



COMMITTING TO RESPECT

Geneva Call's
2022 Annual Report





Cover photo:

Aftermath of shelling in Kharkiv, Ukraine.

A member of the Territorial Defense Forces of Ukraine stands inside the damaged Kharkiv regional administration building in the aftermath of a shelling in downtown Kharkiv, Ukraine, 01 March 2022.

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I am pleased to present our 2022 Annual Report, which provides us with an opportunity to reflect on a terrible year dominated by the armed conflict in Ukraine and its wide-reaching ramifications for civilians around the world.

Foreword by the Director General

As this report goes to print, brutal fighting is destroying Khartoum, a city of 8 million where civilians are being used as hostages and human shields. The fundamental necessity of abiding by International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and, through it, protecting civilians in armed conflict has never been more urgent or acute. IHL underwent terrible attacks in 2022. When states do not respect the obligations of the Conventions they are party to, then our work of bringing armed groups' commanders to abide by those rules becomes an uphill battle. Yet Geneva Call braces for that challenge with much courage and hope.

This report demonstrates the significant steps that Geneva Call took towards achieving our 2020-23 Strategy. We deepened our impact and strengthened our organization further to better promote respect for international humanitarian norms among Armed Groups and *de facto* Authorities (AGDAs).

In this year's report, you will find evidence of how our true aim has remained focused on generating lasting behavioral change among AGDAs. This starts with direct engagement, sustained dialogue, and a process of change. It also requires engagement with those who can influence them, starting with community leaders, religious scholars and international or regional partners.

We raise awareness among policymakers about AGDAs' obligations under IHL. In global policy fora, we advocate for greater consideration of civilians living in AGDA-controlled areas. Through these efforts, we strive to ensure that civilian protection remains a central tenet of conflict prevention, conflict management and humanitarian responses worldwide.

All of this is made possible through the exceptional dedication of our team comprising more than 260 colleagues from around the world. They work tirelessly in demanding situations and maintain dialogue with AGDAs, often in very tense situations, with interlocutors that the international community often shuns. And they do it all while engaging other stakeholders locally and globally. We are immensely grateful for their commitment. Furthermore, none of this work would have been possible without the support of our generous donors to whom we remain deeply grateful.

My hope is that as you read this report and examine all the evidence of our collective efforts, successes, and challenges, you will join us in feeling a renewed sense of inspiration and dedication as we continue our work of promoting greater respect for the protection of civilians, wherever they may be found. The times are dark. It is essential to still look for the spark of humanity that hopefully remains in all combatants' hearts, and to stoke those flames until they burn bright with all the strength of our common faith in humankind.

Thank you for your continued support.

Alain Délétroz
Director General

Ukraine and beyond: a year of challenges for international humanitarian law and the protection of civilians

In a year of extraordinary geopolitical challenges compounded by global health crises and climate extremes, Geneva Call's role of championing the protection of civilians who are caught up in the conflict zones where we operate proved even more essential — and more complicated — than we have ever experienced in 22 years of international operations.

The armed conflict in Ukraine, the defining event of 2022, had a global impact that challenged our work. Its geopolitical repercussions are still rippling outward. Not least is the direct targeting of civilians and the infrastructure of daily life. For us, this display of modern warfare – the resurgence of a full-fledged international armed conflict involving two countries and their innovative technologies – came

with an even more unusual feature with major implications for protecting civilians.

The conflict drew in tens of thousands of foreign, non-traditional, or volunteer fighters. This inevitably raised the challenge of trying to ensure that all weapon bearers, on both sides, would conduct hostilities with a full understanding of their obligations under IHL.

War in the “breadbasket of Europe” had a cascading effect. Global supply chain disruptions exacerbated the dire levels of food insecurity, particularly in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel region, already made worse by the COVID-19 pandemic. Competition among the world's great powers created an East-West standoff that raised tensions over how to deal with the many evolving threats to peace and security, including more climate-linked disasters. The year was marked by dramatic weather calamities that claimed too many lives and livelihoods, and badly undermined countries' ability to provide people with enough food, health care, clean water and sanitation, sustainable energy supplies and other basic infrastructure.

The past year's intense and understandable focus on a major war on European soil inevitably diverted much of the global attention – along with a great deal of the world's sorely-needed funding and resources of all kinds – from the other conflicts and immense humanitarian crises unfolding around the globe. Many of the conflict zones where we operated during the past year bore recurring protection themes: long-term instability, accompanied by worrying violence against civilians, and thousands if not millions of people displaced and targeted, mostly children and women.



This was especially true in Afghanistan, Syria and other developing countries grappling with severe conflicts, extreme climate events and catastrophes – all while many of the world’s inequities seemed to widen further. Afghanistan, for example, has one of the world’s most severe humanitarian crises with a collapsing economy and climate-linked droughts. The *de facto* authorities’ decision to significantly exclude women and girls from public life further fanned the flames of a major catastrophe, leading to enormous hurdles for humanitarian workers trying to deliver international aid and mounting safety risks for civilians and communities in urgent need of protection.

In 2022, an estimated **175 million civilians** lived in places controlled by armed groups

Driven by geopolitical turmoil, the complexity of dealing with armed groups – and figuring out the best approaches for protecting civilians – noticeably increased. In 2022, an estimated 175 million civilians lived in places controlled by armed groups. It became tangibly more difficult to categorize these more than 500 armed groups, particularly when some of them acted as proxies in geopolitical clashes among greater powers or stepped into the void created by weakened governments. For humanitarian organizations such as ours, these circumstances posed ever more

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significant political, ethical, and legal challenges to our best efforts at engagement. It was no longer uncommon to find self-defense, quasi-state, and radical armed groups all involved in the same hostilities. Their growing hybridity and diversity proved to be a key factor in the decision by Geneva Call’s Board to update and adapt the terminology for our engagements (see below). We continue to engage AGDAs for better child protection, education, and famine prevention, for example, and to ensure humanitarian access and safety for schools and health facilities, or to negotiate the release of aid workers.

Overall, one of the biggest lessons of the year was the need to get back to the basics of strengthening IHL in our field work – recognizing that humanitarian principles can never be taken for granted. This requires us to intensify our direct engagements not only with AGDAs,

but also with all those who can help impart a greater sensitivity among everyone who is obliged to follow the rules of war. By working with civil society organizations, media, and traditional or religious leaders, we can reach more of those who influence the behavior of AGDAs. Strengthening local capacities in advocating for greater respect of humanitarian principles is critical for us to be able to sustain our impact.

Navigating these uncertain contexts should serve as a cautionary light for all of us to reacquire ourselves with and draw upon the strengths of these fundamental humanitarian principles that underpin all of Geneva Call’s work: neutrality, impartiality, and independence.

We are as inspired as ever to work as hard as possible to increase civilian protections — and to reduce suffering — wherever we can in the world.



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Progress towards 2020-23 strategy

DEEPENING OUR EXPERTISE ON ENGAGEMENT WITH AGDAS AND CONSOLIDATION OF FIELD ACTION

In 2022, Geneva Call made significant strides towards the implementation of our strategy and the achievement of lasting change in the behavior of AGDAs that we work with.

An important milestone for us was the decision to adapt some of our terminology in response to our operational reality. We adjusted the term “armed non-state actors (ANSAs)” to “armed groups and *de facto* authorities (AGDAs)” based on internal and external consultations and in-depth legal research, which revealed that a vast number of armed groups operate as hybrids, maintaining or claiming some form of relationship with state

structures. Such groups do not necessarily recognize themselves as ‘non-state.’ With our new and more neutral terminology, we can more effectively engage within this broadening diversity of armed groups. Through direct and programmatic engagement in critical contexts such as Ukraine and Afghanistan, Geneva Call engaged directly with leaders on humanitarian issues such as the protection of health care

We adjusted the term “armed non-state actors (ANSAs)” to “armed groups and *de facto* authorities (AGDAs)”

and the provision of humanitarian access. This had a clear and positive impact on the greater community of humanitarian aid workers in those countries.

In addition to signing new *Deeds of Commitment* and *Unilateral Declarations* with AGDAs in Syria and the Sahel region, Geneva Call conducted extensive baseline research studies and authored field-based research papers to gain a better understanding of what is driving the conflict in those areas. This allowed us to adjust our engagement strategies using training programs tailored for field commanders. Through an internal review of existing *Deeds of Commitment*, Geneva Call tightened its monitoring system to ensure public commitments are translated into practical measures.

The results of our work in 2022 can be seen in the protection of schools and health care facilities, improved humanitarian access, and other areas where tangible progress was made. These successes highlight the importance of Geneva Call’s ongoing engagement with AGDAs, particularly in our often-exclusive field work to obtain their commitments to protect civilians in conflict zones.

Overall, Geneva Call’s considerable progress toward implementing our strategy left a lasting impact on humanitarian actors and AGDAs in 2022.



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their ability to access essential resources and services, particularly in areas under the influence of AGDAs. **Humanitarian engagement of AGDAs must, therefore, take an intersectional approach to these interconnected issues.** While not the only remedy, better understanding, and respect for international humanitarian standards, including non-discrimination, serves as a tool to mitigate these protection concerns.

Geneva Call pays specific attention to the vital role that women play in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peace-building, and humanitarian access, fully in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace, and security (S/RES/1325 of 2000).

Geneva Call employs a **gender-based, intersectional, and conflict-sensitive approach to all our engagements with AGDAs, their affected communities, and other key stakeholders.** This approach ensures that both the gendered and intersectional aspects of harm are considered and addressed when engaging all stakeholders on ways to abide by and enforce humanitarian norms and principles. This goes together with a conflict-sensitive approach, which requires a deep understanding of the specificities of the contexts within which we work, as well as the correlation between a given context and our interventions. Understanding local gender dynamics is key to living up to the “do no harm” principle and to maximizing our positive impact. It also is essential to ensure that all civilians,

including those from vulnerable and marginalized communities, are at the forefront of protection efforts in cases involving armed girls. We seek to ensure that all women and children, and all marginalized individuals, are empowered as stakeholders and actors for change.

Understanding local gender dynamics **is key** to living up to the “do no harm” principle and to maximizing our positive impact

Through this work, we made it clear that Geneva Call is dedicated to creating a more secure and protective environment for all civilians. It is crucial for Geneva Call to continue monitoring AGDAs closely and to make sure they translate their commitments into action. By doing this, we can ensure lasting improvements in the protection of civilians in conflict zones.

Gender, intersectional, and conflict-sensitive approaches to AGDA engagement

Civilians account for 90 percent of the victims of armed conflicts, and most of them are women and children. There also are increasing inequalities based on factors such as age, class, disability, gender, and ethnicity that influence civilians’ exposure to risk and

STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY TO OPERATE EFFICIENTLY AND SUSTAINABLY

Donor relations

Thanks to the generous and continued support of our donors Geneva Call’s 2022 budget was fully funded. The total budget for the year was CHF 17.6m, an overall increase of CHF 3.9m (+28%) in contributions from those received in 2021. Furthermore, **the portfolio of multi-year, long-term partnerships grew to 13 overall, up from eight.**

In September 2022, we appealed for additional funding to further strengthen specific operations and organizational support, resulting in additional resources for Ukraine. The organization and our partners also

increased activities in transversal thematic support to key areas of activity. This primarily benefited protections for children and medical missions.

Geneva Call was grateful for the regular engagement with our key partners. The exchanges were appreciated, providing shape and context that led to improved outcomes for the most vulnerable people we worked with.

Accountability and systems

Geneva Call has had a strong financial performance for the period. For three consecutive years, there has been a transfer to reserves. The independent audit was completed with an unqualified opinion, indicating **robust financial controls and strong management performance on contributions and expenditure.** Our implementation of funds has an impressive performance rate of 95%, a significant accomplishment.

Geneva Call is currently pursuing ZEW0, a recognized Swiss certification, and has submitted an initial application. The certification is expected to be implemented in 2023.



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Empowerment of the global field finance teams continues to be a priority for us. Significant effort is being made to build and retain financial teams through field visits, training, and dedicated recruitment.

Our **Digital Transformation Project** aims to improve efficiency across the organization by establishing an integrated resource planning system for **Finance, Human Resources, Travel, and Procurement.** We have transformed our digital filing platform, improving data management for all

users. This project was made possible by a generous donation from a private foundation.

Human Resources

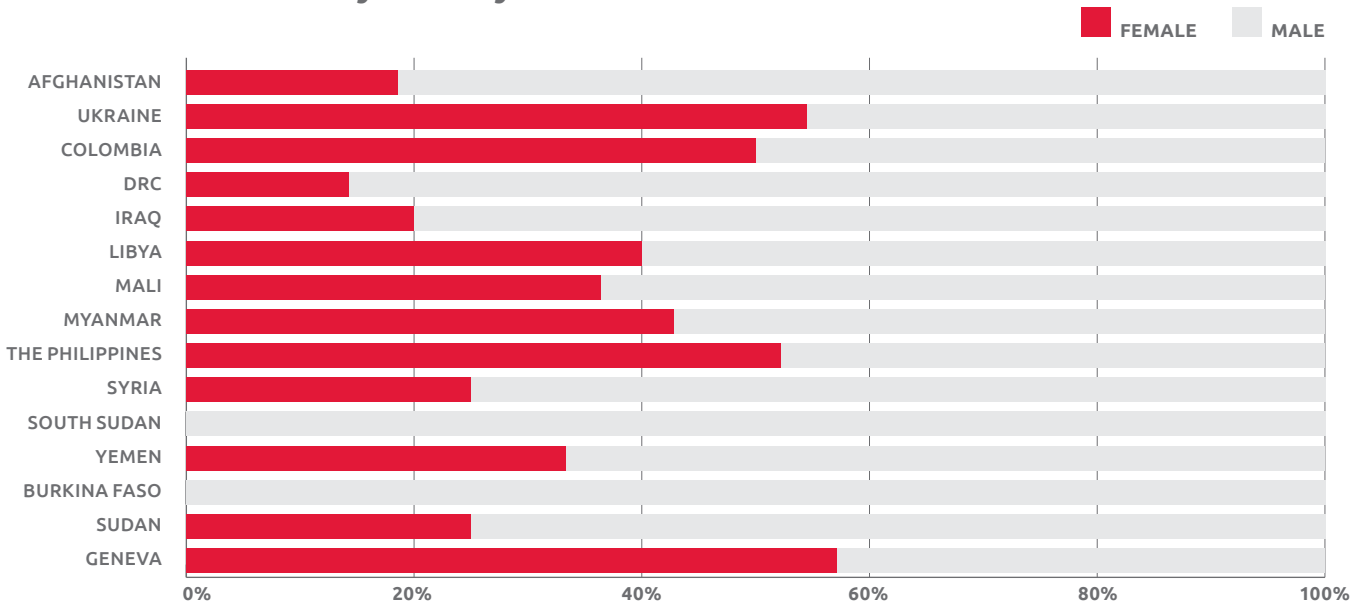
Geneva Call has made **significant investments in our workforce**, recognizing that diversity is among our greatest assets. To this end, we **reinforced our human resources management and conducted a thorough review of our internal policies**, including those related to recruitment, onboarding, performance management, compensation and benefits, and stress management.

The review yielded valuable insights that have resulted in a more consistent implementation of our policies, procedures, and processes. As a result, compliance, due diligence, and risk management are better managed, and business practices are more closely aligned with organizational needs. Geneva Call is committed to maintaining a positive, inclusive, and productive work environment for all our employees, and these efforts are a testament to that commitment.

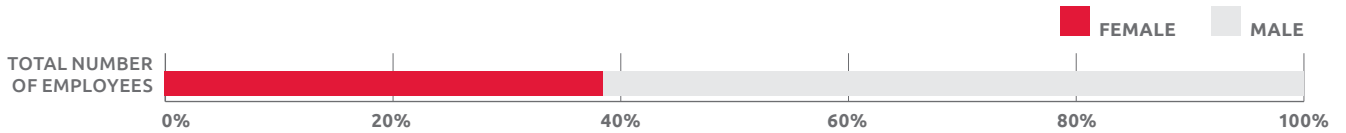


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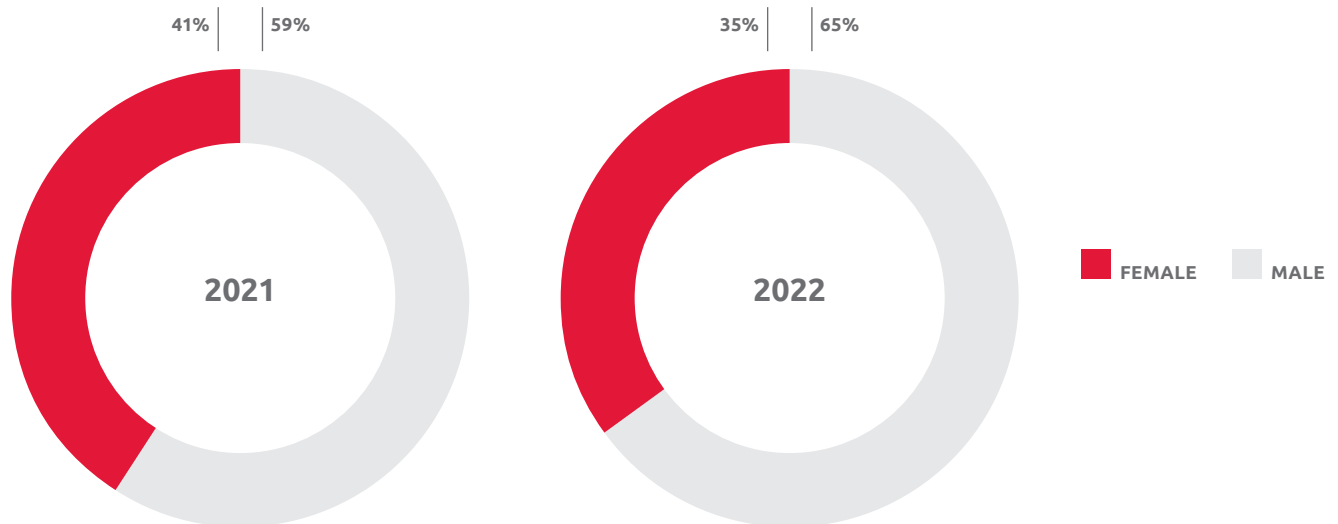
Gender distribution by country



Gender distribution within the Senior Management Team (Directors, Heads of Unit, Heads of Region, Country Directors)



Gender distribution for 2021 & 2022



Note: As of December 31, 2022



Countries of operation 2022





COLOMBIA

Context

Despite the launch of an ambitious peace plan by newly elected President Gustavo Petro aimed at re-establishing negotiations with armed actors and reaching peace agreements, the level of violence in Colombia in 2022 was remarkably high.

Ceasefires were promoted with limited effect; clashes between armed actors continued. Human rights violations and killings of social leaders and human rights activists abounded. The humanitarian situation worsened with aid blockages, forced displacement, use of anti-personnel mines and explosive devices, and the forced recruitment of children and adolescents by armed groups.

Over the entire year an estimated 7.7 million people needed humanitarian assistance, but only 1.6 million could be helped.

Armed groups' recruitment and exploitation of children and adolescents has been their most common and frequent violation of IHL in the country. But the consequences of armed conflict in Colombia also have harmed many migrants from neighboring countries, especially Venezuela.

Intervention and impact

Geneva Call began its engagement in Colombia in the early 2000s. Despite the opening of an office and formal

registration in 2020, direct engagement with armed groups is not possible due to national criminal legislation. In this context, Geneva Call advocated for a permit from the government that would authorize humanitarian engagement with armed groups in collaboration with UN agencies, and other international NGOs.

Training provided to 21 educational institutions contributed to make IHL a protection tool for children who are at risk of being recruited

In parallel, Geneva Call raised thematic issues relevant to armed groups through dialogue with their constituencies and proxies. Additionally, Geneva Call began a dialogue with the National Penitentiary and Prison Institute (INPEC) to provide training sessions on the basic rules of IHL to inmates, who are members of AGDAs, in three departments.

Several other activities ensured that key messages reached all parties, including armed groups. We created social media content and campaigns to spread messages on basic IHL rules, protection of the medical mission, prohibitions against the use of

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anti-personnel mines, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, and protection of children reaching more than 500 000 people. We designed banners and installed them in several departments, including in remote areas, to inform people and armed groups about IHL. We provided training to 21 educational institutions on how to make IHL a protection tool for vulnerable children who are at risk of being recruited by armed groups.

Geneva Call strengthened the self-governance of Indigenous communities as a means of curtailing armed groups' interest in overthrowing authorities in those communities and preventing other negative impacts on civilians.

Challenges

The national legal framework prohibiting direct engagement with armed groups remains a significant hurdle for us in our work to improve their behavior. In addition, barriers to humanitarian access due to security concerns and the control that armed groups exercise in certain areas further contributed to the difficulty of working in the country.



MALI

Context

The situation in Mali was extremely worrying due to frequent clashes between AGDAs and the Malian Armed Forces, and between the radical groups themselves. This situation had repercussions on Mali's civilian population, hampering humanitarian work and hindering the work of French-funded organizations.

Tensions rose between the Malian government and the Coordination of Azawad Movements (CMA) over their stalemated implementation of the Algiers Peace Agreement they signed in 2015. This situation pointed to the importance of ensuring civilians are protected.

Intervention and impact

Geneva Call's work in Mali since 2018 has focused on engaging with AGDAs and civil society to raise awareness for humanitarian norms and delivering thematic training sessions.

In 2022, CMA signed a *Deed of Commitment* on the Protection of Medical Care in Armed Conflict. This was followed by nine unilateral declarations from AGDAs and CSOs to protect cultural heritage and provide humanitarian access.

Geneva Call further facilitated the establishment of a framework for discussion between AGDAs and humanitarian actors to identify major protection and access challenges plus viable solutions.

In 2022, CMA signed a *Deed of Commitment* on the Protection of Medical Care in Armed Conflict

Lastly, we identified key female AGDA and CSO leaders to build a platform for wider outreach on humanitarian norms for the protection of civilians.

Despite these positive outcomes, Geneva Call's operations in Mali were suspended in December 2022 due to a ministerial decree that underlined the nation's high degree of sensitivity toward the work of engaging with AGDAs in a volatile security context.

Challenges

In 2022, Geneva Call and other organizations in Mali faced numerous challenges due to the tense security situation, increased access constraints and frequent changes within new and existing AGDAs. Amid this turbulence, the national authorities' ministerial decree suspended the operations of Geneva Call in line with similar decisions targeting other foreign international organizations.





BURKINA FASO

Context

The past year was tumultuous for Burkina Faso, with two coups d'état in eight months. Civilians suffered from more violence as security and stability worsened. By the end of 2022, an estimated 2 million people were internally displaced. Most were children in dire need of humanitarian assistance. Despite the efforts of the nation's security forces, almost half of its territory was still controlled by or under the influence of armed groups.

Throughout the year, humanitarian work became still more difficult. As respect for humanitarian norms deteriorated, humanitarian engagement with AGDAs grew even more challenging.

Training sessions provided to more than **100 religious and community leaders** allowed them to advocate for the protection of civilians among authorities and AGDAs

Intervention and impact

In 2022, Geneva Call was registered in Burkina Faso and worked on introducing its mission to the Burkinabé authorities. At a second stage, Geneva Call started a humanitarian engagement with self-defense armed groups through awareness raising and training sessions on humanitarian norms. More than 200 members were trained in the importance of protecting children and education, preventing starvation and conflict-related food insecurity, and facilitating humanitarian access. This led to the signing of three Unilateral Declarations on the protection of children and education by three armed groups active in the East, North and Boucle du Mouhoun areas, which resulted in the adoption of a series of measures aimed at protecting more than 15,000 students and 30 schools in these regions. The groups took other positive steps such as exercising more control over the age of their combatants and demobilizing children under 18 years old.

Geneva Call's outreach campaigns and booklets on the protection of children and education reached 1,000 AGDA members in these regions and they, in turn, trained others on the same humanitarian norms.

We trained more than 100 religious and community leaders to advocate for civilian protections by appealing to the decision-makers among the community's regional authorities or AGDA leaders. In addition, three local NGOs were selected and trained to conduct sessions and campaigns on the protection of civilians, which reached more than 3,000 people and were broadcast by three national radio stations to at least 2 million people.

Challenges

Despite the impact made during the first year of operations and the relationships built with key stakeholders, national counter-terrorism legislation limited access to so-called "radical" armed groups who hold significant sway over civilians' lives. In addition, changes in the structure and internal dynamics of such groups make it hard to understand how best to start engaging with them.

Les Doubs sont responsables de leurs subventions. Si un de ses membres ou un de ses agents ne respecte pas les termes de la présente Déclaration, nous prendrons toutes les mesures nécessaires pour résoudre le problème conformément aux normes internationales et au droit de l'homme.

La présente Déclaration complète les chartes de Doubs, notamment à l'égard de la lutte contre la corruption et toutes autres chartes existantes sur le respect de l'environnement et de l'éthique.

M. Christophe Kaboré

Pour les Doubs du Burkina Faso

Victor SANOU, Doubs, Président du Haut Conseil national de la conférence Doubs

Nicolas MAH, Doubs, Responsable Confédération Doubs pour les Doubs

A l'ère de l'écrit
Pour l'Appel de Genève
Suzanne, Coiffeuse de Doubs





LIBYA

Memorandums Of Understanding signed with the Ministry of Defense in Tripoli and the Anti-Crime Agency of the Ministry of Interior contributed to expand our **operations** to various regions of the country

Context

The political situation in Libya was at a standstill with two governments controlling separate parts of the country, leading to occasional clashes and civilian casualties. The country had a severe economic crisis, no functioning constitution, and rampant illegal activities such as human trafficking. Armed groups in Libya had mixed agendas. They were financially, politically, and religiously motivated, and they controlled many areas. This led to arbitrary arrests, unlawful killings, displacement of civilians, lack of services such as education, and restricted freedoms of expression and movement.

Intervention and impact

Geneva Call enhanced adherence to International Humanitarian Law through comprehensive training programs. These sessions focused on fundamental IHL principles, safeguarding children and education, ensuring humanitarian access, and protecting civilian infrastructure in both the eastern and western regions of the country. This enabled key stakeholders to strengthen their capacity to ensure civilians were protected. As a result of our efforts, Memorandums of Understanding were successfully signed with the Ministry of Defense in Tripoli and the Anti-Crime Agency of the Ministry of Interior in the East, allowing Geneva Call to expand our operations to various areas in the country.

Challenges

Throughout 2022, the volatile security situation posed a considerable challenge to the organization, as did the low level of trust in IHL by most actors we engaged. Furthermore, our implementation of activities was hindered by the lack of financial resources available for Geneva Call's type of engagement as well as access constraints for our non-Libyan staff.





DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



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campaigns on protecting the medical mission and children, together with basic IHL messages spread among the population.

Geneva Call gained wider acceptance in the country through tireless advocacy directed at armed groups, resulting in the demilitarization of schools and health care facilities occupied by AGDAs and the release of education and health care personnel that they detained.

Context

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) faced increasing insecurity due to a large-scale offensive by the March 23 Movement (M23 or Mouvement du 23 mars) in the East that was launched after a decade of low-intensity conflict and sporadic attacks. This resurgence of violence caused a massive displacement of populations, prompting a continued rise in humanitarian needs. In parallel, several diplomatic and security initiatives were launched to obtain a ceasefire and the demobilization of all armed groups that were active in the region.

Intervention and impact

Geneva Call began its humanitarian work in the DRC in 2014. Since then, we have engaged 15 armed groups in North Kivu. We have conducted awareness-raising and training sessions on diverse topics,

including humanitarian access, protection of children and education, protection of medical missions, prohibition of sexual violence and gender-based discrimination, and food insecurity. Due to this engagement, three Unilateral Declarations were issued in 2022. The Collectif des Mouvements pour le Changement – Force d’Autodéfense du Peuple Congolais (CMC-FAPC) issued a declaration on the protection of health care and of children and education. The Alliance des Patriotes pour un Congo Libre et Souverain (APCLS) issued a declaration on the protection of children and education.

Geneva Call is also leading an indirect engagement with AGDAs through communities and civil society organizations (CSOs), particularly by providing capacity building to safely establish a humanitarian dialogue with AGDAs. In addition, Geneva Call designed and led media

Three Unilateral Declarations issued by two different groups contributed to reinforce the protection of health-care and of children and education

Challenges

The country’s higher degree of insecurity required the Geneva Call DRC team to carefully navigate its engagement with most of the actors that we were involved with while maintaining the trust that the organization has gained among them. Constant and transparent communication was key in this volatile context.



SUDAN

Context

The humanitarian situation in Sudan deteriorated due to episodes of violence resulting from a stalled implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement. Armed combatants were left with no way to make a living, and inflation made it even harder for people to buy food and other essential items. This was particularly the case in West Darfur, Central Darfur, and Blue Nile States, where intense episodes of community-based violence took place. Tensions rose among different ethnic communities over access to land and other resources, and the situation was made worse by existing links between these communities and armed groups. Hundreds of people were killed in the violence and thousands of others were displaced with limited access to basic services. Hunger and food insecurity rose as farmers faced more dangers or could not access their land. Gender-based violence and child recruitment were a concerning protection concern, especially in Darfur. A shortage of humanitarian funding and serious access impediments hurt the humanitarian response and ability to protect civilians caught up in this conflict.

Intervention and impact

Geneva Call consolidated its presence and operations in different Darfur states to better

promote humanitarian norms. More than 800 leaders and members of armed groups there participated in workshops and trainings on IHL that focused on improving the behavior of weapons-bearers in conflict and their efforts to protect civilians, particularly women and children and medical personnel, along with civilian infrastructure and medical facilities. Also, Geneva Call facilitated sessions of protection dialogue between leaders of armed groups by using IHL as a tool for prevention. By doing so, awareness of humanitarian norms and the importance of civilian protection was increased, offering better access to armed groups' leaders, and increasing their trust in Geneva Call's mission. More than 200 leaders and members of civil society were also trained in IHL, boosting their ability to protect themselves. An access study in West and North Darfur improved the ability of aid workers to get into hard-to-reach areas, and a scoping mission in Blue Nile began to look at ways of expanding work there.

Challenges

Like most humanitarians, Geneva Call faced administrative and access challenges related to the uncertainty resulting from the coup d'état of November 2021. On the other hand, Geneva Call's shortage of personnel and other resources affected our ability to

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act. Engaging with some armed actors proved challenging due to safety, access, or political concerns. With all these challenges and the newness of Geneva Call's offices in Sudan, the mission is just getting started in its efforts at raising awareness and knowledge of IHL but soon plans to shift to securing policy commitments and working toward lasting behavioral change in AGDAs.

More than
800 leaders and
members of AGDAs
trained on IHL
could improve their
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conduct of hostilities
for the protection
of civilians



SOUTH SUDAN

Context

South Sudan continued witnessing serious ethnic, tribal, and political conflict despite the nation's recent recommitment to a revitalized peace agreement in its long-running civil war. The Upper Nile State witnessed a concerning increase of violence resulting in a major displacement and protection crisis, as well as serious humanitarian access impediments due to armed actors fighting. Floods in Jonglei and Unity State contributed to driving further conflict towards the Equatoria region. Existing and newly displaced herders clashed with local resident farmers over land. These communities often were mobilized to suit the aims of political elites and armed groups vying for power. Thus, clashes between armed groups continued in Central and Western Equatoria. And due to shifting loyalties among members of these groups, community-based conflict was also on the rise. All the above resulted in the loss of lives, destruction of livelihoods, widespread displacement of civilians, as well as an increase in humanitarian needs. As a result, in addition to considerable inflation, food insecurity rose considerably. Gender-based sexual abuse and child recruitment are on the rise. With nine million people in need of assistance, civilian protection is key to prevent more suffering.

Engaging more than **600 leaders** and members of six different armed groups allowed Geneva Call to strengthen the protection of civilians in South Sudan

Intervention and impact

Geneva Call worked tirelessly to protect civilians in South Sudan by engaging more than 640 leaders and members of six different armed groups. Awareness-raising efforts included training on IHL and media campaigns featuring radio jingles and animated videos carried on social media. These messages focused on child protection, sexual violence prevention, respect for health care facilities and displaced persons, and humanitarian access. Geneva

Call conducted site visits to monitor community perceptions of AGDAs' behavior, which had impactful results. Local authorities came to better recognize IHL. Civilian property and infrastructure destruction were reduced as community members gained knowledge about their rights and spoke out against violations.

Challenges

Despite Geneva Call's successful relationships with local authorities, operational challenges remained for humanitarian organizations like ours. The security situation and volatile political context kept us on our toes with the need for frequent updates, and often hindered access. Due to these safety concerns, some AGDAs were difficult to engage. Limited resources at times prevented meaningful interventions from taking place, despite the overwhelming need for our engagement to improve the protection of civilians.

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UKRAINE

Context

The escalation of armed conflict in Ukraine into a full-fledged international armed conflict was a major setback globally. The violence forced millions of people to flee and created a surge in humanitarian needs in the East and South. Human rights violations such as summary executions and sexual violence were reported along with the extensive use of landmines and naval mines, which threatened civilians. Additionally, the conflict became distinctive to an unusual degree for its hybrid armed units, composed of national and international weapon bearers, that became part of the national security apparatus yet operated with a certain degree of independence. This posed significant challenges to the knowledge and practice of international humanitarian norms.

Intervention and impact

The phenomenon of newly integrated groups into regular armed forces, civilians spontaneously joining these forces, and the increasing factions among them all highlighted the urgent need for more training in the basics of conducting hostilities according to the rules of war, and in adhering to humanitarian norms in general. In response, Geneva Call provided training that the groups needed by leveraging

our relationship with authorities, which goes back to 2017 when we started operations in the country.

During 2022, Geneva Call managed to deliver training sessions to hundreds of frontline combatants, including commanders who spontaneously reached out to Geneva Call for specific needs. Some of the groups also decided to make formal commitments, such as a Unilateral Declaration aimed at enhancing the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian access that the Georgian National Legion issued in June 2022.

Despite the security challenges, Geneva Call increased humanitarian engagement with ten armed factions in the oblasts of Luhansk, Donetsk, Kharkiv and Zaporizhzhia. Our activities focused on the conduct of hostilities, evacuation of civilians, and mine risk education through awareness-raising sessions, social media campaigns, brochures, and posters. We strengthened our collaboration with military chaplains and the Orthodox church to enhance its acceptance as a credible actor in the dissemination of IHL for the protection of civilians.

Challenges

The greatest challenge in Ukraine in 2022 was the onset of a full-fledged international armed conflict, which represented a significant shift in the nature and dynamics of the existing conflict,



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both in Ukraine and in the international community. To adapt to this new situation, Geneva Call needed to rapidly expand its activities and further clarify our mission and mandate, particularly in the wake of reports accusing both sides of violating IHL.

Delivering **training sessions** to hundreds of frontline combatants increased the knowledge and understanding of IHL among their ranks



SYRIA

Context

In 2022, the Syrian conflict remained as unresolved as ever and the economic crisis deepened, further threatening civilians' security. Humanitarian organizations struggled to provide aid due to a decrease in donor funding while protection risks for vulnerable populations kept increasing across Syria where minors experienced sporadic recruitment by armed groups, and IDPs and host communities faced arbitrary arrests and detentions. Meanwhile, clashes between armed forces and groups led to further insecurity for those living in opposition areas of Northwest Syria, where there were numerous violations of IHL.

Intervention and impact

Geneva Call prioritized engagement with eight of the largest armed groups in Northwest Syria. Considerable progress was made with two of these groups, resulting in the signing of four *Deeds of Commitment* on the protection of children and health care. Following the signing, decisive internal steps were taken by both groups to implement these provisions, including amending their internal codes of conduct, publicizing their commitments among their rank-and-file members, and setting up committees to hear complaints. The groups took concrete measures to stop



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their recruitment of minors and vacate schools they used as military sites. In this same region of Syria, Geneva Call also addressed housing, land, and property (HLP) violations, which resulted in the successful return of some properties to their legal owners.

The signature of four **Deeds of Commitment** on the protection of children and healthcare by two groups resulted in the adoption of concrete measures to better comply with IHL

Geneva Call's humanitarian engagement in Northeast Syria focused on the Internal Security Forces. We improved their knowledge of IHL and IHRL, and we worked closely with CSOs, tribal and religious leaders, and other civilian stakeholders to enhance their awareness of IHL. It was essential to advocate for their

rights effectively and safely, ensuring that duty bearers comply with international humanitarian norms and spreading messages more widely through public awareness campaigns about the need for civilian protection. Our engagement yielded tangible results; target groups carried out successful advocacy campaigns of their own. Tribal leaders advocated for IDPs' right to return from camps and detention centers. CSOs advocated for the restoration of civilian infrastructure and occupied properties, and for the protection of children, cultural heritage sites, and humanitarian aid workers.

Challenges

We encountered growing risks of violence in the country, both from the involvement of external international forces and from difficulties in maintaining acceptance simultaneously in Northwest and Northeast Syria, which are home to opposing groups. Because of our concurrent work with these groups, our neutrality and impartiality were often questioned by those on either side of the conflict.



IRAQ

Context

Iraq faced numerous challenges, with security and humanitarian situations of particular concern. The conflict, however, was mostly localized and smaller in scope compared to previous years. With the presence of an extensive number of armed actors backed by external powers and internal religious and political figures, the country still had a substantial risk of conflicts growing and intensifying. This put civilians in danger since internally displaced people (IDPs) suffer frequent violations of their rights, people's lands often are confiscated, and their control over water and agricultural resources that are crucial to their livelihoods often are taken away. On top of this, Iraq is saddled with severe corruption, high unemployment, and political rivalries. The country also experiences harsh impacts from climate change, with environmental degradation contributing to dust storms and droughts that exacerbate localized conflicts and internal displacement.

Engagement with AGDAs resulted in concrete initiatives for the **protection of IDPs**, and the adoption of new and compliant code of conducts

In this context, AGDAs had a prominent role in the political and security landscape of Iraq, controlling and exercising authority over a large part of the population while influencing decisions at the local government level. It was, therefore, essential for these actors to respect civilian protection needs.

Intervention and impact

In 2022, Geneva Call's intervention in Iraq focused on providing specialized trainings and workshops about humanitarian norms for armed groups and *de facto* authorities. These training courses included topics pertinent to the protection of civilians, such as international law regulating armed conflict, the principles of distinction between civilians and combatants, and restrictions for military operations in populated areas. The policy engagement promoted behavioral change through the creation of implementation plans and resulted in addressing protection concerns of civilians in a number of locations where Geneva Call's field teams were operating.

Notably, Geneva Call initiated engagement with a hard-to-reach AGDA that had never been engaged before by any other actors but showed an increased willingness to maintain the engagement by signing two commitments and requesting Geneva Call's support and intervention to train its fighters on protections for civilians. In addition, seven



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other commitments were signed with different AGDAs focused on protecting IDPs and granting humanitarian access. These engagements resulted in concrete initiatives for the protection of IDPs, adherence to humanitarian norms while fighting against other AGDAs, and the adoption of new and compliant codes of conduct.

By disseminating humanitarian advocacy messages, Geneva Call reached an audience that included local NGOs, *de facto* authorities, members of civil society, and religious and community leaders. These messages were also circulated on social media platforms, reaching more than 8 million people. Our engagements and wider dissemination of humanitarian norms in the country during 2022 contributed to the protection of children, including the demobilization of child soldiers, and AGDAs' increased willingness to uphold child protection norms.

Challenges

In 2022, the volatile security and political situation impacted Geneva Call's operations and humanitarian engagements. Despite these limitations, Geneva Call completed most planned activities and ensured that the protection of civilians remained at the core of our humanitarian action.



YEMEN

Context

Yemen continued to face a dire humanitarian crisis in 2022 as intensified conflict between the internationally recognized government (IRG) and *de facto* authorities caused widespread displacement of civilians. The truce from April until October brought some respite and a reconfiguration of forces in the South. Humanitarian access became more challenging as AGDAs controlled movement through checkpoints and roadblocks and aid workers were increasingly targeted. Detentions and abductions of aid workers increased. Violations of civilians' protection continued at alarming levels. Armed groups used children and recruited them into combat roles.

Intervention and impact

Geneva Call expanded our humanitarian efforts in Yemen by engaging with AGDAs and influential actors in new areas such as Ma'rib and Hodeida on the West Coast. We were able to increase their understanding of humanitarian norms through political engagement with senior leadership, awareness-raising sessions with military leaders, consultation sessions and discussions at the community level on protection needs and priorities, as well as technical IHL training sessions. As a result, several new initiatives began aiming to positively influence attitudes

and behavior of AGDAs so as to improve the protection of civilians and other victims of armed conflict in Yemen. These include the introduction of hotlines to handle complaints, the issuance of circulars for facilitating movement within areas under the control of the Southern Transitional Council (STC), and the coordinated access and safe passage for lifesaving aid provided to IDPs in Hodeida.

Challenges

The fragile military situation, dire economic challenges, as well as the changing AGDAs dynamics mainly in the IRG-controlled areas, continued to have a negative impact on security and the scope of humanitarian work making it impossible to operate effectively. A spate of hijackings and looting

of humanitarian vehicles hindered efforts to protect civilians and deliver aid to those in need.

Engagement with AGDAs resulted in a **better understanding** of humanitarian norms, which led to the introduction of complaint mechanisms, the facilitation of movement within different areas, and the delivery of humanitarian aid to IDPs





AFGHANISTAN

Context

More than a year after the Taliban became the *de facto* authorities, the humanitarian situation worsened. The most vulnerable Afghans were isolated and in dire need of assistance. Many factors - pockets of instability, the emergence of armed actors, drought, earthquakes, and counter-terrorism sanctions among them - transformed Afghanistan into a complex emergency that is making it hard for people to earn a living. Poverty is deepening, and civilians are severely endangered.

Other aggravating factors included the adoption of public policies severely restricting social liberties, notably the almost total exclusion of women and girls from all aspects of public life. The security situation remained tense with threats and deadly attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure.

A public statement issued in Geneva in February 2022 by a high-level delegation of the Taliban on the **protection of medical missions**, humanitarian access, and education made them more aware of and compliant with IHL obligations

The need to protect civilians remained as critical as ever, making it imperative to engage as many people as possible and ensure they understand their obligations and rights under IHL.

Intervention and impact

Since 2017, Geneva Call has engaged with armed groups and *de facto* authorities in Afghanistan to increase their compliance with international humanitarian norms, reduce the violence they commit against civilians and strengthening their inter-community relations. After the takeover by the Taliban in 2021, we intensified our dialogue with the *de facto* authorities at the provincial and national levels. We made them more aware of and compliant with their obligations under IHL. This included a public statement issued in Geneva in February 2022 by a high-level delegation of the Taliban on the protection of medical missions, humanitarian access, and education. Several months later, as public restrictions worsened during the summer, this declaration was referred to in subsequent dialogues with the authorities to remind them of their commitment. As a result, Geneva Call helped ease the pressure that security services exerted on humanitarian organizations' actions. That facilitated the delivery of life-saving assistance.

A key dimension of Geneva Call's engagement in Afghanistan was our work with religious

scholars and traditional leaders. This work was key to contextualize our messages, and to ensure that they were convergent with Islamic principles and thus accepted and disseminated to influence AGDA behavior.

Geneva Call also engaged communities affected by conflict to inform them of their rights and met with civil society representatives and journalists to strengthen their capacity to disseminate relevant humanitarian norms.

Challenges

Geneva Call faced several challenges including more interference from the *de facto* administration and subsequent delays that hampered our ability to act. Additionally, temporary detentions of NGO workers were seven times more frequent than a year earlier. Female participation steadily declined until all work by female Afghan aid workers was completely banned by a December 2022 decree. Security concerns remained high due to threats from transnational AGDAs.

Moreover, operational uncertainty caused multiple challenges. It was harder to recruit staff to scale up our mission and to procure visas for expatriate positions. International sanction against the Taliban also affected Geneva Call's ability to reach the most isolated communities, but we navigated these challenges by remaining agile and flexible in our programming.





PAKISTAN



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Intervention and impact

In the first month of 2022, Geneva Call concluded a project in Pakistan that began the previous year. It focused on strengthening the capacity of civil society members and organizations to advocate for their rights according

to IHL and IHRL, and to monitor and report on violations of those rights. Moreover, several meetings with state authorities contributed to the acceptance of humanitarian norms by officials, bolstered by the commonalities between international humanitarian norms and Islamic Law. Local authorities

asked Geneva Call to produce and distribute training material with religious references to police and law enforcement personnel, which was further reinforced by our frequent engagement with religious leaders in various districts who agreed to include IHL in their teaching curricula and sermons.



MYANMAR

Context

The humanitarian situation in Myanmar was dire in 2022, exacerbated by the February 2021 military coup. The conflict, initially confined to rural areas, rapidly spread into urban centers. Armed groups became increasingly active participants, with new armed organizations emerging alongside longstanding ethnic armed organizations. This proliferation of parties to the conflict created more complex protection risks and further limited access for humanitarian workers. Furthermore, the country experienced a dramatic increase in violations of IHL and international human rights law (IHRL). Civilians were among those that suffered the most from these violations and needed the strongest possible protection from all sides of the conflict.

The provision of awareness campaigns, training sessions, and policy review workshops contributed to **increased capacities** among civilian stakeholders

Intervention and impact

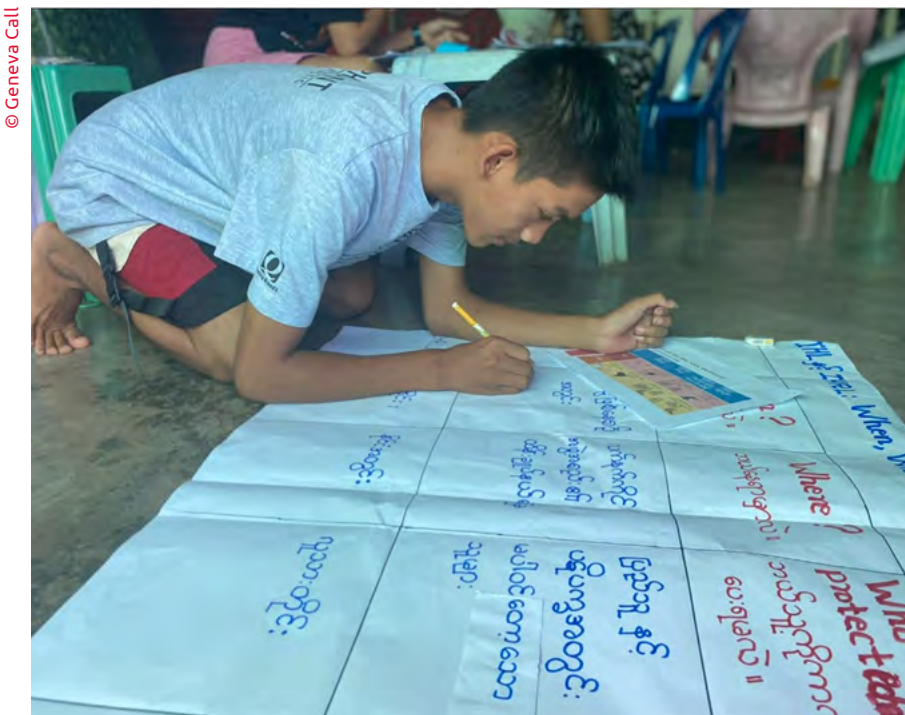
In 2022, Geneva Call made positive advances in our efforts to protect civilians in Myanmar and promote humanitarian action. Through our engagement with armed actors, we sought to promote their understanding and adherence to international

humanitarian norms. This led to concrete measures implemented by armed actors that were aimed at sparing civilians from harm. Considering the wide-ranging fallout from the military coup, we scaled up our engagement with armed actors to ensure they were committed to international humanitarian and human rights laws. We provided awareness campaigns, training sessions, and policy review workshops to build capacity among civilian stakeholders. Additionally, Geneva Call monitored the implementation of *Deeds of Commitment* signed by armed actors.

Moreover, Geneva Call conducted comprehensive reviews of AGDAs' policies to include more provisions specifically aimed at protecting women and children in armed conflict. We also received permission to conduct monitoring visits to AGDAs' prisons, health clinics, and schools so that we could assess their compliance with the provisions of the signed *Deeds of Commitment*.

Challenges

In Myanmar, humanitarian engagement remained extremely challenging. A recent registration law significantly curtailed the ability of international and local NGOs to carry out operations. The security situation on the ground remained highly volatile and posed significant risks for humanitarian activities.



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THAILAND

Context

Against the backdrop of separatist violence in southern Thailand that has killed more than 7,300 people since 2004, civilians remained hopeful nonetheless for a better future. The level of violence rose for the second year in a row after several years of decline, but the trend also showed a decrease in civilian casualties, whether due to direct targeting or collateral damage. While news coverage of this phenomenon was scarce, civilian stakeholders and CSOs continued to show increasing awareness both of humanitarian norms and of the peace process. They established informal monitoring teams to track progress towards peace and any perceived violations, while working to protect those most vulnerable to violence. While several items remain pending in the peace talks between the Royal Thai

Government and the BRN, the appointment of a new Malaysian facilitator sparked renewed optimism among the broader population. Future elections in Thailand could be a momentous change for the peace process.

Intervention and impact

Geneva Call has been actively boosting protection for civilians in Thailand for the past decade, with an emphasis on children and education. We secured the signing of a *Deed of Commitment for Child Protection* by BRN in 2020; strengthened the capacity of CSOs to promote and monitor respect for humanitarian norms; and empowered women's groups' participation in discussions about protection through advocacy support. As a result, there has been noteworthy progress towards reducing children's and civilians' casualties and increasing awareness within

CSOs about protection issues, contributing to more conducive conditions for peace efforts.

Challenges

Geneva Call faced numerous challenges in our work to protect civilians living within the 'Deep South' area bordering Malaysia. Limited access to the area and political sensitivities made it difficult for stakeholders, CSOs and international organizations like Geneva Call to hold discussions about IHL and IHRL within the affected regions. These factors also hindered our ability to collect evidence about the situation or to monitor related commitments. Local protection efforts were sustained with the support from partners. Direct humanitarian engagement was limited to interactions conducted remotely, or to in-person activities outside of the country.





THE PHILIPPINES



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of violent clan feuding, or *rido*, which often involves armed groups. We provided support for local actors in identifying relevant norms and supported dialogues with key stakeholders including tribal leaders, traditional leaders, *Ulama*, and BARMM's representatives. As a result, Geneva Call effectively increased knowledge among a variety of parties about IHL, IHRL, and locally recognized norms.

Context

While a trend of declining instances of conflicts between the state and groups was observed in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) in 2022 in line with the Peace Process, deadly local conflicts have increased. Violence is rife, especially with intra-Moro clan feuding, a type of conflict among kinship groups, popularly known in Mindanao as *rido*, that is on the rise. There also are land disputes and inter-communal conflicts between Moro and indigenous or settler communities; conflicts driven by political motives; and factional fights between commanders of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and other armed groups. All these varieties of conflicts are taking their toll on innocent civilians. Beyond BARMM and adjacent areas, the conflict between state-sponsored security forces and the Communist movement continued to draw

less attention. Protection concerns were underreported in other parts of Mindanao and the Visayas. Overall, the magnitude of violence is on the rebound, increasing the protection needs for communities caught up in the violence, with upcoming local elections expected to worsen the situation.

Intervention and impact

Geneva Call made considerable progress in its mission to promote humanitarian norms and protect civilians from armed conflict. We held awareness-raising campaigns and trained armed groups and civilians on thematic issues, particularly regarding the protection of children and education. Our team also did a deep dive into the local context by exploring traditional norms of Indigenous people that support the protection of civilian and the Islamic and cultural norms of Moro tribes. The aim was to curb the impact

Additionally, Geneva Call's efforts led to greater recognition by fighting forces that they have a significant role to play in protecting civilian populations. Due to capacity building in communities and grassroots civil society, our work helped lower the rate of violence towards civilians in targeted areas.

Challenges

Despite the conflicts in the Philippines, there was scant international attention or appetite for direct humanitarian engagement aimed at making lasting behavioral changes in the armed groups that are active in hostilities. This was further exacerbated by legal frameworks on counterterrorism that restrict working with or engaging certain AGDAs. Attempts to protect communities from the more local forms of conflict involving armed groups requires creative approaches outside the usual toolbox of Geneva Call.

شرکت خدماتی مالداري و مرغداری (بودا)

تشخیص و تداوی امراض حیوانی و مرغداری

عرضه کننده هر نوع جوجه گوشتی و تخمی

تلفن: ۰۷۷۶۳۴۴۱۴۱ - ۰۷۹۹۱۱۷۲۱۷



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Shaping humanitarian policies and practice

A strong thematic expertise in our areas of humanitarian engagement is what sets Geneva Call apart, guides our engagement with AGDAs, and allows us to carry out focused, result-oriented work that improves the protection of civilians.

Being a reference organization for IHL is key to achieve Geneva Call's mission of strengthening AGDAs' respect for humanitarian norms and principles. Doing so allows us to engage in capacity-building activities and to build partnerships with civilians, community groups, local leaders, other humanitarian organizations, and key stakeholders.

Our monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning (MEAL) activities in turn help us fine-tune our operational

programs by better understanding any changes in behavior, relationships, activities, or actions among the people, groups, and other organizations that we work with directly. This allows Geneva Call to analyze the impact of these behavioral changes for civilian protection in complex humanitarian situations.

By combining thematic, IHL, and MEAL expertise in our programmatic engagements, we ensure the delivery of high-quality programs, activities, and

outputs along with our ability to measure and evaluate the implementation of humanitarian principles by AGDAs.

By combining thematic, IHL, and MEAL expertise in our programmatic engagements, we ensure the delivery of high-quality programs, activities, and outputs along with our ability to measure and evaluate the implementation of humanitarian principles by AGDAs



In 2022, Geneva Call intensified our global advocacy and policy engagements to better influence humanitarian policies and practices. This included being engaged in more robust political dialogues with trusted governmental and inter-governmental partners on pressing conflict-affected situations including those in the Sahel region, Yemen, Ukraine, and Afghanistan.

By providing fresh insights and thinking informed by our field perspective and thematic expertise, Geneva Call's global advocacy efforts shed light on the perspectives of AGDAs and the civilians living under their control, and helped shape international debates around issues relevant to our mandate.

We successfully engaged in several dialogues with the European Union, a longstanding partner and significant humanitarian actor globally. Advocacy efforts included dialogue, bilateral meetings, and roundtable discussions with key EU institutions and member states' representatives. This led to concrete policy impacts, such as the adoption of language that corresponds to the reality of conflict and actors, including

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AGDAs. Additionally, the EU's financial support reached 30% of Geneva Call's budget, and the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) stepped up its commitment to IHL. The flexibility in the European Commission's Foreign Policy Instruments, which are

responsible for the financial and operational components of EU foreign policy, also contributed to the shaping of humanitarian and conflict prevention efforts and policy priorities towards crises. That was essential because it allowed Geneva Call to be considered as a partner of choice in reflections on newly emerged or escalated conflicts.

Working alongside other longstanding partners, Geneva Call continued to raise its profile and thought leadership in several high-profile policy arenas. This included a side event at the UN General Assembly on child protection, a session at the Stockholm Forum on Peace and Development on climate security risks and adaptation in conflict-affected communities, and sessions on the engagement of armed groups to secure access for protection purposes during the European Humanitarian Forum and the Humanitarian Network and Partnership Week.

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Financial Report

Geneva Call's full financial statements, including the auditors' report, can be found on www.genevacall.org/documents/.

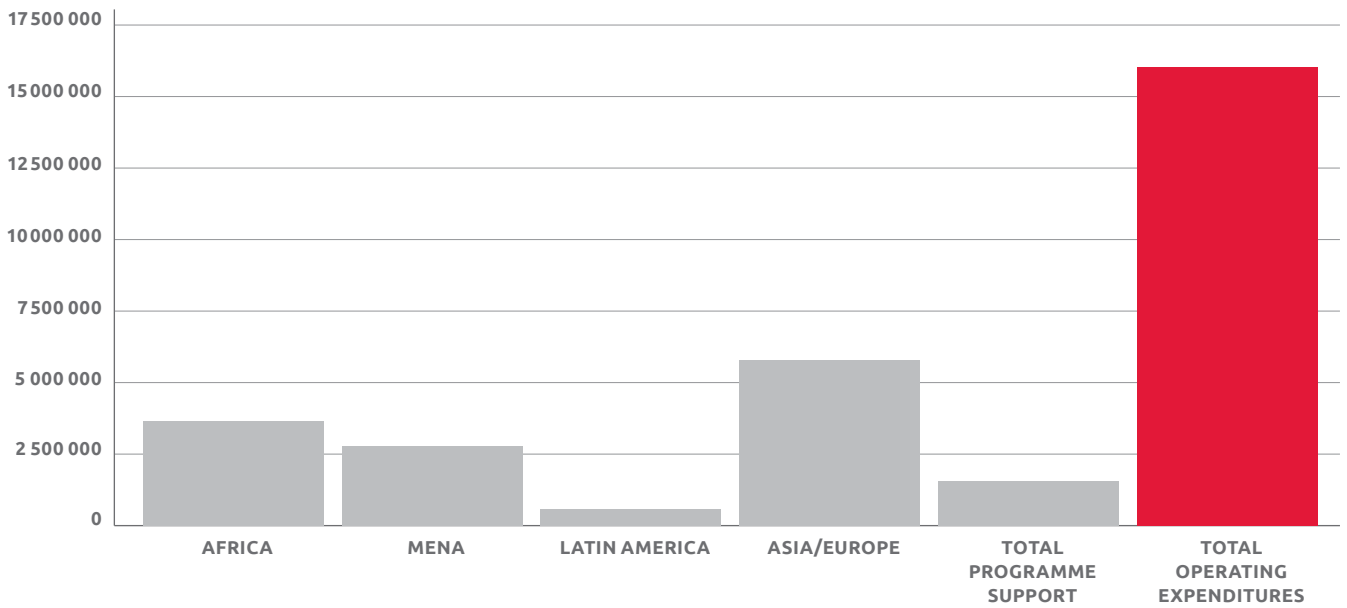
Expenditure (CHF)

Expenditure

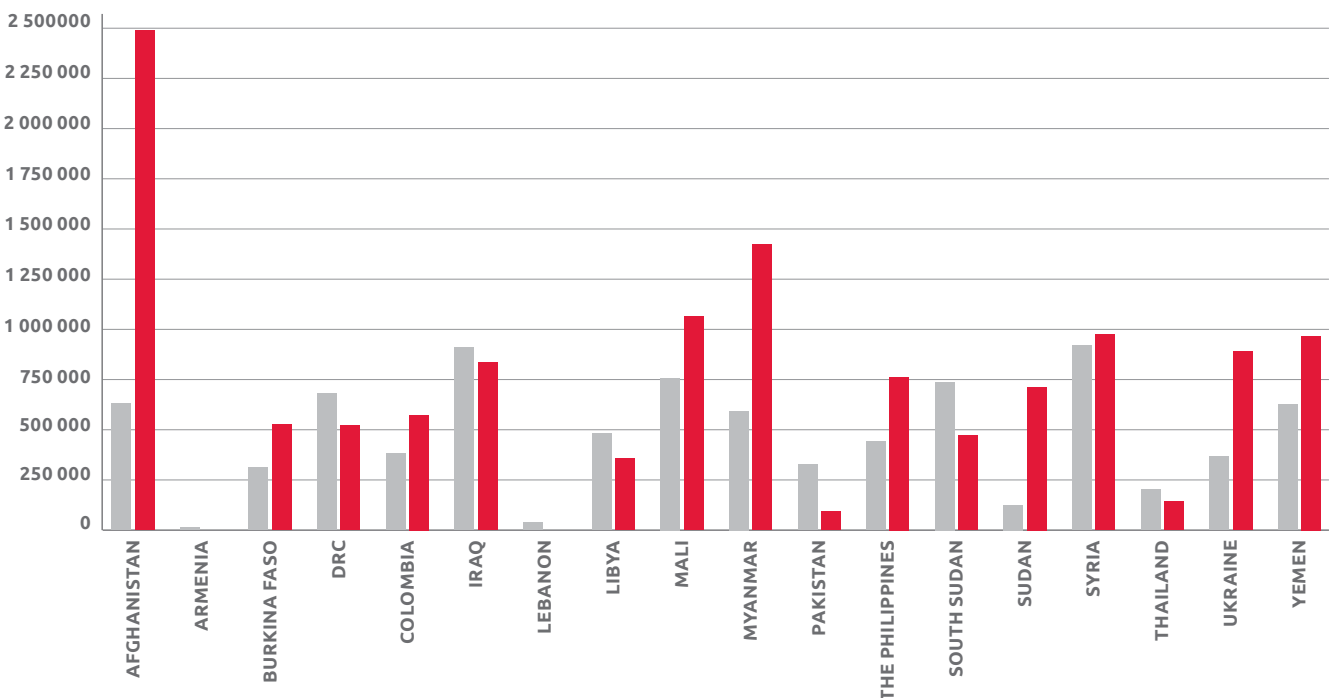


REGIONS	COUNTRIES	GRAND TOTAL	
Africa Sahel	Burkina Faso	526 002	
	Mali	1 063 185	
	Total Africa Sahel	1 589 187	
Africa Great Lakes & Horn of Africa	DRC	522 794	
	South Sudan	471 001	
	Sudan	713 003	
	Libya	355 948	
	Total Africa Great Lakes & Horn of Africa	2 062 746	
	TOTAL AFRICA	3 651 933	
MENA	Iraq	834 824	
	Lebanon	-	
	Syria	972 922	
	Yemen	966 531	
	TOTAL MENA	2 774 278	
Latin America	Colombia	574 143	
	TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	574 143	
Asia/Europe	Armenia	-	
	Afghanistan	2 488 302	
	Myanmar	1 421 453	
	Pakistan	92 089	
	The Philippines	762 451	
	Thailand	141 789	
	Ukraine	888 451	
	TOTAL ASIA/EUROPE	5 794 536	
	Programme Support	OPERATIONS DIRECTION	1 126 684
		PQDI	422 059
TOTAL PROGRAMME SUPPORT		1 548 744	
PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES		14 343 633	
	ADMINISTRATION/ SUPPORT EXPENDITURES	1 675 041	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES		16 018 674	

Operating Expenditures



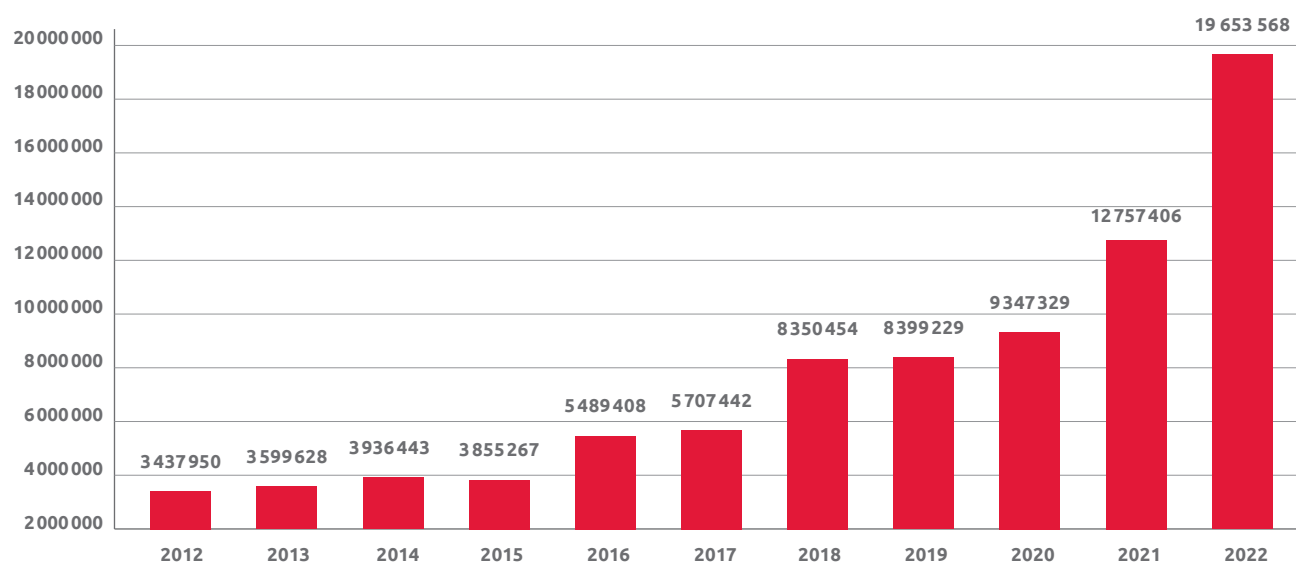
Programme Comparison 2021/2022



Balance sheet (CHF)

	2021	2022
Cash and cash equivalent	3 074 285	2 381 812
Current accounts	-	14 180
Receivables from donors	886 573	2 614 739
Other receivables	517 983	1 124 061
Prepayments and accrued income	683 731	1 069 007
CURRENT ASSETS	5 162 572	7 203 799
Fixed assets	275	-
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	275	-
TOTAL ASSETS	5 162 847	7 203 799
Payables due to suppliers of goods and services	418 159	152 597
Other liabilities	385 378	77
Accrued expenses	605 923	494 092
CURRENT LIABILITIES	1 409 460	646 766
OPERATING FUNDS	2 598 171	4 352 459
Organisational fund balances		
- Initial unrestricted funds	50 000	50 000
- Net surplus/(Deficit)	414 855	1 105 217
- Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	690 361	1 049 357
TOTAL ORGANISATIONAL FUND BALANCES	1 155 216	2 204 574
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND ORGANISATIONAL FUND BALANCES	5 162 847	7 203 799

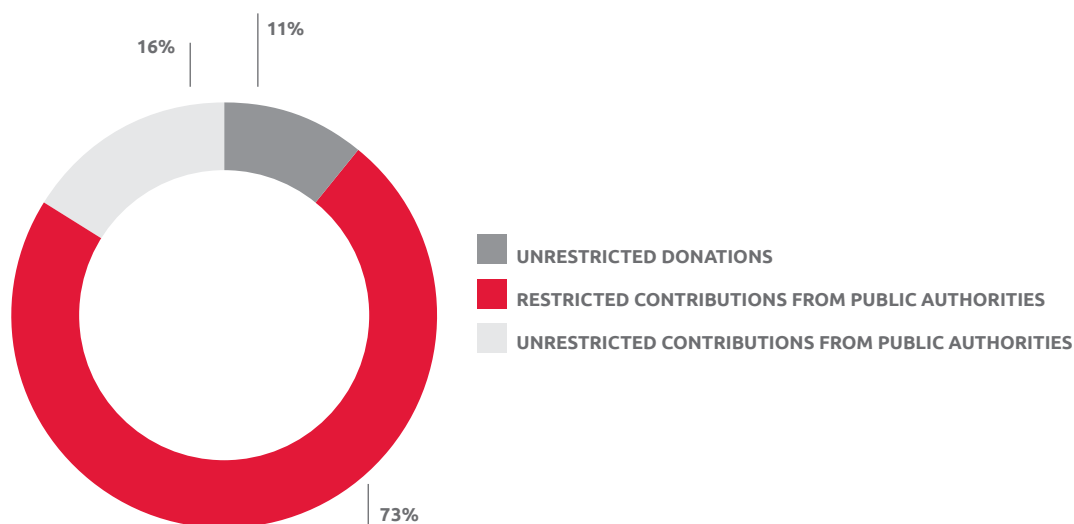
Evolution of Geneva Call income 2012 - 2022 (CHF)



Statement of operations (CHF)

	2021	2022
CONTRIBUTIONS		
Contributions received from private foundations/donors		
- restricted	-	-
- unrestricted	62 945	1 044 863
Contributions received from public authorities/ non-governmental organization		
- restricted	8 976 339	14 386 352
- unrestricted	3 095 871	3 199 194
Other contributions unrestricted	622 251	1 023 158
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	12 757 406	19 653 568
OPERATING EXPENDITURES		
Project expenditures	11 029 956	16 018 674
Administrative expenditures	9 492 969	14 167 645
Fundraising expenditures	1 315 732	1 598 364
	221 254	252 664
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES	11 029 956	16 018 674
ALLOCATION/USE OF FUNDS	781 898	1 754 288
OPERATING RESULT	945 552	1 880 606
FINANCIAL RESULT		
Financial expenses	217 723	851 342
Financial income	59 764	219 774
Net exchange loss/(gain)	24	17
Exchange gain	157 983	631 585
	-	-
EXCEPTIONAL RESULT	-37 467	20 093
Prior years income	4 354	21 405
Prior years expenses	41 821	1 312
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	690 361	1 049 357

Sources of funding



Geneva Call is thankful to our donors, supporters, and staff

Our mission to improve the protection of civilian populations in armed conflict is made possible thanks to the generous support of our donors and partners.

The support is a combination of unearmarked funding, which enables the overall functioning of the organization; earmarked global thematic funding; and targeted project funding covering programmatic interventions (thematic and geographical operations). All three types of funding are fundamental to our mission and operations.

Geneva Call takes this opportunity to thank our donors for their continued generous support, namely:

For unearmarked contributions

- The governments of Austria, Ireland, Norway, Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency), Switzerland (Peace and Human Rights Division), the City of Geneva.

For earmarked global thematic contributions

- The governments of Australia (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade), the government of Canada, the German Federal Foreign Office, Italy (through the GICHD), Liechtenstein, the Grand Duchy

of Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency), Switzerland (Peace and Human Rights Division), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Department of International Development via a partnership with Geneva Academy for International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, and York University and Norwegian Refugee Council - NRC), the European Commission (Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations via a consortium with the Norwegian Refugee Council – NRC, and via a partnership with Diakonia).

For earmarked (program/project) contributions

- The governments of Australia (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade), Belgium, Canada Finland, France, Germany (Federal Foreign Office: Division S03 – Crisis Prevention, Division S08 – Humanitarian Assistance – Policy, International Organizations, Multilateral Coordination, Stabilization, Peacebuilding, and through its embassy in DRC), Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden (Swedish International

Development Cooperation Agency), Switzerland (Peace and Human Rights Division and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

- The European Commission (Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, including via partnerships with Diakonia, International Rescue Committee, Norwegian Refugee Council and Save the Children), the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), the European Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP), the Neighborhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI).
- The City of Geneva and the Republic and Canton of Geneva.

Private support

Geneva Call is thankful to our private donors, including Fondation de bienfaisance du Groupe Pictet.

Staff

- Geneva Call's board and directorate would like to extend heartfelt gratitude to all staff members in the field and at the headquarters for their efforts, work and dedication that contributed to our organization's success.



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Support us

The financial resources needed to enable Geneva Call’s mission are a continuous challenge for our organization. Geneva Call particularly seeks multi-year funding opportunities, as this is crucial for ensuring continuity and consistency in our engagement and work with stakeholders. Moreover, this type of support is fundamental to our overall planning and human

resources commitments. It reduces administrative costs, thereby allowing resources to be dedicated to field operations.

Geneva Call is deeply appreciative of our donors, particularly those who gave an element of unearmarked funding; this allows us to have far greater flexibility and responsiveness to so many emerging needs. Geneva Call wishes to thank all of our current donors for continuing to

fund us in this manner. We hope that new donors will consider joining us in delivering on our mission in the coming years. Your support ensures that we can continue helping civilians and building peace and stabilization.

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