Geneva Call is a neutral, impartial and independant humanitarian organization working to improve the protection of civilians in armed conflict. We strengthen the respect for the law of armed conflict by armed groups and support local communities in their efforts to improve their own protection.
During conflict, fighters must comply with the “rules of war” as enshrined in international humanitarian law (and the Geneva Conventions in particular). These rules set out the limits that the parties to conflict must abide by to limit the impact of war on civilian populations.

Geneva Call engages armed groups to encourage them to comply with the rules of war.
2017 was marked by at least 38 non-international armed conflicts taking place in 21 States. The ten most significant conflicts in the world were all non-international in nature, involving one or several armed non-State actors (ANSAs).

In this context, Geneva Call’s operations led to 16 ANSAs taking actions to improve their respect for humanitarian norms. These actions not only included changing their policies or signing Deeds of Commitment with Geneva Call but also taking concrete measures such as releasing children from their ranks, opening up new areas to humanitarian mine action, destroying stockpiles of anti-personnel mines, disseminating internal rules to their soldiers and training them to abide by humanitarian norms in the conduct of hostilities.

Geneva Call was also able to launch programmes in four new contexts (Libya, Mali, Yemen and Ukraine) where in-depth humanitarian dialogue with local communities and armed non-State actors is key to limiting the huge impact that these conflicts have on civilian populations.

At the end of last year, Elisabeth Decrey Warner retired after twenty years of passionate commitment to the organization. She was one of Geneva Call’s co-founders in 1998 and directed the organization until the end of December 2017. Elisabeth built Geneva Call into a respected actor in the humanitarian field. We thank her warmly for her courage and vision; her incredible intuition has not only contributed to enhancing international humanitarian law, but also to saving countless lives.

This work will continue! Geneva Call is proud to carry out this fundamental mission, with the support of all its donors, the Board of Trustees and its committed colleagues in the field and at headquarters. We would like to acknowledge their dedication to Geneva Call’s primary objective: the protection of civilians in armed conflict.
Highlights 2017

In 2017, Geneva Call maintained a humanitarian dialogue on the protection of civilians with 69 armed non-State actors in 18 contexts.

**Geneva**
- Experts’ meeting on the topic of the administration of justice by armed non-State actors

**Iraq**
- Conference on Islam and the protection of civilians in Najaf and humanitarian engagement with the Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF)

**Myanmar**
- Representatives of the Kachin civil society trained on humanitarian norms

**New York**
- Briefing to the United Nations Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict on the prevention of child recruitment by armed non-State actors

**Thailand**
- First workshop for civil society organization

**Western Sahara**
- Destruction of 2,446 stockpiled anti-personnel mines

**Lebanon**
- Training sessions on the law of armed conflict and Islamic Law with Sunni leaders

**Democratic Republic of the Congo**
- More than 100 children left armed groups

**Syria**
- Signature of Deeds of Commitment by 8 brigades of the Free Syrian Army

**Geneva Call Offices**
- Countries in which Geneva Call opened a programme in 2017

1. Syria
2. Iraq
3. Lebanon
4. Yemen
5. Iran
6. Turkey
7. Ukraine
8. Colombia
9. Democratic Republic of the Congo
10. Libya
11. Mali
12. Western Sahara
13. Sudan
14. South Sudan
15. Myanmar
16. Thailand
17. India
18. Philippines
Middle East

For seven years, the Near and Middle East region and in particular Syria, has been witnessing several layers of armed conflicts, causing hundreds of thousands of deaths and injuries, mainly among civilian populations. All the major world and regional powers are involved, directly or indirectly, in these ongoing armed conflicts. Several million people have been displaced and their homes destroyed; they are in need of humanitarian aid and protection. Armed non-State actors (ANSAs) play a very important role in these conflicts and commit grave violations of the law of armed conflict (LOAC).

An impartial humanitarian dialogue on respecting the LOAC, with the region’s ANSAs and, indeed, with all influential national and local actors, has become more and more crucial to saving lives.

Syria

Commitment, thereby pledging to respect international standards to protect civilians in armed conflict. The new signatories were: the 23rd Division, the 21st Force Union, the Central Division, the First Coastal Division, the 51st Brigade, the Al-Mu’tasim Brigade, the Hamza Division and the Al-Watani Liberation Movement.

Engagement with the Kurdish People’s Protection Unit (YPG/YPJ) was strengthened

Despite limited access to north-east Syria, engagement with the YPG/YPJ continued to be strengthened. Geneva Call was also able to follow up on the implementation of the Deeds of Commitment and to monitor the situation on the ground first hand, including in the centres for demobilized children in Hassake and Derik and the one in charge of recruitment in Qamishli.

First training sessions for the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) and the Raqqa Internal Security Forces

A two-day training on the LOAC, focusing on the conduct of hostilities and civilian protection, was held for the SDF in September in the Raqqa governorate. Around 100 high- and middle-ranking participants attended, thereby increasing their knowledge of the LOAC.

In September, Geneva Call organized a two-day training on the LOAC, focusing on the protection of civilians, for the newly created Raqqa Internal Security Forces. Fourteen commanders from five sectors attended the training and more sessions were requested for their sectors’ forces.

Iraq

No. of training for armed actors 92
No. of training for civilians 16
No. of armed actors participants 1793
No. of civilian participants 1726

Conference on Islam and the protection of civilians in Najaf and humanitarian engagement with the Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF)

In February, in partnership with the Islamic University of Najaf, Geneva Call organized a conference entitled Islam and the Protection of Civilians. The event gathered more than 40 participants, including 16 representatives from different brigades of the PMF, religious and community leaders, and representatives of international organizations such as UNICEF, the Norwegian Refugee Council and the European Union’s Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection. Over two days, Geneva Call and its local experts gave presentations on different aspects of civilian protection including the conduct of hostilities and the protection of children.

“In Islam, civilians are protected. Islam is not only a religion of peace and compassion but also of human ethics,” one of the religious leaders at the conference declared.

The participants adopted a set of recommendations to reaffirm their commitments to the main principles of the LOAC, but they also recommended that the PMF facilitate cooperation with Geneva Call. Furthermore, they named a focal point to coordinate action with humanitarian organizations. Geneva Call and the University decided to continue collaborating to produce guidelines and a code of conduct for PMF fighters. These documents will explain the main humanitarian rules on the protection of civilians and show how they relate to traditional and religious rules. Following this conference, trusting relationships were
Geneva Call

Building on the training provided to the Sun Girls Brigade, Geneva Call continued to work with female Yezidi fighters in the Nineveh Governorate, aiming to strengthen their understanding of humanitarian norms.

First training session with the Sun Girls Brigade, a unit of female Yezidi fighters

In response to the violent abuses suffered by the Yezidi community, a female Yezidi speaker created an all-female armed unit – the Sun Girls Brigade – as part of the Yezidi Peshmerga Forces. In July, Geneva Call provided training for 20 female fighters from this Brigade on the respect of humanitarian norms and the protection of civilians during hostilities. Through different sessions, trainers presented all the main topics of the LOAC. They also initiated challenging discussions, notably about the kidnapping of women and girls, sexual slavery and the killing of men and boys by the Islamic State group.

More than 900 Peshmerga combatants trained on the LOAC

The 16 Peshmerga instructors who had been trained and coached by Geneva Call in 2016 ran 46 dissemination sessions on the LOAC for 925 men from different Peshmerga brigades. After a series of discussions, the KRG Ministry of Peshmerga prepared a draft code of conduct that reflected humanitarian norms.

Lebanon

In November, Geneva Call launched the Friends of the IHL network, bringing together Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian stakeholders from various backgrounds – from academics to refugees – along with representatives from local and international organizations. This network aims to combine its members’ efforts to strengthen humanitarian norms for more efficient protection of civilians in situations of armed violence.

Improving security in the Palestinian Refugee camps

Geneva Call’s partner, the Legal Support Unit (LSU), worked on a code of conduct and a code of ethics for the Palestinian Security Forces in the Palestinian refugee camps, to be reviewed by Geneva Call. The LSU continued to provide training on the basic principles on the use of force and firearms in security operations. The LSU also initiated discussions with commanders and leaders to find out their opinions on gender, the inclusion of women in the security forces and enhancing women’s roles.

Yemen

In November, Geneva Call launched the Friends of the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) network, the first of its kind in the region, bringing together Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian stakeholders from various backgrounds – from academics to refugees – along with representatives from local and international organizations. This network aims to combine its members’ efforts to strengthen humanitarian norms for more efficient protection of civilians in situations of armed violence.

Launch of the first Friends of the IHL network

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Of gender discrimination, child protection and the ban on anti-personnel mines. Some of them had to travel for days and across several checkpoints. They came from different areas – whether controlled by Ansar Allah/Al-Houthi, the government or southern groups – and represented varied political sensitivities.

Despite this, Geneva Call was able to avoid political debates by highlighting the humanitarian considerations that had brought them together. The participants themselves were impressed on how Geneva Call could gather such a varied audience. The participants took up the issue of the protection of civilians with enthusiasm and committed to disseminating humanitarian norms among their constituencies. Six organizations received further training in Beirut and became Geneva Call’s implementation partners for the conduct of awareness-raising activities according to action plans adapted to their areas.
Latin America

The implementation of the peace agreement between the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (FARC-EP) and the Colombian government faced major challenges because of continued violence.

Despite this, the FARC-EP’s status changed, on 1 September 2017, from armed actor to political party, and it started to prepare for its participation in the April 2018 election. Geneva Call continued its work with Colombia’s second largest armed non-State actor, the National Liberation Army (ELN).

Colombia

Demobilization of child soldiers from the FARC-EP

From September 2016 to August 2017, 122 children left the FARC-EP through a process agreed with the government. Geneva Call had been invited by the FARC-EP to monitor this process, together with other international child protection organizations. Geneva Call also worked on the development of this process and attended several releases of children from different concentration areas.

Humanitarian dialogue with the National Liberation Army

Following frequent meetings and training events, including in prisons, the ELN expressed its interest in signing the Deeds of Commitment protecting children in armed conflict, prohibiting sexual violence and against gender discrimination; it also confirmed that protocols were being drafted for the implementation of humanitarian demining in Nariño. In its cease-fire agreement, the ELN included provisions on anti-personnel mines and children.

Local communities make recommendations suggesting inclusive humanitarian action

More than 60 representatives of indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities participated in a regional forum on peace processes, the protection of humanitarian space and related challenges in the south-west and Pacific departments.

Despite the challenges linked to political unrest in the target region and the unavailability of ELN and government representatives, the forum was held successfully and participants adopted a final declaration with several concrete recommendations and suggestions for the ELN and the government.

Among others, communities requested mine risk education and humanitarian demining in areas where the ELN was present, and they insisted on their involvement in consultations related to such activities.

Africa

In 2017, Geneva Call defined three priority countries: the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Libya and Mali and consequently initiated activities in Mali and Libya. In the DRC, where it has been working since 2015, it reinforced its activities as armed clashes increased in the eastern part of the DRC.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

More than 100 children left armed groups

Following in-depth training sessions and humanitarian dialogue with the Nduma Defence of Congo, the Alliance des Patriotes pour un Congo Libre et Souverain and the Forces Démocratiques pour la Libération du Rwanda, throughout 2016, a number of commanders allowed more than 100 children to leave their armed groups and demobilize.

To support this process, Geneva Call liaised with different national and international organizations, ensuring that the children would receive a “demobilization certificate” from the Armed Forces of the DRC.

To avoid exposure to the risk of renewed recruitment, some of the children were taken in by local families. Some of these children are now benefitting from a new vocational training project operated by Geneva Call’s local partner GYSPAD (Global Synergy for Peace and Development), which allows them to learn about agriculture, pig farming and sewing. It is hoped that this support will eventually help them to reintegrate into civilian life with some form of concrete job prospects.

Community leaders discussed their role in the demobilization of child soldiers

Panel discussions were organized in Masisi, North Kivu, stirred up a lot of confusion to do with their reintegration into the community. Geneva Call therefore organized a workshop with nearly 50 local community leaders to raise awareness of the social and security consequences of child recruitment, to identify measures to prevent this and to explain the role of Geneva Call’s local partner in assisting the demobilization process.

At the same time, local communities were invited to contribute towards taking care of these children. The participants developed recommendations on the special care required for female ex-child soldiers, against the stigmatization of child soldiers in general and on the roles which local authorities could play in issuing demobilization certificates to former child soldiers.
Destruction of 2,446 stockpiled Anti-Personnel mines (AP mines)

In November, Geneva Call monitored the destruction of 2,446 stockpiled anti-personnel mines by the Sahrawi Mine Action Coordination Office (SMACO), in accordance with the Deed of Commitment banning AP mines signed by the Polisario Front in 2005. The event took place in the presence of the Polisario authorities, representatives of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), international demining organizations and UN military observers.

Following the Polisario Front’s announcement in April 2017 that it would complete the destruction of all its remaining stockpiles of AP mines by October 2018, this latest event brought the total number of stockpiled AP mines destroyed to 15,454.

Africa

Launch of a new programme

Geneva Call launched its programme in Mali in May. Following introductory meetings, religious and community leaders showed support for an analysis of the context and potentially for passing messages to armed non-State actors (ANSAs). One leader of the “Coordination des Mouvements de l’Azawad” expressed interest in working with Geneva Call and proposed to bring up the pertinent issues with the coalition’s leader and to share their charter. The “Plateforme”, another armed actor active in Mali, also expressed interest in training on the law of armed conflict (LOAC). State authorities expressed support for Geneva Call’s work and the process of registration in the country was launched.

First training session for civil society in Tunisia

In December, in Tunisia, Geneva Call organized a first training session for Libyan civil society on the 15 rules of armed conflict. Nine participants attended from a local network of community activists under the umbrella of a Libyan organization specializing in reconciliation efforts. The training session improved the participants’ knowledge of humanitarian norms, and they committed to incorporating the LOAC into their reconciliation and negotiation strategies and programmes.

The participants felt that the training session was relevant for them and expressed interest in more in-depth training on more specific themes of the LOAC with direct relevance to their mandate.

According to the participants, this could facilitate discussions between parties to the conflict in the future. Moreover, they also expressed the importance of introducing LOAC at the levels of military and civil authorities.

Western Sahara

Mohamed Lamine Bouhali, a representative of the Polisario Front, stated that the Polisario Front was fulfilling its Deed of Commitment pledge to destroy all the mines in its possession. Furthermore, he called for the full clearance of mines and ERW in Western Sahara.

“The signature of the Deed of Commitment by the Polisario Front brought the mine issue in Western Sahara to light and allowed international humanitarian organizations, such as the Red Cross, to come and bring support to the victims of AP mines, whereas demining organizations were able to start clearing the land”, said Aziz Haidar, President of the Sahrawi Association of Mine Victims.
Asia and Europe

In 2017, Geneva Call opened a new programme in Ukraine and conducted an assessment to open a programme in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Following the evolution of the conflict, it decided to start a humanitarian engagement with emerging armed non-State actors in the Philippines and reinforced its existing activities in Myanmar.

Thailand

After a lengthy delay because of the difficulties in securing the necessary permissions, a workshop on humanitarian norms took place with CSOs in August. Twenty participants, eight of whom were women, from a variety of organizations attended and subsequently stated that they had acquired a good understanding of the norms and were prepared to disseminate them at the community level. This training was important as it was a first step towards community-level dissemination of humanitarian norms in the deep south of the country. However, its significance was even greater considering that it was the first activity undertaken by Geneva Call in-country with the approval and facilitation by the authorities.

Naga communities disseminated humanitarian norms

Two seminars were held to discuss humanitarian norms and plan the dissemination project for Naga communities. These brought together 200 key stakeholders from among Naga tribes, women leaders, civil society organizations, politicians, the media, social workers, student leaders and non-Naga indigenous peoples.

All showed support for the humanitarian standards that were promoted and expressed interest in participating in the project. Another positive aspect of the first seminar was the attendance, as observers, of the National Socialist Council of Nagalim (Isak Muivah) and the National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Khole Kitovi, who were reportedly impressed by the actions taken by civil society on the issues raised.

They publically undertook to redouble their efforts to meet their obligations as signatories to Deeds of Commitment.

Posters for a dissemination campaign were designed by a local artist, and they portrayed people and issues in a way easily understood by local people and very strongly conveying their respective messages. The posters were displayed in different communities towards the end of 2017.

Myanmar

Kachin representatives trained on humanitarian norms

More than 20 representatives from 14 different CSOs, including several key senior female leaders from Kachin organizations, participated in a workshop on AP mines, child protection, gender and the law of armed conflict (LOAC). Participants included former women soldiers and the founders of the Kachin Women’s Association under the Kachin Independence Organization (KIO) and the Kachin Women’s Association in Thailand (its sister organization). Throughout the workshop, participants thought critically and creatively about how best to use the LOAC as a tool to better the lives of civilians in their areas.

More than 40 security officials attended a training session on the international humanitarian norms that are applicable in armed conflict. This was part of a long-term training programme for state officials. The level of knowledge was consistent but the participants were less confident about ways of integrating the laws into their doctrines, education and military training.

A first training session on the LOAC and human rights was conducted

Ukraine

No. of training for armed actors 3
No. of training for civilians 2
No. of armed actors participants 5
No. of civilian participants 36

Areas controlled by armed non-State actors (ANSAs) open to humanitarian action

New opportunities to explore humanitarian interventions opened up in areas where ANSAs operate. Faced with the stalling peace process and other challenges, the Shan State Progressive Party/Shan State Army (SSPP / SSA) and the Restoration Council of Shan State/Shan State Army-South (RCSS / SSA-S) both became interested in advancing technical discussions on child protection generally and the protection of education in particular. Although neither was poised to make a firm public commitment in 2017 – such as signing the Deed of Commitment protecting children – both groups invited Geneva Call to conduct trainings for their personnel, visit schools in their areas and strategise to improve the situation of children living in areas under their control and influence, especially those studying at boarding schools linked to their organizations.

More than 20 representatives from 14 different CSOs, including several key senior female leaders from Kachin organizations, participated in a workshop on AP mines, child protection, gender and the law of armed conflict (LOAC). Participants included former women soldiers and the founders of the Kachin Women’s Association under the Kachin Independence Organization (KIO) and the Kachin Women’s Association in Thailand (its sister organization). Throughout the workshop, participants thought critically and creatively about how best to use the LOAC as a tool to better the lives of civilians in their areas.
© Geneva Call – Workshop on the law of armed conflict with an armed group in Myanmar.
New thematic areas of work

Geneva Call has engaged armed non-State actors (ANSAs) towards compliance with international humanitarian norms, particularly on the ban on anti-personnel mines, the prohibition of sexual violence and gender discrimination and the protection of children in armed conflict. In 2017, it developed its action on other thematic areas.

Protecting medical care

In recent years, it has become increasingly common for medical personnel and facilities to come under attack. Although comprehensive worldwide data is missing, the reality on the ground is unequivocal. There are different consequences of this type of violence, such as loss of life, injury, destruction and deprivation of vital care. Besides their immediate impact, attacks against medical care personnel and facilities can also paralyse the delivery of emergency services and disrupt access to health care for the wider civilian population and even wounded fighters. Attacks may also lead to health care staff leaving conflict areas, thus further exacerbating the trend.

Geneva Call’s engagement on this issue has been welcomed by key stakeholders. During 2017, Geneva Call liaised actively with the World Health Organization, the International Committee of the Red Cross and Médecins Sans Frontières Switzerland to build collaboration and synergies. It also briefed the informal Group of Friends of the UN Security Council Resolution 2286 in Geneva and the Group of Friends on the Protection of Civilians in New York, and participated in various side events of the Human Rights Council as well as in the Humanitarian Day organized by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs.

Preventing displacement and protecting displaced persons

Geneva Call has been working on displacement issues for several years. Following a comprehensive study on the topic in 2013, and an internal feasibility assessment, the organization decided to initiate a pilot engagement project on this theme in 2017 with five ANSAs.

The pilot engagements and testing of training material with ANSAs showed, on the one hand, that this was a topic of great interest to ANSAs – one on which they need and want to know more about their legal obligations. Furthermore, they showed openness to discussing what is often a delicate topic. On the other hand, displacement and the protection of the displaced are regulated by a very complex legal framework with only a few norms containing clear-cut, direct obligations for ANSAs under international law.

Additionally, especially for some ANSAs with a strong ethnic agenda and whose aim is to defend a territory for their ethnic group at the expense of other groups, forced displacement may, in some cases, not only be a tactic they use on occasion but rather a method of warfare or even a raison d’être. In such cases, achieving a change of behaviour and practice will be challenging.

Nevertheless, Geneva Call is confident that by approaching the topic from different angles, adopting a step-by-step approach, and focusing not only on the legal but also the humanitarian perspective, progress can be achieved.

Protecting cultural heritage in armed conflict

Geneva Call carried out research on ANSAs and cultural heritage. Based on desk and field research in Mali, Iraq and Syria, as well as interviews conducted with ANSAs operating in those countries, Geneva Call’s research mapped their different attitudes towards cultural heritage, identifying examples of both negative and positive practices.

Geneva Call also analyzed specialized organizations’ responses to the impact of ANSAs on cultural heritage, as well as the risks and opportunities of engaging them on the protection of cultural heritage. Key findings of the research were published in the International Journal of Cultural Property. The full report will be published in 2018 and will inform Geneva Call’s future work on this topic.

Protecting civilians from explosive weapons

Geneva Call interviewed ANSAs on their policies and practices with regards to their use of explosive weapons and avoiding harm to civilians, particularly in populated areas. The practices identified by these ANSAs will inform Geneva Call’s continued humanitarian dialogue and advocacy efforts with these and other ANSAs on this issue. The findings were published in November and circulated widely within the disarmament community, where they were received with great interest. (see https://geneva-call.org/wp-content/uploads/dfm_uploads/2017/12/Explosive-Weapons.pdf). In order to strengthen advocacy efforts on the issue of the use of explosive weapons in populated areas, Geneva Call has become a member of the International Network on Explosive Weapons (INEW).
Media campaigns

In 2017, millions of people have seen Geneva Call’s videos on the law of armed conflict. The organization conducted several campaigns on social media to promote its respect in countries affected by armed conflict.

“Fighter not Killer” is a media campaign on the rules of war launched by Geneva Call in 2013, in countries affected by armed conflict. The campaign has involved disseminating short animated videos, illustrated booklets, posters, radio spots and a mobile application across social media, TV channels and radio stations in five different countries.

“Fighter Not Killer”
offline

A poster campaign was run in the north-west and north-east of Syria, where over the course of three weeks, 10 000 posters were disseminated. Two Syrian television channels (Aleppo Today and Deir ez-Zor TV) broadcasted six videos carrying the Fighter not Killer messages every day for two months.

“Fighter Not Killer”
online Facebook Campaigns in 2017

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of people reached</th>
<th>Number of 10-second video views</th>
<th>Number of people interacting with the videos and the page</th>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Financial report

In 2017, Geneva Call’s total income was CHF 5.7 million, compared to CHF 5.5 million in 2016. Grants and contributions from institutional donors amounted to 92% of its revenue (92% in 2016). A significant proportion of its 2018 funding (CHF 4 million) was secured before the end of 2017.

Expenditure for 2017 increased to CHF 5.6 million, compared to CHF 5.5 million in 2016, and 68% of Geneva Call’s expenditure was spent on interventions for the protection of civilians in 18 contexts. The 3 contexts with the largest budgets were Syria, Iraq and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Since the 2016 fiscal year, Geneva Call’s financial statements have been presented according to Swiss GAAP RPC 21 recommendations, the common accounting standard for NGOs.

Types of funding in 2017

- Private grants: 5%
- Public grants: 92%
- Donations: 2%
- Other income: 2%

Expenditure in 2017

- Fundraising and administration: 13%
- Donations: 7%
- Other countries: 8%
- Democratic Republic of the Congo: 15%
- Syria: 14%
- Lebanon: 7%
- Sudan: 2%
- Iraq: 15%

Evolution of income since 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>CHF</th>
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<td>2017</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5 489 408</td>
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<td>3 437 950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2 492 518</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Armed Actors

### Africa
#### Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Alliance des Patriotes pour un Congo Libre et Souverain (APCLS)
- Conseil national pour le renouveau et la démocratie (CNRD)
- Forces pour la défense des droits humains (FDDH)
- Forces Démocratiques pour la Libération du Rwanda (FDLR)
- Nduma Defense of Congo (NDC)
- Nduma Defense of Congo Renové (NDCR)

#### Mali
- Coordination des mouvements de l’Azawad (CMA)
- Plateforme des mouvements du 14 juin 2014 d’Alger (Plateforme)

#### South Sudan
- Sudanese People’s Liberation Movement/Army – in Opposition (SPLM/A-O)

### Sudan
- Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)
- Sudan Liberation Movement/Army – Abdel Wahid al-Nur (SLM/A-AW)
- Sudan Liberation Movement/Army – Minni Minnawi (SLM/A-MM)
- Sudan People’s Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N)

### Western Sahara
- Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagaya el Hamra and Rio de Oro (Polisario Front)

### Asia and Europe
#### Myanmar
- Chin National Front/Army (CNF/CNA)
- Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA)
- Kachin Independence Organisation/Army (KIO/KIA)
- Karen National Union/Karen National Liberation Army Peace Council (KNU/KNLA-PC)
- Karen National Union/Karen National Liberation Army (KNU/KNLA)
- Karen National Progressive Party/Karenni Army (KNPP/KA)
- New Mon State Party/Mon National Liberation Army (NMSP/MNLA)
- Pa’O National Liberation Organization/Pa’O National Liberation Army (PNLO/PNLA)
- Palang State Liberation Front/Taan National Liberation Army (PSLF/TNLA)
- Restoration Council of Shan State/Shan State Army-South (RCSS/SSA-S)
- Shan State Progressive Party/Shan State Army (North) (SSPP/SSA-N)

#### India
- Kuki National Front (KNF)
- Kuki National Organisation (KNO)
- National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Khaplang (NSCN-K)
- National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Khole Kitovi (NSCN-KK)
- National Socialist Council of Nagalim (Isak Muivah) (NSCN-IM)
- Revolutionary People’s Front/People’s Liberation Army (RPF/PLA)
- United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
- Zomi Re-unification Organisation (ZRO)

#### The Philippines
- Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF)
- Moro Islamic Liberation Front/Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (MILF/BIAF)

### Ukraine
- Nationalist battalions
- Donetsk People’s Republic (DPR)
- Luhansk People’s Republic (LPR)

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### Landmine ban
- The ANSA has been engaged on this thematic area
- The ANSA has newly been engaged by Geneva Call on this thematic area
- The ANSA signed the Deed of Commitment on this thematic area in 2017

### Child Protection
- The ANSA has signed the Deed of Commitment on this thematic area in 2017

### Gender issues
- The ANSA has been engaged on this thematic area
- The ANSA has newly been engaged by Geneva Call on this thematic area
- The ANSA signed the Deed of Commitment on this thematic area in 2017

### Humanitarian norms
- The ANSA has been engaged on this thematic area
- The ANSA signed the Deed of Commitment on this thematic area in 2017

### Displacement
- The ANSA has been engaged on this thematic area
- The ANSA has newly been engaged by Geneva Call on this thematic area
- The ANSA signed the Deed of Commitment on this thematic area in 2017

### Cultural heritage
- The ANSA has signed the Deed of Commitment on this thematic area in 2017
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin America</th>
<th>Colombia</th>
</tr>
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<td>National Liberation Army (ELN)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Near and Middle East</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan (PDKI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Free Life Party of Kurdistan (PJAK)</td>
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<td>Komala Party of Iranian Kurdistan (KPK)</td>
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<td>Komalah – The Kurdish Organization of the Communist Party of Iran (Komalah-CPI)</td>
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<td>Kurdistan Freedom Party (PAK)</td>
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<td>Kurdistan Democratic Party – Iran (KDP-Iran)</td>
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| Iraq |
| Ezidkhan Protection Forces (HPE) |
| Kurdistan Democratic Party – Liwa 80 (Liwa 80) |
| Patriotic Union of Kurdistan – Liwa 70 (Liwa 70) |
| Kurdistan Regional Government – Peshmerga Forces |
| Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF) |
| Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces (Sunni PMF) |
| Sinjar Resistance Units (YBS) |

| Lebanon |
| Forces of the Palestinian National Coalition (Tahaluf) |
| Hezbollah |
| Islamic Force in Ain al-Hilweh (IF) |
| Palestinian Liberation Organization / Palestinian National Security Forces (PLO/PNSF) |

| Syria |
| Ahrar al-Sham (AAS) |
| Democratic Self-Administration in Rojava / People’s Protection Units / Women’s Protection Units (YPG/YPJ) |
| Free Syrian Army – Al-Mut’asim Brigade (FSA-AMB) |
| Free Syrian Army – 51st Brigade (FSA-51B) |
| Free Syrian Army – Hamza Division (FSA-HD) |
| Free Syrian Army – 21st Force Union (FSA-21FU) |
| Free Syrian Army – 23rd Division (FSA-23D) |
| Free Syrian Army – Central Division (FSA-CD) |
| Free Syrian Army – First Coastal Division (FSA-FCD) |
| Free Syrian Army – Izzah Army (FSA-IA) |
| Free Syrian Army – Southern Front (FSA-SF) |
| Free Syrian Army – Al Watan Liberation Movement (FSA-AWLM) |

| Turkey |
| People’s Defences Forces / Kurdistan Worker’s Party (HPG/PKK) |

| Yemen |
| Ansar Allah / Al-Houthi Movement |
| Southern Transitional Council (STC) |

**List of Armed Actors**

**Thematic areas**

| Total of active ANSAs engaged to date |
| 49 | 56 | 48 | 52 | 11 | 5 |

| Total of ANSAs already signatories to the Deed of Commitment |
| - | 26 | 23 | 24 | - | - |

| ANSAs which became signatories in 2017 |
| - | 7 | 8 | 3 | - | - |
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