face in this context?
- The main challenge during 2021 remained the COVID-19 pandemic that limited Geneva Call’s operations in South Sudan.
- The political and security situation remains a challenge with slow progress in the implementation of the peace process. ANSAs continue to splinter into subgroups, making it difficult to prepare and implement strategic engagement approaches and define, who, what and when re-engaging on IHL.

Strengthened capacities of affected communities
- During the reporting period, Geneva Call strengthened its work with the communities including round tables, awareness sessions, training sessions, media campaigns, etc. At the end of these various events, unilateral declarations for improved humanitarian access were signed by the populations, including local authorities.

Expanding range of ANSAs engaged
- Thanks to its continuous work with armed groups in Kajo-Keji, Waat State, Geneva Call started its engagement with a community self-protection armed youth group intended to manage internal issues and defend the community from outside attack.

Ceasing to engage on IHL
- Geneva Call’s trainings has changed the mentality. When I was with the Arrow Boys, I did not know about IHL, but gaining this knowledge has helped me live among civilians after my demobilization (…) I also have friends who are still soldiers. When we meet and discuss things, I also talk about IHL.

South Sudan

What was the impact of Geneva Call’s work in 2021?

Direct impact on affected populations
- In July 2021, following field assessments in Rumbek, Lakes State, carried out by Geneva Call, it was reported that children had been observed ‘living’ with armed troops inside a military base. Geneva Call staff collaborated with a local NGO who subsequently coordinated with UNICEF and Dallaire Institute. As a result, in November 2021, seven children (boys aged between 13-17 years old) were released to the relevant government ministry and are expected to be reunified with their families.
- In a follow up to IHL trainings for civil society actors in Yambio, Western Equatoria, Geneva Call carried out a series of case study interviews with participants, with the focus on the use of sexual and gender-based violence and the relevant IHL provisions. The feedback from female participants claimed that there had been a noticeable decrease in sexual violence post Geneva Call’s programme activities.

Policy change
- The direct engagement with the National Salvation Front (NAS) led to the signing of a general Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) defining the cooperation situation, stating that Geneva Call will support NAS in its compliance with IHL and human rights standards. In follow up to the MoU and subsequent direct engagement, Geneva Call and NAS have agreed on the modalities for trainings scheduled for 2022.

What challenges did Geneva Call face in this context?
- The main challenge during 2021 remained the COVID-19 pandemic that limited Geneva Call’s operations in South Sudan, especially hindering the building of trust and cooperation between Geneva Call and project stakeholders.
- In addition, the political and security situation remains a challenge with slow progress in the implementation of the peace process. ANSAs continue to splinter into subgroups, making it difficult to prepare and implement strategic engagement approaches and define, who, what and when re-engaging on IHL.

Strengthened capacities of civil society
- Geneva Call increased its efforts at strengthening the capacities of civil society. The results of a rapid assessment organised during a series of field monitoring exercises, show that 90% of the interviewees participating in the activities are positive about their increased knowledge on the topics developed by Geneva Call. One former member of an armed group stated: ‘Participating in Geneva Call’s trainings has changed my mentality. When I was with the Arrow Boys, I did not know about IHL, but gaining this knowledge has helped me live among civilians after my demobilization (…) I also have friends who are still soldiers. When we meet and discuss things, I also talk about IHL.’

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What was the impact of Geneva Call’s work in 2021?

**Expanded range of ANSAs engaged**
- During the second half of 2021, Geneva Call opened the doors of its first ever country office in Sudan. With a new operational presence in-country, and a nationwide peace process underway, Geneva Call focused on creating the conditions for comprehensive programming in Darfur by leveraging historical links with ANSAs (with Geneva Call’s engagement with ANSAs in Sudan tracing back to the early 2000s) and expanding the range of ANSAs engaged.

- A field mission by Geneva Call’s Director General in October 2021 resulted in commitments from the leadership of various Darfur ANSAs, government officials, and local authorities to support Geneva Call’s efforts in the region. With a highly fluid and often volatile context in many parts of Sudan in 2021, Geneva Call’s establishment of a country office, progress in dialogue and trust building with a wide range of stakeholders and positioning of the organization as a critical protection actor in Sudan, were significant successes.

- A three-day IHL Awareness Raising & ANSA Consultation Workshop was held in El Fasher, Darfur in October 2021 to provide baseline/fundamental knowledge on IHL and to gather insight and recommendations from ANSAs on critical protection risks and ANSA capacity building needs in Darfur. 30 participants attended the workshop, with representation from five ANSAs in Darfur. 80% of workshop participants demonstrated an increase in knowledge.

  **Strengthened capacities of civil society**
- Launching a joint project with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) to increase the protection of displaced populations in Darfur, Geneva Call worked to identify protection risks for conflict affected communities, and challenges and opportunities for enhanced coordination and synergies amongst stakeholders. Through dialogue and trust building, and the three-day IHL Workshop in 2021, Geneva Call paved the way to roll-out targeted and contextually appropriate advocacy and awareness raising, ANSA training, and civil society strengthening - IHL and IHRL programming in 2022.

What challenges did Geneva Call face in this context?

- Roughly one year after the October 2020 signing of the Juba Peace Agreement, an agreement that charted the way forward for Sudan’s political transition, Sudan’s military took control of the government in a coup d’état. This resulted in substantial shifts within the political, security, and humanitarian contexts across the country, and with that, an increased need and urgency for Geneva Call’s activities. By working closely with other inter-agency partners to closely monitor and navigate the evolving contexts, Geneva Call made a series of adaptations to mitigate the increased risks and challenges, and to ensure the prioritization of a ‘do not harm’ approach across all Geneva Call activities.

## Republic of the Sudan

### Expenditure

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What was the conflict situation during 2021 in the region, targeted countries?

- Sahel has long been one of the most vulnerable regions in Africa. The populations face numerous economic, security and integration challenges, including cyclical conflicts between various communities that share the same areas and resources (sedentary and pastoral). The 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan for Burkina Faso states that the country is facing a severe and multifaceted crisis due to the impact on the civilian population of conflict and violence related to the increasing activities of armed groups and intercommunity tensions which pose considerable security risks. Mali is particularly exposed and not immune to these multiple crises. The country is amid an unprecedented security crisis and much of the territory is under the control of various armed actors.

- In both countries, ANSAs carry out attacks against State armed forces, State officials, and civilians. The use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), frequent human rights violations, including the kidnapping of medical personnel, and restrictions on people’s access to health care and of medical organizations to populations in need of health coverage, are daily protection concerns.

- Other external elements, including the COVID-19 pandemic and the climate change also had devastating impact on the populations.

What were the regional achievements of Geneva Call in 2021?

- In 2021, Geneva Call created a new division for its operations in Africa, with the Sahel Regional Unit consisting of Burkina Faso and Mali country programs. This division allows to customise Geneva Call to customise its approach for the protection of the civilian population and ensure a more in-depth impact in the region, especially in the Liptako Gourma area.

- In 2021, Geneva Call initiated its first regional project in partnership with Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) by launching a survey on the humanitarian access in Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali. The project aims to provide a comparative study between the three countries and identify good practices for a better perception of humanitarian actors by armed groups.

- In Mali, Geneva Call deepened its engagement with armed actors despite the pandemic. In 2021, the mission expanded in new areas, namely in Mopti, Timbuktu, and Gao.

Conflict sensitivity

- The situation in the Sahel region, where endemic poverty, climate change, violence, chronic food insecurity, and malnutrition continue to lead to extreme levels of vulnerability, requires particular attention to conflict sensitivity. Geneva Call’s work focuses on recognizing local practices and initiatives and localizing humanitarian standards. This has been done through the dissemination of key messages via radio, brochures and videos that have been simplified and translated into local languages in Mali. In addition, Geneva Call organized roundtables bringing together different actors (armed actors, government representatives and members of civil society) in both countries.

- These exchange spaces based on a participatory approach allow Geneva Call to consider the impact of its operations in the contexts of intervention, and, conversely, the impact of these contexts on its field operations.
Burkina Faso

What was the impact of Geneva Call’s work in 2021?

Enhanced coordination and synergies
- Geneva Call strengthened its network with relevant community leaders, influencers and CSOs in the regions of Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu. As a result, Geneva Call noticed the emergence of a young citizens’ dynamic in favor of the respect of IHL in Gao.
- Following a workshop for women leaders, members of CMA, the Platform, the CMI and the Dana Ambassagou movement, a periodic forum of dialogue was established with the women leaders of these ANSAs to promote the respect of humanitarian norms.

What challenges did Geneva Call face in this context?
- The acceptance of the organization in the country was one on the main risks and challenges identified by Geneva Call in Burkina Faso. Indeed, the inherent sensitivity of working with ANSAs, the security and political context of Burkina Faso increased the risk of non-acceptance of Geneva Call’s interventions in the country. However, thanks to a successful communication strategy with the authorities, to the adaptation of the organization’s presentation and approach, Geneva Call managed to overcome this challenge successfully.
- Similarly, the “Coordination des mouvements de l’inclusivité (CMI)” expressed its willingness to sign the unilateral declaration on the protection of health care and medical mission.
- As a result of engagement with the Coordination of Azawad Movements (CMA), the coalition reviewed its military code of conduct and is currently preparing for signing the Deed of Commitment on the protection of health care and medical mission.
- Following requests by two international humanitarian organizations to facilitate access in the Mopti region, Geneva Call successfully managed to dialogue with concerned ANSAs. As a result, access was granted to the humanitarian organizations’ health teams and assistance reached the areas of concern.
- Working with armed groups not responding to the coalitions’ chain of command, proved to be a major challenge, for example traditional hunters’ groups emerged in the Mopti region, not attached to Dana Ambassagou. The volatility of the context and the instability of the institutions make ANSAs leaders generally unavailable. The continuous change of position and alignment of ANSAs, the creation of new coalitions, alliances or dissidences require close monitoring of the evolution of their configuration.

Expended range of ANSAs engaged
- Following Geneva Call’s awareness and sensitization work, 90 community influencers were mobilized and involved in revitalizing existing networks and the dialogue with the so-called radical ANSAs.
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Mali

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© Geneva Call
What was the conflict situation during 2021 in the region, targeted countries?

2021 has been an eventful year with considerable implications for global security and peace across Eurasia. The impact of the on-going COVID-19 pandemic, the military coup in Myanmar, the withdrawal of international forces from Afghanistan and the Taliban takeover, and the continuous militarization around the Donbass, as well as shrinking space for civil society in Pakistan, The Philippines and Thailand, will continue to be felt in 2022. This is likely to increase the risk for some of the most complex emergency crises to sink deeper into armed violence. The volatile and fragile economies caused by the pandemic could become a conducive ground for despair and violence. Symptoms of climate change such as heavy precipitation in South-East Asia will gradually pose natural resources and food insecurity problems while macro infrastructure projects will continue stretching climate change into armed conflicts. This will entrench existing divisions into localized armed conflict with regional ramifications.

In most operations of Geneva Call across Eurasia, the absence of equitable political solutions, unaddressed grievance, and lack of safety in the protracted crisis will continue nurturing fragmentation and multiplication of armed actors evolving with a greater level of autonomy from States or against them threatening the protection of civilians and humanitarian space.

What were the regional achievements of Geneva Call in 2021?

• In this volatile and changing context, Geneva Call promoted norms among the 17 ANSAs and as a result, Geneva Call was able to increase knowledge and awareness of humanitarian norms across the target groups by an average of 15%.

• Geneva Call played an advisory role in Eurasia by advocating with 13 ANSAs to take concrete policy and related enforcement measures to allow rapid and unimpeded humanitarian assistance, to protect civilians during hostilities and to demilitarize schools as examples.

• In countries such as Myanmar, Ukraine and Afghanistan, Geneva Call engaged armed organizations on IHL, IHRL and law enforcement and how complementarity of these law regimes contributes to higher international protection of civilians.

• Geneva Call also innovated with humanitarian advocacy in endogenous areas where underrepresented communities are affected by armed violence but where IHL application is arguable. Across the region, ANSA reported that Geneva Call showed neutrality by considering all parties of the conflict impartially and engaging them all for humanitarian purposes only.

Conflict sensitivity

Due to the nature of its humanitarian engagement, Geneva Call maintains a deep understanding of the context it operates in particularly intergroup relations. Through protection and context monitoring, Geneva Call has developed a strong and neutral understanding of the interactions between its interventions, and the context/group relations and has been acting upon the understanding of these interactions, in order to avoid negative impacts and maximize positive impacts.

Geneva Call builds its humanitarian engagement specifically around the sensitivities and challenges of the context, following consultations with communities and key stakeholders. Humanitarian engagement is preventative, aiming at building the technical capacity of stakeholders to safely advocate and disseminate humanitarian norms among armed actors. Geneva Call seeks to utilize the potential of local actors as agents of change to enhance the respect for the fundamental rights of civilians in armed conflict, including vulnerable and underrepresented groups. The stakeholders are key leaders of Geneva Call’s work in targeted communities in engaging with the duty bearers including authorities and armed organizations. This level of engagement and shared ownership of interventions ensures Geneva Call remains agile and sensitive to the context of intervention.
Afghanistan

What was the impact of Geneva Call’s work in 2021?

Policy change

- In November 2021, as the Polio vaccination campaign was resuming, Geneva Call launched a health protection campaign to foster the protection of healthcare services. As a result of this work, the Taliban have officially announced that humanitarian organizations would be allowed to pursue their work without any obstacle. At the provincial level, the Taliban have also officially committed to the protection of civilians and the protection of healthcare.

Strengthened capacities of civil society

- Geneva Call conducted trainings for approximately 300 civil society members, including women, community elders, local leaders, teachers, youth, and academics on humanitarian engagement, international humanitarian norms and the protection of healthcare. As a result, it was noticed that the participants had an average knowledge increase of 36.5%. Geneva Call secured permission from the Taliban for female CSOs, who are recipients of seed grants, to organize trainings and activities for their community members. As a result, in November 2021, two female CSOs organised workshops on women and the protection of healthcare in Nangarhar and Kunduz provinces.

Strengthened capacities of affected communities

- A multi-stakeholder roundtable was organised with women representatives from key sectors, including civil society, the religious sector, the security sector, and local community, to discuss the role and participation of women within and associated with armed actors in armed conflicts in Afghanistan. The participants provided a series of recommendations to Geneva Call to better consider the role that women can play in influencing behaviour in conflicts; and how the international community and local authorities could support and enhance the positive contribution that women can play in reducing violence and contribute to a more inclusive peace process.

Enhanced coordination and synergies

- In November 2021, Geneva Call organised a workshop on “Protection of Healthcare Services in Kandahar Province”, aiming at facilitating experience and expertise sharing of various stakeholders, including the Ministry of Health, provincial authorities and civilian participants, UN agencies, INGOs, local NGOs and health practitioners. The Minister noted that “Geneva Call showed neutrality in many of Geneva Call’s areas of operations and maximum efforts where women and minority groups are excluded is undermining efforts led by the Afghans and the international community to engage Afghanistan on the path towards sustainable peace and development.”

Malnutrition

- Despite the challenges of the coup, Geneva Call reported that the situation of malnutrition in Afghanistan is anywhere from 20% to 50% and is increasing. However, the health situation in the country is critical, and the lack of clarity over the new rules of engagement, continued fighting, and supply lines have also cut humanitarian access over the last decade.

What challenges did Geneva Call face in this context?

- The application of international counter-terrorism laws and policies, sanctions, closure of the banking system, and the lack of clarity over the new rules of engagement with the Taliban are disrupting the flow of humanitarian aid within the country and essential financial transfers. At the same time, the closure or restriction of most borders and airports, and airstrips have also cut humanitarian supply lines.

- The lack of inclusivity by the Taliban within decision-making and opinion-making where women and minority groups are excluded is undermining efforts led by the Afghan and the international community to engage Afghanistan on the path towards sustainable peace and development.

Myanmar

What was the impact of Geneva Call’s work in 2021?

Direct impact on affected populations

- Communities reported that due to Geneva Call’s activities and direct intervention to facilitate communication between ANSAs and humanitarian organizations, landmine victims were able to receive compensation where injuries to persons and property had negatively impacted their livelihoods.

- In addition, following Geneva Call’s engagement with the Restoration Council of Shan State (RCSS), teachers engaged through this action had applied child protection measures and a participatory approach in schools after learning about child protection and positive discipline. Through Geneva Call’s support and engagement on the protection of children from the effects of armed conflict, 21 children living in schools in areas controlled by RCSS were able to regularly contact their parents – some for the first time in four years.

Policy change

- In response to the military coup in February 2021 and emerging protection issues, Geneva Call has increasingly focused engagement with ANSA members on the conduct of hostilities, protection of healthcare and the protection of education.

Facilitated humanitarian access

- Through its engagement with the Ta’ang National Liberation Army (TNLA), Geneva Call opened pathways of engagement with other ANSAs. The cooperation of the TNLA in this endeavour is a positive step towards the implementation of their ‘Deed of Commitment’ and creates further opportunities to enhance the protection of civilians in areas where there has been limited humanitarian access over the last decade.

Strengthened capacities of civil society

- Despite the challenges of the coup, Geneva Call organised various trainings for 1,009 ANSA members (including 20% female) on international humanitarian law, specifically focused on the protection of children, education, and the prohibition of sexual violence, in addition to trainings for teachers, education personnel, students, youth and CSO members. As a result, Geneva Call was able to increase knowledge and awareness of humanitarian norms across the target groups by an average of 16%.

What challenges did Geneva Call face in this context?

- Increasing insecurity and military presence in many of Geneva Call’s areas of operation has required Geneva Call to adapt many activities. To mitigate against these risks, Geneva Call continues to maintain low visibility inside the country and has taken measures to strengthen digital communication standard operating procedures, develop remote training methodologies and resources, and continue to leverage its strong local networks in ethnic areas to travel safely and engage with ANSAs.

- This challenging operational environment has been further compounded by the near-collapse of financial services – which restricts humanitarian organizations and communities-in-needs access to cash.

Expenditure

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Pakistan

What was the impact of Geneva Call’s work in 2021?

Strengthened capacities of civil society
- Geneva Call conducted various engagement and capacity building sessions with local authorities, communities (and fighters) and CSOs. The capacity was particularly increased for local CSOs on the basic principles of IHL and international human rights law (HRL) applicable in armed conflict, conflict sensitivities, monitoring of violations, reporting and advocacy tools, engagement strategies, and future planning. Pre- and post-test score comparison reflected a clear knowledge increase on the main provisions of IHL/HRL.

Strengthened capacities of affected communities
- Meetings with state authorities have contributed towards the acceptance of humanitarian norms by officials, particularly reflected on the coherence between international humanitarian norms and Islamic Law. Local authorities have requested Geneva Call to provide an IHL booklet to be incorporated into the police training curriculum. This has been bolstered by engagement in communities on respect for humanitarian norms, including with religious leaders, tribal leaders, youth and fighting forces members in the districts of Peshawar, Khyber, and Mohmand. In closing sessions, participants expressed their commitment to play a positive role in their communities by raising awareness of humanitarian norms. Results from a recent survey of beneficiaries indicate that 100% now feel confident to share and explain the learnt messages to others and 55% of respondents had since conducted direct dialogue with local authorities and/or other actors about their protection concerns following the activity. Religious leaders have expressed willingness to Geneva Call to adopt IHL as part of their teaching syllabus and promote contextualised IHL into their Jumma sermons.

What challenges did Geneva Call face in this context?
- Geneva Call is working alongside the western border with Afghanistan to reach conflict-affected and extremely violence-exposed communities, whereas the government forces are primarily focused on targeting ANSA networks and affiliates in intelligence-based operations. This creates a vulnerable situation for organizations with limited access and complex security clearance procedures and permissions to engage with local communities.
- NGOs are particularly vulnerable and exposed to risks posed by ANSA attacks on workers and limited access granted by the local authorities.
- The regime shift in Afghanistan has added new security challenges through increased ANSAs activities and illegal migration.

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The Philippines

What was the impact of Geneva Call’s work in 2021?

Direct impact on affected populations
- Reports from engaged CSOs and religious leaders indicate that the space for humanitarian engagement has opened and that messages on the protection of civilians have reached Islamist armed actors. Armed encounters that took place in Maguindanao, in December 2020 and May 2021, may indicate that an active ANSA has taken proportionality and prudence into account as civilian casualties were avoided in both instances. Trained religious leaders and CSO volunteers ensured through dialogue with ANSA members that affected civilians were evacuated from harm’s way during the outbreak of clashes in March 2021 in the village of Dabayan in Mamasapano.

Strengthened capacities of civil society
- In cooperation with partner civilian stakeholders, Geneva Call adopted multidisciplinary advocacy plans tailored to the complex conflict contexts in Mindanao, along with capacity building activities. It was noted that these activities increased the understanding of participants and improved their ability to articulate and negotiate for civilian protection. Further, they continuously achieve secondary gains such as an increase in confidence, bringing empowerment, and providing opportunities for vulnerable sectors such as women.
- Geneva Call held various meetings with civilian stakeholders such as CSOs, religious sector, women, youth, authorities, academia, media, indigenous people as well as communities displaced by recent rounds of hostilities. Specialized consultation sessions with only women were conducted in Likuton, Mamasapano, and Dato Unsay, Maguindanao, resulting in recommendations to strategize on how to voice the needs and rights of civilians.

What challenges did Geneva Call face in this context?
- Humanitarian engagement with hard-to-reach ANSAs is complicated due to counterterrorism frameworks. This kind of relationship-building is challenging in the current climate in The Philippines where there are increasing constraints on humanitarian engagement and dialogue with ANSAs led by local civil society and international organizations due to both national and international frameworks as well as donor policies.
- The unpredictability of COVID-19 restrictions caused some delays in implementation, particularly as many of the target communities have poor communication infrastructure. Geneva Call had to adjust its delivery methods to adapt to the situation and minimize risks to both participants and staff.

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Thailand

What was the impact of Geneva Call’s work in 2021?

Direct impact on affected populations
- Geneva Call has continued to see an impact following the Barisan Revolusi Nasional Melayu Patani’s (BRN) Deed of Commitment, in parallel with other developments affecting the trends in violence in the far South of Thailand. Most observers, both local and international, have noted a clear decline in not only child victims of armed violence but in civilian casualties in general. In a survey carried out in mid-2021 with individuals from affected areas, respondents told Geneva Call they felt that the level of violence is decreasing. While statistically it seems that the number of incidents has increased since the survey, violence directly affecting civilians continued to decrease. Respondents also indicated that they feel safe to discuss protection-related issues at the community-level, and the results related to awareness of humanitarian norms are also high.

Enhanced coordination and synergies
- Geneva Call’s trusted partners continued to discuss humanitarian norms and protection concerns with communities. Geneva Call also engaged with both Malay-Muslim and Thai-Buddhist groups, providing them with awareness, knowledge, and skills development, with a particular focus on the protection of children. This cooperation is a crucial component of Geneva Call’s wider programme in the deep South as it enables a diversity of voices to call for fighting forces to act in line with humanitarian norms. Signs of such greater awareness have been evident when local organizations have underlined respect for humanitarian norms when commenting on incidents in the far South.

What challenges did Geneva Call face in this context?
- Geneva Call traditionally maintains a lower profile in the politically sensitive context of the deep South, but the DoC is by nature a public instrument. While Geneva Call has adjusted with reducing the organization’s publicity in affected areas, local civil society have continued to welcome the DoC and wider humanitarian advocacy and are keen to take more localized action and ownership of promoting humanitarian norms for the protection of local communities.
- While capacity-building activities have been extremely difficult to organise due to COVID-19 and related restrictions across the region where relevant stakeholders are present, Geneva Call has managed to organise some capacity-building sessions in online and/or hybrid format to help maintain the momentum for the DoC’s implementation.

Ukraine

What was the impact of Geneva Call’s work in 2021?

Policy change
- In Ukraine, Geneva Call has increased the awareness and the acceptance of IHL by fighting parties through humanitarian sessions and the promotion of various provisions of several Geneva Call Deeds of Commitment, including awareness session engagements with interested fighting parties on specific thematic topics and training sessions.
- Geneva Call developed a virtual training platform, which builds on the successes of the initial ‘Fighter not Killer’ mobile phone application. The platform has been developed both in Ukrainian and Russian to allow combatants to better understand the concrete application of IHL in armed conflicts.

Strengthened capacities of affected communities
- Geneva Call has strengthened the capacities of civil society through workshops and awareness sessions for civilians concerning IHL, protection of healthcare, humanitarian assistance and gender-based violence. Geneva Call provided these sessions to NGO workers, medical personnel and civilians living along the line of contact.
- Geneva Call also conducted monitoring visits and social research in eastern Ukraine to locations particularly affected by the armed conflict to better understand the problems and needs of the location population suffering from IHL violations.

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Enhanced coordination and synergies
- Geneva Call has tried to reinforce the network and synergies with other humanitarian organizations operating in the country, within this framework, Geneva Call organized and conducted several advanced trainings with 186 NGO workers, therefore increasing their knowledge of their rights and obligations in armed conflict.

What challenges did Geneva Call face in this context?
- In Ukraine, the COVID-19 pandemic and the increase of tensions in the east of the country did limit the ability of Geneva Call to reach all the parties involved in the conflict. Geneva Call has a strong engagement and recognition among many armed groups, but there are still hard-to-reach actors. The next challenge is to increase the number of the armed actors involved in the Ukrainian conflict reached by building acceptance among all the parties involved.
- Geneva Call in Ukraine keeps facing strict counter-terrorism legislation undermining its humanitarian engagement process.

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Latin America

What was the conflict situation in the region, targeted countries?

Latin America has been marked by waves of conflict during 2021, with violence increasing and decreasing over the year, in different countries.

In 2021, Colombia faced an intensification of the armed conflict, especially related to control of territory and access to illegal markets. Violence targeting civilians significantly increased, leading to additional humanitarian needs and displacement. Since the signature of the peace agreement in 2016, more than 500,000 people have been displaced because of the armed conflict (https://cifras.unidadvictimas.gov.co/Home/Desplazamiento). Humanitarian actors have registered the presence of armed groups in 450 local administrative entities in Colombia, and according to OCHA, seven million people live in areas under influence or control of ANSAs. Some armed groups, including the ELN and FARC-dissidents have become established as cross-border actors with established presences in Venezuela.

The situation in Venezuela, with the continuous tensions between the government and the opposition has worsened the humanitarian emergency, also becoming a huge concern for the neighbor countries.

What were the regional achievements?

• In Colombia, Geneva Call, as part of its expanded engagement in the country, advocated access for humanitarian service delivery to remote indigenous communities.

• Simultaneously, regular monitoring and initial engagement with cross-border actors were carried out at the Venezuelan boarder. Geneva Call paid particular attention to the protection of bi-national indigenous communities who find themselves migrating towards Colombia. Geneva Call engagement with actors across borders, facilitated access to humanitarian assistance to these groups in Colombia’s bordering departments.

Conflict sensitivity

The Latin American context where Geneva Call operates is highly politicized given the upcoming presidential elections in Colombia (May 2022), and the political issues emanating from the migration crisis and the humanitarian situation in Venezuela. Parallel to the ongoing politics, the conflict in Colombia is evolving and with it the interconnectivity between both countries. While key stakeholders that Geneva Call must engage with have presence in Colombia and Venezuela, relations between both countries require understanding sensitivities and navigating engagement with transparency and discretion. A local approach maximizing the presence and knowledge of local community leaders and protection actors has been key for Geneva Call as it evolves, expands and deepens its operations.
Colombia

What was the impact of Geneva Call’s work in 2021?

Facilitated humanitarian access
- Following direct engagement and contacts with the Bari Indigenous people, Geneva Call carried out an assessment of their current humanitarian emergency needs that was further shared with other humanitarian organizations. Thanks to this work, an emergency mission, gathering five different organizations, was planned for January 2022, to ensure proper inclusion and delivery of humanitarian food to the Bari communities. The access to the indigenous area is very challenging, therefore Geneva Call facilitated this possibility through its direct daily work with indigenous leaders.

Strengthened capacities of affected communities
- The dialogue established with indigenous communities and the Indigenous Government of Antioquia on child protection issues resulted into a commitment made by the Indigenous Government to review its policies in that regard (especially re-considering age groups considered as adults). In addition, the identification of recruitment patterns of children in two regions is in process.

Enhanced coordination and synergies
- Geneva Call is a member of the NGO forum and actively participates in the access working group led by OCHA. Through this participation, Geneva Call shares its experience in ways to approach armed groups via proxies and advocates for a legal change in Colombia with regards to the dialogue with armed groups. Geneva Call is also an active member of the medical roundtable organized by the Ministry of Health on protection of the medical mission nationwide.

Strengthened capacities of civil society
- Geneva Call provided training for conflict affected communities in three areas of work (Arauca, Norte Santander and Antioquia) focusing on IHL and negotiations with ANSAs. Additional partnerships were established with local organizations working with remote communities in hard-to-reach areas aiming at reinforcing their capacities in developing protection mechanisms.

Geneva Call has established a collaboration with the Colombian Campaign Against Mines (local partner) on the identification and use of the anti-personal mines in Colombia, recording the number of incidents as well as mapping the new areas recently affected by mines.

What challenges did Geneva Call face in this context?
- The legal barriers imposed by the Colombian Government had a direct impact on the possibilities for formal dialogue with ANSAs. Geneva Call developed an action plan to implement its work to access ANSAs, with support from regional governments and leaders, including the development of a draft decree for the government.
- In 2021, an intensification of the conflict has reduced access to some areas due to security incidents, especially in Arauca and Norte de Santander, which led to a suspension of activities planned in remote areas. Geneva Call started dialogue with key community leaders to identify risks and negotiate its access through hard-to-reach areas and maintain most of its planned activities.

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What was the conflict situation during 2021 in the region, targeted countries?

In Yemen, Ansar Allah made important territorial gains. The Internationally Recognised Government (IRG), with Saudi-led Coalition air support, responded with heavy shelling. The Joint Forces (JFs), under the IRG, withdrew from parts of Hodeida. In late 2021, the Giants Brigade re-deployed to central Yemen, reversing some Houthi gains. Civilian casualties increased significantly, and the internal IRG coalition rift grew. Conflict continues to spread beyond Yemen’s borders, with drone and missile attacks on Saudi Arabia and other Gulf targets.

The rest of the MENA region saw lower levels of open conflict. Islamic State (IS) activities slowly re-gained momentum in Iraq and Syria. There were few shifts in front lines in Syria, however airstrikes, shelling, and assassinations continued. Iranian-aligned Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF) militias launched several attacks against US assets in Iraq, and Turkey continued its air campaign against the Kurdistan Worker’s Party (PKK) positions. Libya saw the formation of a Government of National Unity, however elections planned for December 2021 were postponed.

Conflict dynamics were exacerbated by other crises the region. Yemen, Syria and Lebanon are all experiencing collapsing national economies. COVID-19 led to national lockdowns. Severe weather events and water scarcity continued to impact the region. Cross-front line water infrastructure faced regular interruptions, including Alouk Water station in Syria and the Man-Made River in Libya.

What were the regional achievements of Geneva Call in 2021?

• In Iraq, Geneva Call facilitated humanitarian access into PMF controlled areas, ensuring safe spaces for returnees, and helped negotiate the return of health structures and a school in Sinjar to civilian use.

• In Libya, Geneva Call supported the signature by the Inter-Ministerial Committee on IHL for the Protection of Education from Attack, followed by a circular on protection of education from the Ministry of Defence and draft legislation for formal adoption of the international agreement.

• In North-West Syria, Geneva Call’s intervention expanded to engage most armed actors, and moved to ensure internal IHL training capacity. Geneva Call managed to map crucial civilian infrastructure and negotiated the return of some private houses occupied by armed groups. In North-East Syria, Geneva Call developed a hotline for landmine response, and engaged civilian authorities and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Al Hole and other camps on codes of conduct.

• In Yemen, Geneva Call facilitated dialogue with the Southern Transition Council (STC) on protection issues of detained migrants and achieved return of IDPs blocked by COVID restrictions. Moreover, Geneva Call informed the STC screening process to avoid child recruitment and supported a Unilateral Declaration on Health by the Taiz Access forces, allowing access to vaccination sites.

Conflict sensitivity

Geneva Call works with civil society across the MENA region on holding armed actors to account for their respect of IHL. This requires ongoing assessment of possible risks to communities. It also builds platforms for dialogue between armed actors and communities to address local conflict issues.

Geneva Call works with ANSAs on bringing their operational norms up to national and international standards for humanitarian norms. In some countries, such as Yemen and Iraq, this is done jointly with armed actors that have intermittent conflict – building joint ownership for these norms.
Iraq

What was the impact of Geneva Call’s work in 2021?

Direct impact on affected populations

- Through the community-based project on protection of children and in partnership with Youth Bridge Organization, Geneva Call raised awareness on protection of children and education and trained 50 local monitors, reaching out to 500 families. As a result, parents have shared that they feel more empowered on how to engage armed actors and whom to contact if asked to offer their children for recruitment.

Policy change

- All the key armed actors operating in Sinjar area are engaged on issues related to the protection of children. A formal commitment on child protection is expected to be signed in the coming months by the key armed groups in Sinjar where the Geneva Call community-based project has been implemented. No cases of recruitment of children were reported during the reporting period.

Facilitated humanitarian access

- Geneva Call team continued to monitor the declarations on the protection of health care signed by several armed actors, along with the measures adopted at ensuring their compliance. The dialogue has resulted in new commitments on codes of conduct, humanitarian access and displacement, expected to be signed in the coming months.

Facilitated humanitarian access

- In December 2021, Geneva Call facilitated the resumption of humanitarian operations in Sinjar District, northern Iraq, after the People’s Protection Units (YPBS) obstruction of all national and international agencies operations – effectively cut vital humanitarian access. Geneva Call was able to immediately engage with the YBS, securing full cooperation and support for the immediate resumption of humanitarian access. As a result, approximately 310,000 people are currently benefiting from humanitarian assistance in Sinjar.

- After signing a cooperation agreement with Geneva Call, the Iraqi Ministry of Migration and Displacement publicly pledged to work together with the organization to ensure the safe return of IDPs, announcing the determination of the government to bring all IDPs back to their areas of origin.

Expanded range of ANSAs engaged

- During 2021, Geneva Call expanded its range of ANSAs engaged, reaching out to 22 armed actors (717 officers ranked fighters – 96% men and 4% women), who received training sessions on thematic topics such as displacement, health care and protection of children and education.

- Geneva Call strengthened partnerships with local actors and conducted community-based activities focused on disseminating protection messages linked to COVID-19 and the right to healthcare. Within this framework, Geneva Call engaged with healthcare providers and representatives of the Syrian refugee community to identify challenges and propose ways to address hampered access to healthcare during the pandemic. Key observations from these interactions were subsequently utilized to inform dialog with relevant Lebanese authorities, including representatives from ministries and the security sector, to support the adoption of policy measures aimed at tackling impediments faced by the most vulnerable.

Strengthened capacities of affected communities

- Geneva Call supported the engagement of key actors within the Shia community through a set of meetings on access to healthcare, leading up to the organization of a roundtable on ‘Access to Healthcare in times of Armed Conflict and Pandemic’ with representatives of Hezbollah affiliated organizations, religious scholars, and academics.

Enhanced coordination and synergies

- GenevaCall engaged in active dialogue and advocacy efforts with Lebanese authorities and stakeholders – including ministries, security bodies, healthcare providers, and civil society organizations. These efforts led to the organization of a panel discussion around ‘Challenges Faced by Vulnerable Communities to Access Healthcare in times of Pandemic in Lebanon’. Concrete recommendations were generated for humanitarian actors and other stakeholders to build upon.

Lebanon

What was the impact of Geneva Call’s work in 2021?

Policy change

- Geneva Call raised awareness on the right to healthcare within the Palestinian refugee camps, engaging political factions and security bodies, aiming to strengthen their commitment to apply COVID-19 safety rules, both within their ranks and within the community. These efforts led to the adoption of a Unilateral Declaration by the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and its affiliated entities in Lebanon, on safeguarding access to health care and preventing the spread of COVID-19.

Strengthened capacities of civil society

- Geneva Call strengthened partnerships with local actors and conducted community-based activities focused on disseminating protection messages linked to COVID-19 and the right to healthcare. Within this framework, Geneva Call engaged with healthcare providers and representatives of the Syrian refugee community to identify challenges and propose ways to address hampered access to healthcare during the pandemic. Key observations from these interactions were subsequently utilized to inform dialog with relevant Lebanese authorities, including representatives from ministries and the security sector, to support the adoption of policy measures aimed at tackling impediments faced by the most vulnerable.

Strengthened capacities of affected communities

- Geneva Call initiated its engagement with key actors within the Shia community through a set of meetings on access to healthcare, leading up to the organization of a roundtable on ‘Access to Healthcare in times of Armed Conflict and Pandemic’ with representatives of Hezbollah affiliated organizations, religious scholars, and academics.

Enhanced coordination and synergies

- Geneva Call engaged in active dialogue and advocacy efforts with Lebanese authorities and stakeholders – including ministries, security bodies, healthcare providers, and civil society organizations. These efforts led to the organization of a panel discussion around ‘Challenges Faced by Vulnerable Communities to Access Healthcare in times of Pandemic in Lebanon’. Concrete recommendations were generated for humanitarian actors and other stakeholders to build upon.

What challenges did Geneva Call face in this context?

- The beginning of 2021 saw tightened national COVID-19 restrictions which initially hampered the implementation of field-based activities. To ensure respect for COVID-19 precaution measures, Geneva Call continuously assessed the feasibility of face-to-face activities and moved meetings and awareness raising sessions online where necessary.

- The shortage of dedicated resources has constituted a challenge in terms of engagement of key stakeholders, especially from the side of local authorities and political actors, prompting Geneva Call to increase communication at different levels to generate support and advance Geneva Call’s agenda.
**Libya**

**What was the impact of Geneva Call's work in 2021?**

**Policy change**

- Due to the hybrid security environment in Western Libya, Geneva Call developed contacts and working relationship with members of the Government of National Unity. Members of the inter-ministerial IHL committee were convened in Geneva for a conference on Child Protection and the Protection of Education which led to the signature of a commitment to strengthen the protection of children and education in Libya. This conference also enabled Geneva Call to strengthen contacts into the Libyan network, which further open opportunities for Geneva Call to engage with ANSAs in the West of the country.

**Strengthened capacities of civil society**

- During 2021, Geneva Call maintained engagement with civil society organizations promoting increased knowledge and dissemination of IHL messages to the wider population through large media campaign, as well as trainings of community influencers, social workers, teachers and education monitors. Further to the reinforcement of capacity of the civil society, Geneva Call through its “Friends of IHL” network, supported the development and implementation of local protection initiatives in affected communities, to simultaneously strengthen the immediate protection environment and build the response capacity to IHL violations.

**Strengthened capacities of affected communities**

- Within the framework of the child protection and education initiatives, Geneva Call trained 194 community influencers, teachers, education monitors and social workers. Geneva Call further supported those trained to create eight groups of volunteers in their respective communities, to develop localized responses and protection initiatives.

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**Syria**

**What was the impact of Geneva Call's work in 2021?**

**Policy change**

- Geneva Call continued providing regular trainings to combatants, security forces officers, and de facto authorities in Northern Syria, encouraging eventual policy and practice behavioral change. The organization did review the Code of Conduct and the internal regulations of key armed actors increasing their alignment with IHL.

**Facilitated humanitarian access**

- Geneva Call facilitated ad-hoc bilateral and multilateral dialogue on key international humanitarian law access related issues, as well as organized round tables with armed actors, international and non-governmental organizations to promote access, IHL and dialogue on the protection of civilians. In this regard, special attention was given to the protection of children, IDPs and the civilian infrastructure (health facilities, schools and water infrastructure).

**Expanded range of ANSAs engaged**

- Geneva Call enlarged its ANSA engagement, reaching out to some of the hardest to reach groups, often accused of regularly committing some of the most concerning IHL violations. As a result, additional ANSA expressed their willingness to sign engagement commitments and to build the understanding of their combatant on IHL.

**Strengthened capacities of civil society**

- Geneva Call developed the knowledge of dozens of civil society organizations, including women and youth CSO, as well as including CSO located in hard-to-reach IDP camps such as Al Hol camp on international humanitarian law/International human rights law.

**What challenges did Geneva Call face in this context?**

- 2021 was clearly marked by the continuation and deterioration of the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences, impacting movement and the conduct of Geneva Call’s regular activities. In addition, the North of Syria continued being a dangerous place to operate. Airstrikes, bombs, and assassinations continue. Last, access to beneficiaries and target groups was often hindered due to the conflict dynamics, be it border crossing, or access to certain IDP camps, or certain unstable areas.

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**Expenditure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>CHF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>482,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>921,393</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Yemen

What was the impact of Geneva Call’s work in 2021?

Policy change

• In 2021, Geneva Call deployed active and successful engagement of armed groups such as Taiz Axis Forces (TAF) which resulted in the signing of a “Unilateral Declaration on the Safeguarding of Healthcare and Protection of civilian during COVID-19”, hence pledging publicly to respect humanitarian norms during the pandemic. As a result, the group facilitated and ensured access to vaccines for civilians from other governorates.

Strengthened capacities of civil society

• In addition to rolling out of IHL capacity building trainings for civil society organizations through the Geneva Call supported Friends of IHL Network (FoIHN), the organization advocated for the greater role that these actors can play in monitoring, documenting and reporting IHL violations against civilian and civilian infrastructure to wider audience. Therefore, Geneva Call capacitated journalists to promote IHL and producing and sharing articles reporting civilian casualties and violations of laws of war in Yemen.

• For a better evidence-based interventions and engagement, in 2021, Geneva Call conducted rapid assessments in five governorates, 11 districts, to understand communities’ perceptions of protection and impact of the conflict of safety and access to civilian facilities. In particular, the assessment focused on the civilians’ ability to report IHL and conflict related violations to relevant stakeholders.

Facilitated humanitarian access

• Geneva Call facilitated humanitarian access to several INGOs, in particular for the case of migrants in detention. Geneva Call negotiated with armed groups in Aden to allow the reach and assistance of this vulnerable group by mandated organizations. Geneva Call has also engaged with relevant ANSAs and other actors to rein incidents affecting INGOs access and movements in certain areas which, eventually, contributed to improvements in the situation.

Enhanced coordination and synergies

• Geneva Call Yemen is part of different coordination mechanisms on different issues affecting civilians such as humanitarian access, protection, advocacy, etc. Through these platforms, Geneva Call contributes to the unification of messaging and positions, either operationally and/or institutionally.

What challenges did Geneva Call face in this context?

• The operating environment is getting very difficult with bureaucratic impediments including interference from authorities in budgeting and programme activity choices, delayed memorandum of understanding and project sub-agreements, delays in visa and permit processing and layered movement and activity permits.

• Generalised violence due to economic deterioration, infighting between armed groups in Aden and conflict flare-ups contributed to insecurity among staff and target groups.

Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHF</th>
<th>627,213</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Programme Quality Development & Innovation Unit

The Unit contributes directly to field operations by supporting field missions in training of armed non-State actors (ANSAs), communities and local partners; effective monitoring and implementation of commitments undertaken by ANSAs; and the development of dissemination materials on international humanitarian norms for different audiences.

Strengthening Geneva Deed of Commitment Monitoring and Implementation Capacity

To implement key recommendations of the 2019 Evaluation of the Deed of Commitment Mechanism, the Unit has been strengthening Geneva Call’s capacity to monitor and follow up on the implementation of Deeds of Commitment signed by ANSAs:

- Geneva Call has set up a process to guide field missions before, during and after the signing of a Deed of Commitment to ensure that the signing of a Deed of Commitment is the adequate tool to respond to a pressing humanitarian need.
- Geneva Call undertook a comprehensive mapping of the status of its existing Deeds of Commitment signed by ANSAs with an overview of the implementation measures taken to provide the basis for a comprehensive strategy for each signatory to be developed to reinforce the implementation of the Deed of Commitment.

Expansion of the COVID-19 Response Monitor

Launched in 2020, Geneva Call’s COVID-19 Armed Non-State Actor Response Monitor has proven to be an innovative and successful tool that gives visibility to a broad variety of responses and measures taken by ANSAs in response to COVID-19. With almost 400 different categorized responses from nearly 80 ANSAs from 27 countries, the Response Monitor has caught the attention of international, regional, national and local stakeholders that seek to tailor their strategies to address the ongoing health crisis to their interventions in areas controlled by ANSAs. The Response Monitor also proved to be an important monitoring tool for Geneva Call, enabling it to effectively engage ANSAs on their measures taken in response to COVID-19 and their potential humanitarian impact on the civilian population.

In December 2021, Geneva Call presented a more interactive, comprehensive, and user-friendly version that offers analytical data through a dashboard in order to display disaggregated data.

Advocacy and outreach

- In 2021, Geneva Call undertook various advocacy activities in New York in order to highlight the opportunities and challenges faced when engaging ANSAs for an increased protection of civilians, communities and civilian infrastructure. It was invited to brief the EU and its Member States, including within the Political and Security Committee (PSC) and the Working Party on Humanitarian Aid and Food Aid (COHAFA). In addition to this, Geneva Call held a number of engagements with key European Union officials, such as the European Commissioner for Crisis Management, and representatives from the Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI), the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), and other Delegations and Missions to the EU Member States permanent representations to Brussels. Geneva Call also organized a series of online events targeting the EU Member States, EU Institutions, NGO partners and wider international community to raise awareness on the importance of engaging with ANSA to ensure increased IHL compliance in conflict-affected countries.

External Relations and Support Services

Donor Relations & Communication

During 2021, Geneva Call strengthened its capacity with relevant tools and processes to implement a scale-up of its programmes in an accountable and transparent manner which in turn facilitates improved donor reporting. The Donor Relations team went through a restructuring exercise designed to meet business needs and programmatic demands and facilitating direct and dedicated support to donors. In addition, donor relations teams made additional efforts to grow the core donor group to increase unearmarked funding sources and to ensure burden sharing amongst the donor community.

Regular engagement was promoted with existing partners, Government representatives and other stakeholders that seek to tailor their strategies to meet the needs of operational strengthening, expansion of existing operations and field finance staff development.

Geneva Call has continued to implement robust budgetary and financial management control systems to maintain the improvements made to strengthen its internal control systems (ICS) and keep pace with best practice standards. Reporting systems were developed and made available to all budget holders across the organization, providing up-to-date financial information to allow for more informed decision making and control.

Financial and Budgetary Management

Geneva Call opened 2021 with a positive fund balance and increased its reserves during the year. The organization enjoyed a clean audit opinion for 2020 with no open management recommendations carried into 2021.

The Finance Team benefited from restructuring and further professionalization to meet the needs of operational strengthening, expansion of existing operations and field finance staff development.

Geneva Call has continued to implement robust budgetary and financial management control systems to maintain the improvements made to strengthen its internal control systems (ICS) and keep pace with best practice standards. Reporting systems were developed and made available to all budget holders across the organization, providing up-to-date financial information to allow for more informed decision making and control.

Continued development and updates were made on key financial management policies to ensure policies and processes meet the demands of the users. Strengthening of the cash management and liquidity processes was completed during 2021. Training and support were provided to all finance staff in field offices on new reporting tools, coupled with regular communication and meetings set up to ensure coherence and improved coordination on financial management.

Human Resources

The efforts of the Human Resource teams in 2021 included enhancements to the workforce planning processes, especially in the Africa regions where there were significant recruitments completed during the last quarter of the year resulting in over 50 new staff in the field.

The recruitment efforts incorporated good practice to ensure greater inclusion, diversity, and gender balance in the Geneva Call’s staffing. As a result, and as noted above, gender balance increased for female staff members by 7% in the year, reaching to 41% female staff overall, and the number of nationalities in the Geneva Call team also increased by two to a total of 36 nationalities in 17 locations.

A revised grade system was developed along with a benchmarking exercise to ensure that Geneva Call maintains a fair and transparent grading framework developed for all functions and grades and that it remains competitive within the humanitarian sector.

The introduction and roll out of a new system enabling the management of absences, employee information, contract and recruitment information at the local and international level was implemented, and efforts are ongoing to train staff in the field in its use and benefits.

Geneva Call also reviewed its payroll processes in all countries with a view to making improvements and consolidating payroll processing in one place.

Geneva Call’s Human Resources team also managed the related COVID-19 challenges for the organization.
# Financial Report

Geneva Call’s full financial statements, including the auditors’ report, can be found on [www.genevacall.org/documents/](http://www.genevacall.org/documents/).

## Expenditure (CHF)

### Operating Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa Sahel</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa Great Lakes &amp; Horn of Africa</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENA</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia/Europe</td>
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### Programme Support

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<tr>
<th>Region</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Asia/Europe</td>
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### Programme Comparison 2020/2021

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<tr>
<th>Region</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Asia/Europe</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
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## Expenditure

- **Programme Expenditures**: 9,628,314 CHF
- **Administration/Support Expenditures**: 1,401,639 CHF
- **Total Operating Expenditures**: 11,029,953 CHF

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### Programme Support

- **Operations Direction**: 816,591 CHF
- **PQDI**: 284,091 CHF
- **Total Programme Support**: 1,080,682 CHF
Balance sheet (CHF)

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<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>2020</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalent</td>
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<td>307 569</td>
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<td>Total current assets</td>
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<td>Payables due to suppliers of goods and services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
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<td>Accrued expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
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<td>638 804</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operating funds</td>
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<td>1 816 273</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organisational fund balances</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Initial unrestricted funds</td>
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<td>50 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Net surplus/(Deficit)</td>
<td>41 4855</td>
<td>-13 4809</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</td>
<td>690 361</td>
<td>549 664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total organisational fund balances</td>
<td>1 155 216</td>
<td>464 855</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total organisational fund balances</td>
<td>1 155 216</td>
<td>464 855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities and organisational fund balances</td>
<td>5 037 352</td>
<td>2 919 932</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Statement of operations (CHF)

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<tbody>
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<td>Direct expenditures</td>
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<td>Total operating expenditures</td>
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<td>Allocation/use of funds</td>
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<td>647 147</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prior years expenses</td>
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<td>35 305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result of the year</td>
<td>690 361</td>
<td>549 665</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of funding

- **Unrestricted Donations & Contributions** (69%)
- **Restricted Contributions from Public Authorities** (25%)
- **Unrestricted Contributions from Public Authorities** (6%)

Evolution of Geneva Call income 2002 - 2021 (CHF)
Finding new financial resources represents a continuous challenge for Geneva Call. To address this, Geneva Call particularly seeks guaranteed multi-year funding, as this is a significant aid to overall planning and human resources commitments. It also reduces administrative costs, thereby allowing more resources to be dedicated to field activities.

Geneva Call is gratefully appreciative of its donors and particularly those who give an element of core funding; this allows the organization greater flexibility and responsiveness to emerging needs. Geneva Call wishes to thank its current donors for continuing to fund it in this manner and hopes that new donors will consider doing so over the coming years.

For further details, please contact:

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