INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC)

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ICRC in Asia and Pacific

DELEGATIONS
- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Myanmar
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Sri Lanka

REGIONAL DELEGATIONS
- Bangkok
- Beijing
- Jakarta
- Kuala Lumpur
- New Delhi
- Suva

[Map showing locations of ICRC delegations and regional delegations]
## ICRC in Asia and Pacific

### Finance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>41,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance</td>
<td>131,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>36,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation with National Societies</td>
<td>16,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>3,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (KCHF)</strong></td>
<td><strong>230,649</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Implementation Rates** 85%

- RCMs Collected
  - 4,391 from Civilians
  - 6,764 from Detainees

- RCMs Distributed
  - 5,698 from Civilians
  - 4,847 from Detainees

- 27,963 phone call facilitated between family members
- 802 phone call made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative
- 1,845 Tracing cases closed positively
  - 1 People reunited with their families
  - 1 of whom unaccompanied minors/separated children
- 271 Paces of detention visited
- 218,922 Detainees in places of detention visited
- 448 Visits carried out

### Health Centers Supported
- 84 Structures

### Hospitals Supported
- 47 Structures

### Physical Rehabilitation
- 256,318 Patients
- 57 Projects

### Essential Household Items
- 324,712 Beneficiaries
  - Cash
  - 63,525 Beneficiaries

### Food Commodities
- 440,150 Beneficiaries
- 50,916 Beneficiaries
- 45,779 Beneficiaries

### Water and Habitat Activities
- 307,715 Beneficiaries

### For Wound and Sick
- 4,716 Beds
ICRC in South East Asia
Myanmar - 2017

Key Results / Constraints in 2017

• In response to intensive violence in Rakhine, ICRC along with International Federation and the Myanmar Red Cross Society scaled up the emergency efforts to assist people affected.

• People in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan obtained health care at hospitals and other health facilities receiving various forms of ICRC support, include rehabilitation care for those who physically disabled.

• Prison health staff, assisted by the ICRC, strengthened their ability to respond to detainees’ health concerns. Detainees benefited from the ICRC’s renovation or construction of basic infrastructure in prisons.
• Conflict-affected people in Marawi received food, water, medical and household essentials from the Philippine Red Cross and the ICRC
• ICRC reinforced returnees and livelihood of violence-affected people in Mindanao and Visayas by supplied them livelihood equipment and cash.
• Hospitals and first-aid posts received ICRC supplies to treat wounded and sick people. Health workers and weapon bearers in Mindanao were trained in first aid.
• In coordination with the parties involved in the fighting in Marawi, the ICRC safely transported 600 civilians from the city to evacuation centre and neighboring municipalities.
• The National Society, with support from the ICRC and other Movement partners, expanded its emergency response capacities and assisted conflict-affected people in Mindanao.
The ICRC continued to help protect and assist communities affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence, particularly in Mindanao.

Eight hospitals in Mindanao treated people who were sick or wounded, including trauma cases, with the help of emergency medical supplies provided by the ICRC on a quarterly basis.

Actors of influence: Military and Police Forces learn more about IHL and internationally recognized policing standard.

Katarungan at Kalayaan (Justice and Freedom), a government taskforce led by the Supreme Court and supported by the ICRC, continued to work on ensuring that judicial guarantees for detainees in the Manila City Jail were respected.
The ICRC’s regional delegation in Bangkok focused on its activities for detainees, particularly its support for the Cambodian and Thai authorities’ efforts to improve prison health and infrastructure.

Detainees in Cambodia received ICRC visits; they benefited from upgraded infrastructure and skills-training programmes provided by the authorities and the ICRC.

Visited detained irregular migrants in Thailand and reconnected them with their families.

Communities in southern Thailand are supported by ICRC basically on strengthening their resilience and some of them started or maintained small business supported by ICRC.

Disabled people obtained services at ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres. At one of these centres, the ICRC launched a programme that provided opportunities for employment and vocational training.

In southern Thailand, police and military forces involved in law enforcement operations developed their understanding of international policing standards and other applicable norms at ICRC workshops.
Some people saw their families for the first time since their separation during the 1975–1999 conflict; the joint efforts of local NGOs, the Indonesian and Timorese authorities, the National Societies and the ICRC made this possible.

Forensic and emergency response personnel developed their capacities in managing human remains at ICRC-sponsored workshops, including one on the issue of missing migrants and another on emergency situations.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the ICRC held their first joint event: a symposium exploring the common ground between IHL and religious/customary norms and its helpfulness in tackling humanitarian issues.
The National Defence University of Malaysia and the ICRC agreed to establish the Centre of Military and International Humanitarian Law, which will deliver IHL courses for the armed forces in the region.

Schoolteachers and National Society volunteers in Sabah were better placed to organize first-aid training and information sessions on good hygiene practices by themselves after the ICRC had instructed them in the basics.

An anti-scabies campaign was carried out at one Malaysian prison; inmates had their prison cells and belongings disinfected. The ICRC provided staff training and material assistance for the campaign.

Government officials and members of civil society learnt about IHL and humanitarian issues at ICRC events such as the South-East and North-East Asian Teaching Session on IHL in Nagasaki, Japan.