



# Annual Report 2002



ICRC



This report is primarily an account of the ICRC's work in the field and its activities to promote international humanitarian law. Mention is made of some of the negotiations entered into with a view to bringing protection and assistance to the victims of international and civil wars and internal disturbances and tension. Other negotiations are not mentioned, since the ICRC feels that any publicity would not be in the interest of the victims. Thus, this report cannot be regarded as covering all the institution's efforts worldwide to come to the aid of the victims of conflict.

Moreover, the length of the text devoted to a given country or situation is not necessarily proportional to the magnitude of the problems observed and tackled by the institution. Indeed, there are cases which are a source of grave humanitarian concern but on which the ICRC is not in a position to report because it has been denied permission to take action. By the same token, the description of operations in which the ICRC has great freedom of action takes up considerable space, regardless of the scale of the problems involved.

The maps in this report are for illustrative purposes only and do not express an opinion on the part of the ICRC.

All figures in this report are in Swiss francs (Sfr).  
On 31 December 2002, the average exchange rate was:  
Sfr 1.5720 to US\$ 1.

## MISSION

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of war and internal violence and to provide them with assistance.

It directs and coordinates the international relief activities conducted by the Movement in situations of conflict.

It also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles.

Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.



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## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT AND THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

As in previous years, the main challenge faced by the ICRC in 2002 was that of overcoming the many obstacles standing in the way of protecting and assisting the victims of armed conflict. There was no overall substantial improvement in 2002 as far as conflict was concerned. There were positive developments in some contexts, such as Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Angola and Sierra Leone, but in others, including Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Nepal and Colombia, the situation deteriorated.

In 2002, the ICRC was present and active throughout the world, operating out of more than 220 delegations and offices with a staff of nearly 11,000. Delegates visited some 376,000 persons held in 1,566 places of detention in 75 countries (compared with 340,000 detainees visited in 72 countries in 2001). Each month of the year, over 343,000 people were provided by the ICRC with food and other basic necessities, and an average of 1,200 wounded and 14,200 sick patients were treated in hospitals managed or supported by the ICRC. Primary health-care activities reached 2,700,000 people overall. A total of 16,921 disabled individuals – 10,098 of whom were mine victims – were fitted with ICRC-provided prostheses.

Against the background of recent developments in international relations – in particular, the fight against terrorism – the debate on the relevance of international humanitarian law (IHL) continued. The ICRC's position on this topic can be summarized as follows:

- on the whole, IHL adequately responds to the needs of modern-day armed conflicts; its provisions establish a delicate balance between military imperatives and the protection of human dignity;
- the main problem lies with the proper and faithful application of that body of law in all armed conflicts; the ICRC is committed to strengthening existing mechanisms and/or promoting new ones able to better ensure the rights of civilians and other protected persons; this commitment includes, in particular, a call for States that have not already done so to ratify the ICC Statute and to adopt implementing measures on the national level;
- there is a case for clarifying certain concepts of existing law and for developing the law in certain areas, provided that the result is an enhancement of the protections afforded to victims of armed conflict.

Because the ICRC is aware of the need for IHL to take into account problems of humanitarian concern arising from the use of certain weapons and from advances in technology, it actively supports development of that body of law in certain areas. For example, in 2002 it not only continued to promote ratification of the Ottawa Convention banning anti-personnel mines, but also drew the attention of the international community to the problems caused by other "explosive remnants of war" (such as hand grenades, artillery shells, cluster-bomb submunitions, etc.). The ICRC actively participated in various meetings of governmental experts, where it worked to develop a new protocol to the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

In September the ICRC launched a public appeal on "Biotechnology, weapons and humanity". The possible use of biological weapons has major implications for IHL and indeed for the future of humanity. The aim of this initiative was to prevent the hostile use of rapidly developing biotechnologies and to urge States to adopt at a high political level a declaration reaffirming existing prohibitions on biological and chemical warfare and containing specific commitments to future preventive action. The appeal was made not only to governments but also to the scientific and medical communities and to the biotechnology industry.

Following the publication in October 2001 of the English version of *Women facing War*, a study on the impact of armed conflict on women, in 2002 the ICRC published Arabic, French and Spanish translations and launched a travelling exhibition on the subject. In addition to its efforts to promote the study and a related series of films outside the organization, the ICRC adopted an internal plan of action to ensure that ICRC programmes take into account the needs of women affected by armed conflict.

In 2002, the ICRC Assembly decided to modify the structure of the ICRC Directorate in order to enable senior management to better meet the challenges facing the organization in the coming years. The reorganization gave the director-general, as head of the Directorate, clear decision-making managerial authority. In addition, two new departments were created, in recognition of the strategic nature of human-resources management and communications. The Departments of Operations and of International Law and Cooperation within the Movement were refocused on their primary tasks. Operational support and fundraising and financial-resources management were integrated in one department. The respective responsibilities of the Presidency and the Directorate remained unchanged.

The importance for the ICRC of projecting a clear and well-perceived identity, particularly in view of the numerous humanitarian organizations and other actors on the ground using different rules of engagement and following different working principles, was confirmed in 2002.

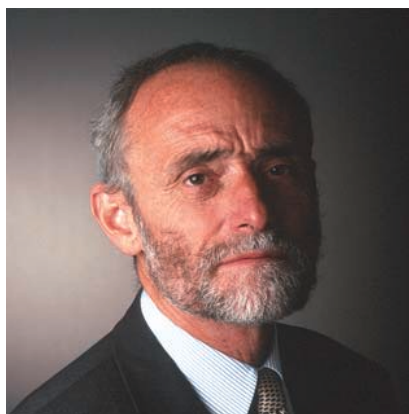
The present ICRC *Annual Report* offers an overview of issues and priorities that marked the year 2002. It illustrates the diversity of activities carried out to honour the organization's main priority of working in proximity to those it seeks to help and protect. The ICRC is more determined than ever to pursue its strictly impartial and fully independent humanitarian activities.



Angelo Gnaedinger  
Director-General



Jakob Kellenberger  
President





## ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES IN 2002

Since 1 July 2002, the Directorate has been structured in a new way. It comprises a director-general and five departments – Operations; International Law and Cooperation within the Movement; Human Resources; Resources and Operational Support; and Communication – and the divisions belonging to them.

A number of divisions now fall within new departments. In particular, Logistics and External Resources are no longer part of Operations but come under the newly created Department of Resources and Operational Support, which also oversees the Finance and Administration Division. The new Department of Communication focuses on promoting international humanitarian law and now includes the Media Relations Division (formerly known as the Media Service, part of the Department of Operations). Human Resources is now also a department in its own right.

More comprehensive explanations of structural changes appear in the relevant sections of this *Annual Report*.

# PART 1

# INSTITUTIONAL

MANAGEMENT CONTROL

HUMANITARIAN DIPLOMACY

MEDIA SERVICES

PLANNING,  
MONITORING AND EVALUATION

POLITICAL ANALYSIS

RELATIONS  
WITH THE CORPORATE SECTOR

Since 1 July 2002, the Directorate has been structured in a new way. It comprises a director-general and five departments – Operations, International Law and Cooperation within the Movement, Human Resources, Resources and Operational Support, and Communication – and the divisions belonging to them.

The objective of this new structure is to modernize the ICRC's senior management body so as to enable it to rise to the numerous challenges that it will face and to implement its future projects. This re-organization is based on the following four priorities:

- the refocusing of the Department of Operations and the Department of Law and Cooperation within the Movement on their primary missions;
- recognition of the strategic nature of human resource management;
- integration of operational support and the mobilization and management of financial resources;
- coherence in external communication.

The role of the director-general in his new post is to set the administration's general priorities, direct the decision-making process and supervise the implementation of the decisions taken. Although some units are directly attached to the office of the director-general, the latter does not manage specific issues; this responsibility is devolved upon the relevant departments. The director-general is accountable to the Presidency and the Assembly – the organization's supreme governing body – as regards the Directorate's objectives and activities and the results achieved.

## MANAGEMENT CONTROL

### Management Control Commission

The Management Control Commission, made up of five members of the ICRC, assists the Assembly in overseeing the organization's work, controls the implementation of Assembly decisions and ensures that the ICRC's activities are conducted efficiently.

In 2002 the Commission met on nine occasions. The items dealt with included a review of the ICRC's accounts for 2001 and the 2003 budget, before both were submitted to the Assembly for approval. The Commission also closely followed the work of the external and internal auditors.

### Management control

The management controller and his team of four internal auditors use standard internal auditing methods to review activities at headquarters and in the field with the aim of improving the ICRC's performance. The controller reports his findings directly to the president and the Assembly. He also issues recommendations to management.

In 2002, the management control team carried out 11 field audits in delegations and missions in Belgrade, Budapest, Buenos Aires, Conakry, Pristina, Kyiv, Lima, Luanda, Skopje, Tirana and Zagreb. At headquarters, two audits were carried out: on revenue accounting (following up from 2001) and the production and distribution of publications.

### External auditors

KPMG have been the ICRC's external auditors since 1998. In 2002, KPMG audited the ICRC's accounts for the year 2001 and submitted their report to the Assembly. In the course of their audit, KPMG visited delegations in Colombia, Nairobi, the Philippines and Sierra Leone.

## HUMANITARIAN DIPLOMACY

Aware that protecting the victims of armed conflict requires a broad-based approach, the ICRC not only takes action in time of war to alleviate suffering and safeguard victims' rights, but also takes diplomatic initiatives with States, international organizations and representatives of civil society to promote knowledge and development of humanitarian law, explain the ICRC's position on issues of humanitarian concern, and raise awareness of current crises and the needs of the victims.

Working through its network of contacts (international organizations, regional organizations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, NGOs, etc.), the ICRC pursues two objectives in its humanitarian diplomacy:

- timely exchange of the information necessary for its activities, at headquarters and in the field;
- obtaining the support of key political actors in seeking solutions to problems, both operational and legal, in the humanitarian domain. During the year under review, the ICRC's concerns focused on the needs of women and children in times of armed conflict, on the situation of IDPs, and on the widespread availability of small arms and light weapons.

The regional delegations have specific tasks to perform with regard to operational activities on the one hand and humanitarian diplomacy on the other. In the latter sphere they play a major role, particularly in establishing and maintaining regular contacts with governments and regional organizations. They are also in a favourable position for sustained dialogue with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

For regular contact with the United Nations and multilateral and regional organizations around the world, the ICRC relies on its delegations in New York, Brussels, Paris, Cairo and Addis Ababa, which act as liaison offices.

## MEDIA SERVICES

Like the rest of the world, and the rest of the world's media, the ICRC's Media Relations Unit entered a post-11-September phase in 2002. Emphasis was placed on rules, such as those in the Geneva Conventions, and their continued relevance. The ICRC's media-relations activities over the year followed two distinct and complementary paths.

First, the ICRC's position with respect to IHL and the supposed "new conflictual environment" needed to be reiterated. Rarely before was the ICRC so pressed to re-affirm the validity of time- and State-honoured humanitarian treaties. The case of the people held in the Guantanamo and Bagram detention facilities, and in particular the contentious absence of a clear legal status for those individuals, was repeatedly queried by a wide spectrum of media outlets.

Second, owing to the phenomenal media interest in the legal consequences of the events of 11 September 2001 and the ensuing military operations in Afghanistan, the ICRC was at pains to emphasize to the media that other major human tragedies were occurring in other parts of the world. For the ICRC, it was important to maintain a fair and representative balance in assisting media inquiries. Media coverage of Colombia, Nepal, Israel and the occupied and autonomous territories, Afghanistan, Congo and Angola, among other places, was facilitated. Information was provided to journalists and to National Society press offices either on the ground or through timely briefing notes, press releases and *ICRC News* stories.

The year under review also saw the launch of a new ICRC initiative. On 25 September, the ICRC made its "Biotechnology, weapons and humanity" appeal to governments, pressing upon them, and on society at large, the urgent need to impose some form of control over the extraordinary advances seen in the field of biotechnological research, and the need to face up

to the implications for all humanity should new biological weapons systems emerge. This is a long-term project for the ICRC with a strong media-communications component.

The ICRC's Media Relations Unit put much effort into making its communication activities relevant to modern needs. Substantial changes were made to the *ICRC News*, the organization's weekly news-sheet. At the end of the year, the *ICRC News* was given a "real-time" format through e-mail distribution and immediate publication on the Web. The aim was to provide more timely information by taking better advantage of electronic means of communication. The real-time publication of news items also helped make the ICRC's website more relevant and more practical as an information tool for the media and others.

# INSTITUTIONAL

## PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Considerable efforts have been devoted to improving management and operational delivery, strengthening accountability and control, and optimising opportunities for learning. Within this context of performance management, the ICRC continues to regularly examine the relevance of its operational activities, attentive to questions regarding costs and economy, periodically analysing the relationship between inputs/activities and outputs achieved (efficiency), and building the necessary capacity to assess systematically the relationship between the objectives established and the results achieved (outcomes- and impacts-effectiveness).

The logic of performance management has been structured around key functions – planning, monitoring and evaluation – which enables the ICRC:

- to establish general and specific performance objectives and targets;
- to identify measurable performance indicators, organized according to agreed upon programme performance frameworks (benchmarking);
- to link objectives to performance budgeting and accounting;
- to measure performance through monitoring and controlling activities; and
- to implement evaluations in support of performance improvements in operations, knowledge management and learning based on past practices.

Substantial progress has been made in 2002. Momentum has been maintained to consolidate and capitalize on internally and external initiatives. An example of the latter is the ICRC's commitment to and chairing of the Active Learning Network on Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Assistance (ALNAP). Examples of the former are described below in greater detail.

### Planning for Results (PfR)

The annual planning methodology – PfR – was first introduced in 1999 and continues to be central to the ICRC's performance management activities. PfR is organized around the explicit identification of results based objectives for ICRC operations, formulated along three dimensions: target population, programme capacity, and geographic setting.

While the PfR remains firmly rooted and accepted within the ICRC, opportunities continue to be identified to fine tune and lighten the system. In 2002, the system contained approximately 1,500 results-based general objectives for the field and 140 general objectives for headquarters. The direct link between expected results defined in the planning system and resources allocated in the financial system has been maintained. More specifically, the average annual budget per general objective was just under half a million Swiss francs for the field and over one million Swiss francs for headquarters.

Overall, the PfR provides a meaningful basis for the management of ICRC tasks and operations. It offers the opportunity for better thematic review and trend analysis (by programme, target population or geographic location). The PfR also provides a basis for the ICRC's *Emergency Appeals* and *Headquarters Appeal*, and is the foundation for internal quarterly reporting, periodic donor reporting and this document, the *Annual Report*.

### Monitoring and reporting on results

To ensure that planning and operational implementation remain relevant and effective, the ICRC continues to encourage the use of tools and techniques, such as monitoring, operational assessments and reviews, as a means of checking performance on a regular basis.

For example, as part of the annual planning exercise all field delegations and headquarters units undertook an annual global review of performance against the 2002 objectives set for their areas. The

appraisal was supported by concrete examples of where results has been achieved and where performance fell short of expectations. Overall, global performance was deemed to have improved and to be moving forward positively. Based on an eight point rating scale (with eight being the highest performance score possible) the average rating as determined by heads of delegations and divisions for overall performance in 2002 in his/her area was approximately 5.9, up from 5.5 in 2001.

In addition to the above, other internal monitoring, technical assessments and selective operational reviews were completed in 2002 in all the programme areas. These activities were conducted primarily in support of internal management needs and secondarily in support of external accountability requirements. For example, the system of periodic internal management reporting introduced in March 2001 was continued, consisting of three types of report:

- weekly operational reports, which provide factual progress reporting between the field and headquarters;
- monthly statistical reports, which provide information, including beneficiary data, for the respective programme support services and the External Resources Division; and
- quarterly institutional reports, which provide a combination of analytical reporting and progress reports reviewed against the general objectives. These documents are used not only as an internal management tool, but also as a main source for donor reporting.

The benefits accrued to systematic internal monitoring and reporting continue to be realized within the ICRC. Synchronized with the PfR system, it provides systematic access to management information, affords a structured basis for assessing performance, and contributes to improved management reflection. Donors have confirmed that external reporting tends to be

more concise, relevant and useful in establishing overall performance accountability. While much has been accomplished, it is recognized that there is room for improvement, especially in areas related to improvements in performance monitoring. Efforts continue to refine programme performance frameworks, including the specification of indicators at the output, outcome and impact levels.

## Evaluating results: internal independent evaluations

Evaluation is an important part of the ICRC's performance management process. Building on the ICRC's performance review policy, evaluation guidelines were completed in 2002 and distributed throughout headquarters and to all field delegations. These guidelines are one of several elements in the new training modules being developed for heads of ICRC field delegations (*Cycle de Direction*).

ICRC evaluations/reviews completed in 2002 and directly linked to support from the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit included:

- evaluation of the ICRC's mine-awareness programmes in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo;
- evaluation of the ICRC's protection support programme in the prison system in Côte d'Ivoire (1999-2002);
- evaluation of the ICRC's cooperation programmes in Russia;
- review of the ICRC's cooperation programmes in South Africa;
- evaluation of rural water supply programme in East Timor (1988-2001).

In addition, several other evaluation initiatives were launched in 2002 and by the end of the year were at various stages of completion. These included:

- evaluation of the ICRC's H.E.L.P. training course;
- evaluation of the ICRC's psychological support programme for field staff;
- evaluation of the ICRC's cooperation programme in Indonesia;
- as part of harmonization efforts, the ICRC's support to the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Movement strategy.

## Avenir

Among the achievements in 2002, special mention should be given to the evaluation of the ICRC's change management initiative – *Avenir*. Between 1996 and 2002, the ICRC embarked on a major organizational change programme called *Avenir*. The programme was conceived and implemented around four main strategic orientations (proximity to the victims, dialogue, humanitarian principles and efficiency), 12 strategic decisions linked to these orientations, and 129 practical measures or actions. To assess the achievements, their relevance and appropriateness, their sustainability and the major results of *Avenir* for the ICRC, an independent evaluation was carried out by a four-person external evaluation team from July to September 2002.<sup>1</sup>

The evaluation team focused on strategic considerations, the choices made, the practical results realized and their effectiveness, the change management process itself, the ICRC's strategic position globally, and the culture of the organization. The evaluation did not undertake a detailed analysis of the many specific areas linked to implementation (129 measures),<sup>2</sup> mainly because of time and resource constraints. Carried out over a relatively short time period, the evaluation adopted a qualitative inquiry method (documentation review, more than 100 interviews, self-evaluation workshops, survey amongst heads of delegation, and two visits to delegations in Colombia and South Africa).

<sup>1</sup> *A Closer Look at Avenir: Insights – Lessons – Recommendations: Final Report*, completed by an independent, external evaluation team composed of Professor Wolf-Dieter Eberwein (Wissenschaftszentrum, Berlin), Dr Hugo Slim (Oxford Brookes University), Jean-Pierre Wolf (KEK-CDC Consultants, Zurich), and Boris Maver (Geneva, October 2002).

<sup>2</sup> The examination of detailed implementation measures was the subject of a series of internal reviews carried out by the Directorate and discussed with the Assembly throughout 2001 and 2002 (*Bilan de la mise en œuvre de l'étude Avenir: Exercice de complétude*).





# INSTITUTIONAL

Was *Avenir* a success? The evaluation team concluded that the overall concept behind *Avenir* was sound. *Avenir* played a creative role in permitting and accelerating the debate on a number of problems, both new and existing prior to *Avenir*. It affected a number of changes, judged by the evaluation team to be appropriate, significant and sustainable. At the same time, the exercise was thought to have been too ambitious in trying to respond to all problems at the same time. The team noted that *Avenir*'s methods produced a culture of completion based on outputs at the expense of a culture of results more concerned with outcomes and change. They observed that the participatory energy and ownership of *Avenir* tended to be lost in later phases of the process, and that the leadership of the change process could have been clearer and more charismatic.

Other observations made by the evaluation team included:

- *Avenir*'s commitment to be closer to the victim is fundamental. Advances have been made, but the criteria to gauge progress in this area were not sufficiently clear;
- considerable progress was achieved with respect to dialogue, but it tended to be selective and not targeted sufficiently;
- partial success was realized concerning dissemination and communication of international humanitarian law, but visibility in the public debate overall was not enough;
- efficiency had been achieved with the employment of modern management methods, but they tended to be heavy and incomplete, with insufficient follow-up;
- the global role of the ICRC generally is recognized, but the position is fragile;
- concerning the culture of the organization, there exists a high level of competence and commitment to the ICRC's mission, but the human resource policy

is not always satisfactory. Moreover, financial dependency on a few donors has not diminished.

In terms of improvements, the evaluation team highlighted several areas:

- with respect to strategic positioning, it was suggested that the ICRC define more clearly its role in the international humanitarian system and better utilize the capacity and analytical potential of the institution;
- in terms of humanitarian principles, additional consideration should be given to the strategy of communication and dissemination; and
- concerning the management of future change processes it was recommended that the ICRC:
  - define priorities in advance;
  - assume better control of the process;
  - identify more clearly the indicators of success;
  - coordinate and integrate the process from the highest to the lowest levels of the organization in order to optimize participation.

Overall, the evaluation team confirmed that the *Avenir* strategy was appropriate. While relevant results had been achieved, sustainability of results was only partially realized. These accomplishments need to be monitored continuously in the future and adapted where necessary. These evaluation findings have been reviewed by the Directorate and presented to the Assembly and their implications factored into the Directorate's strategic priorities for the next four years (i.e. *Programme de Direction*).

## External donor evaluation

Complementing the evaluation of *Avenir* was a second major evaluation commissioned externally and covering the partnership arrangement between the ICRC, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), and the British Red

Cross Society from 1999 to 2002.<sup>3</sup> This evaluation was commissioned and carried out by an independent evaluation team, and focused on the management and results of the partnership. The evaluation involved visits to partner agency headquarters, extensive interviews, and visits to ICRC delegations in Moscow and Sierra Leone.

Overall the evaluation team concluded that the time and resources committed by partners had been cost-effective. Through its special mandate, the ICRC was uniquely positioned to respond to conflict situations and strengthen respect for international humanitarian law. It verified that the ICRC's work was contributing to the achievement of overall objectives and commitments to humanitarian response in time of conflict.

The evaluation acknowledged that there has been a growing understanding of and confidence among partners in the overall quality of the ICRC's work. It also recognized that the ICRC had undergone substantial management changes. The evaluation confirmed the widely held assessment in the humanitarian world regarding the quality of the ICRC's work and its professionalism based on the capability and commitment of its staff, often working in demanding and dangerous environments.

Several factors were singled out by the evaluation team as having contributed to the above success including: the consistency and relevance of humanitarian aims and priorities; predictable and substantial non-earmarked funding to core programmes; mutual trust among partners; respect and openness; the adoption of a non-intrusive approach to relationships; periodic monitoring visits; the quality of leadership and staff capacity; the close alignment of support and partner objectives with the ICRC's activities in assistance, protection, preventive action and cooperation with National Societies; and most importantly, the continued preservation of the ICRC's independence and impartiality.

<sup>3</sup> *Evaluation of the DFID ICRC Strategic Partnership 1999-2002: Final Report* completed by Valid International (September, 2002).

The evaluation recommendations included: clearer definition of partner responsibilities; development of lighter or more strategic mechanisms (e.g. reduced reporting requirements); enhancing the understanding among delegates of protection definitions and approaches, the role of non-state actors and weapons bearers; implementation of protection guidelines for civilian populations; implementation of transition guidelines; follow-up on major studies (*People on War, Women and War* and communication initiatives linked to the Strategy of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement); continuation of harmonization efforts between the ICRC and the International Federation; and close monitoring of the ICRC's human resource management policy and practices, Planning for Results system, as well as controlling systems for cost-effectiveness.

Here as well, the recommendations were carefully reviewed by the Directorate especially within the context of strategic priorities over the next four years. The ICRC signalled its intention to follow up on a number of themes concerning: non-state actors, protection of the civilian population, the link between protection and assistance, activities in the phase of transition, promotion of IHL, harmonization with other Movement components, human resources and performance management (planning, monitoring and evaluation). These were highlighted as key topics for the ICRC in the years to come.

## POLITICAL ANALYSIS

In assembling its programme, the new ICRC Directorate, which took up its duties during the summer, embarked on an in-depth study of present-day developments and their impact on the ICRC. For although the ICRC is fully able to analyse conflict situations at the regional level, it must improve its understanding of the overall challenges posed by the environment in which it works.

The Directorate's analysis of current developments focused primarily on five topics:

- **State sovereignty:** the concept of sovereignty has long been based on the "Westphalian model", which dates from the 17th century and views the States as the only entities entitled to use force (it thus put an end to private wars) and as wielding complete power within their own borders. It considers those borders to be inviolable and the principle of non-intervention to be sacrosanct. This model is currently under great pressure (from economic and financial globalization, from the emergence of entities which negate national frontiers, from the displacement of large groups of people, etc.). But the State is by no means dead. In fact, the quest for security is strengthening some of its components. Do bilateral and multilateral humanitarian diplomacy suffice? What other means can be used to exert influence?
- **Globalization:** globalization means that the political and economic decisions of the major powers are affecting increasingly remote areas with increasing immediacy. In some cases, this helps integrate hitherto marginalized groups into the world economy and reduce poverty. In others, it intensifies tensions within particularly vulnerable societies, the result being that the risk of violence grows even greater. What role should be played by the ICRC, which witnesses some of the adverse effects of globalization firsthand?
- **The upsurge of religious radicalism:** it is important to gain a better understanding of religion as an identity factor and as a source of violence (without calling into question the pacifying role that can also be played by religion). How could the ICRC open a debate with the various religious movements on issues of humanitarian concern?
- **Fighting terrorism:** terrorism and counter-terrorism raise many questions in connection with the ICRC's operational activities, in particular the organization's ability to maintain dialogue with groups and factions of all persuasions that go underground and are described – rightly or wrongly – as "terrorists" (in the absence of any agreement on a definition of terrorism). How can greater respect be achieved for human dignity and for the instruments that protect it?
- **The growing complexity of conflicts:** several aspects of this trend have been discussed in greater detail: the emergence of armed conflicts waged for economic reasons, i.e. where natural resources become prime factors; the information revolution, which has given rise to information-warfare scenarios; and the broader issue of weapons development.

Finally, the Directorate has looked at the direction in which humanitarian endeavour is going, studying the impact of the trends observed, such as the growing involvement of States in humanitarian work, the risk of humanitarian action being used for political purposes, and the growing demand for "accountability".





## RELATIONS WITH THE CORPORATE SECTOR

In 1999, the ICRC adopted a comprehensive strategy aimed at developing its relations with the business community. The centrepiece of the strategy was to establish a dialogue with the private sector on the ICRC's core activities by promoting humanitarian principles among firms active in conflict zones, and by including multinational and local companies, professional associations and trade unions among the ICRC's network of contacts at the operational level. This dialogue has enabled the ICRC to better understand the role played by economic interests in conflict-prone environments.

In 2002 the ICRC also had exchanges at headquarters level with major multinational companies based in Canada, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. In line with its aim of helping companies translate commitments made under various codes of conduct into operational reality, the ICRC also entered into contact with companies having interests in the southern Caucasus, Colombia, Kenya and South Africa.

In parallel, the ICRC raised the issue of the role of business in conflict zones with States party to the Geneva Conventions, and also with other components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The ICRC continued to contribute as an active observer to the initiative taken by the American and British governments on Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, whereby companies in the extractive and energy sectors agreed to respect and promote respect for human rights and IHL. The ICRC also exchanged views with governments on the relationship between private military and security firms and IHL, in addition to remaining involved in the UN Global Compact Policy Dialogue on Business in Zones of Conflict.

## INSTITUTIONAL

The ICRC is seeking to enhance its operational capacity and overall professionalism by drawing on specific skills from the private sector, improving acquisitions procedures for both goods and services, and stepping up efforts to raise funds from large corporations. The ICRC has taken an important step in this direction by setting up a suitable framework for future partnerships which includes clear guidelines and ethical criteria.



# OPERATIONS

PROTECTION  
AND CENTRAL TRACING AGENCY

ASSISTANCE

LOGISTICS

FUNDING

RELATIONS  
WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Department of Operations supports, coordinates and supervises ICRC activities in the field. It ensures that resources are allocated among the ICRC's 79 field delegations and offices effectively and in accordance with the budgetary framework. The Department is organized in four large geographical zones, which themselves are divided into regions. In addition to these geographical units, task forces – which include members chosen for their specialized knowledge, professional skills and expertise – are formed in situations where a problem extends across regional lines. The Department of Operations endeavours to ensure that actions taken in different places are well coordinated, that one action follows another in a coherent manner, and that all ICRC field activities are consistent with the organization's main priorities.

## PROTECTION AND CENTRAL TRACING AGENCY

Again in 2002, "forgotten wars" such as those in Chechnya and Liberia, and spiralling violence in places such as Côte d'Ivoire took their toll on civilians. Whereas acts causing serious bodily harm, such as summary executions and forced disappearances, were most likely to catch the public's attention, acts causing mental harm, such as pressure put on civilians to collaborate, repeated interference in their private lives, or restrictions on their freedom of movement, were no less frequent or serious.

For the ICRC, protection of the civilian population is achieved by preventing or bringing an end to violations of IHL. Protection activities are especially urgent when violations stem from a policy of systematic repression by violent means. The ICRC works on the basis of confidential dialogue with the authorities, seeking to influence their behaviour and persuade them to comply with humanitarian law and principles. The success of this approach relies on the network of contacts built up by its delegates in the field. Much therefore

depends on the delegates' powers of persuasion, and also on the authorities' willingness to allow humanitarian activities to take place alongside military or police operations. Protection work also consists in limiting the effects of violations of IHL, for example by arranging for the wounded and sick to be taken to hospital, or by providing emergency aid when people are displaced. In addition, the protection of the civilian population consists in limiting long-term effects, for example by enabling displaced people to return home or by helping families to ascertain the fate of missing relatives.

## People deprived of their freedom

The situation of people in detention throughout the world deteriorated still further in comparison with previous years. As a result, the number of contexts in which the ICRC had to aid detainees rose again in 2002, reaching a total of 75. Visits to persons held in connection with internal conflicts began in Côte d'Ivoire and the Central African Republic, and were stepped up in Liberia and in the Republic of the Congo. In addition, in the wake of the events of 11 September 2001 the ICRC increased the number of its visits to detainees in Afghanistan and Pakistan and started making such visits at the US naval base in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Owing to the steady deterioration of prison facilities, especially in Africa and to some extent in developing countries generally, a growing number of detainees were subjected to standards of treatment and conditions of detention well below the acceptable minimum. The ICRC could not overlook the dire consequences for detainees in situations of violence where it was working and therefore stepped up its support for measures to improve conditions in prison facilities and tackle the detainees' most urgent problems. It took new kinds of action to help prison administrations operate more effectively and ensure more humane treatment of detainees in their care. In particular, it organized numerous national and



## OPERATIONS

regional meetings to promote communication and exchanges of views among the officials and services concerned, as well as training seminars on technical aspects, standards of treatment, and detainees' rights.

### Worldwide network for restoring family links

As in previous years, the ICRC enabled thousands of family members who had been separated by armed conflict to get in touch again, to exchange news and even to be reunited. Once again, the greatest needs in terms of re-establishing family links were in Africa. The ICRC launched a major tracing operation in Angola, where hundreds of thousands of people had been separated during the conflict. Thanks to the Red Cross message (RCM) network set up in most parts of the country in cooperation with the local Red Cross, and to radio broadcasts of names of persons being sought, many separated family members were able to re-establish contact with one another. In addition, the ICRC located and registered hundreds of children separated from their families and, whenever possible, reunited them with their parents.

To perform its task of restoring family links, the ICRC relied as usual on the worldwide network of National Societies. It continued to build up its contacts with Societies involved in tracing activities, often through regional meetings. In 2002, it also finalized and promoted a new cooperation policy paving the way for increased cooperation between the ICRC and National Societies in the field of tracing. In particular, the new policy provided for improved coordination of programmes.

The ICRC's "Family news network" website was set up in West Africa to help trace the parents of unaccompanied minors. The new PROT5 database was fully implemented. By the end of the year, this application was in use in 75 contexts, allowing the management of the personal data of nearly 1,450,000 people.

The ICRC also continued to cooperate with UNHCR, UNICEF and NGOs such as Save the Children engaged in activities aimed at restoring family links, especially for unaccompanied minors.

In 2002, over 970,000 RCMs were collected and delivered worldwide. The ICRC also located over 1,600 people for whom tracing requests had been filed and helped to reunite some 2,300 people, including 1,592 children, with their families.

### The Missing

Thousands of people all over the world still lived in uncertainty regarding the fate of relatives who failed to return when hostilities ended. The issue of missing persons was once again one of the ICRC's primary concerns, and numerous courses of action were adopted to search for people who had disappeared and to help their families. One of these was an ICRC project entitled *The Missing*, which consisted of workshops on issues ranging from the needs of the families of missing people to the identification of bodies and the legal obligations of States. In addition, the ICRC completed a wide-ranging study of this tragic problem. The project brought together experts, authorities and organizations active in the field, who were expected to take part in an ICRC-organized international conference to be held in Geneva in February 2003.

In the framework of the "Missing" project, the ICRC developed internal guidelines on topics such as protecting civilians and people deprived of their freedom against disappearance, providing support to families of people unaccounted for, restoring contact between family members, tracing, ensuring permanent identification of members of armed forces, managing mortal remains in the absence of forensic specialists, exhumation and identification of remains by forensic specialists, and data protection and management.

A manual on the organization and management of protection bureaux in the field was developed and various other documents were produced. Two training sessions were organized for protection coordinators in the field, and a further two training sessions on "protection and law" were held for senior field staff.

### Relations with other organizations

As part of its unflagging efforts to enhance the protection of civilians in conflict situations, the ICRC organized annual gatherings between 1996 and 2000 to discuss the concept of protection with humanitarian and human rights organizations and the issues faced by such organizations. As a follow-up to these meetings the ICRC organized a first series of training seminars on protection (called "Ecogia seminars") designed for international organizations, NGOs, the ICRC and National Societies in 2001. These seminars were intended, on the one hand, to enhance understanding of the "protection" dimension of humanitarian work and, on the other, to strengthen cooperation efforts among different organizations. Topics included the gathering and processing of information, influencing perpetrators of violence, and the issue of specific groups benefiting from protection. The next series of seminars was due to be held in early 2003.

## ASSISTANCE

The ICRC sees assistance as part of a protection framework encompassing all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the relevant bodies of law, i.e. IHL, human rights law and refugee law. Convincing the authorities concerned to put a stop to a specific pattern of abuse and alleviating the victims' immediate suffering by means of appropriate material or medical assistance is a contribution to the overall protection mission of the ICRC.

Within this framework, the Assistance Division's primary goal is to endeavour to

preserve or restore acceptable living conditions for victims of armed conflict in accordance with ethical precepts and the provisions of IHL. In operational terms, the Assistance Division at headquarters provides continuous support by offering systematic professional expertise to the field in its three areas of assistance – health, economic security and water and habitat – which are integrated within a common approach. Thus, human resource development is a key support area and considerable resources continue to be reserved for this.

On another level, it is crucial that the ICRC continues to develop policies and guidelines in the field of assistance and contributes to policy debates at an institutional level. In an increasingly complex humanitarian environment, where performance and professional standards are under great pressure, the assistance approach requires constant evaluation and clarification. Events in 2002 consistently highlighted this need and better definition and prioritization of assistance activities will remain essential in 2003.

Another dimension of the ICRC's assistance work is the aim of improving the quality of humanitarian activities both within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and in the wider humanitarian community. This is achieved through dialogue with UN agencies, such as UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, FAO, WHO and UNHCR, and with NGOs, by participating in conferences, and by maintaining and developing a network of contacts with professional associations and academic institutions. The ICRC's expertise in specialized areas such as rehabilitation of amputees, water and habitat engineering, war surgery, and health and medical ethics in prisons has been frequently drawn on in international conferences and workshops.

## Operational support

In 2002, aid programmes were operated in 43 of the ICRC's 75 operational and

regional delegations. In terms of aid programmes, the main operational theatres were Afghanistan, Israel and the occupied and autonomous territories, Iraq, the northern Caucasus, Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

## Health care

In 2002 the ICRC regularly supported 67 hospitals and 267 other health-care facilities around the world and gave 2,700,000 outpatient consultations. More than 14,400 war-wounded people were admitted to ICRC-supported hospitals and more than 90,000 operations were performed in them. The ICRC regularly supported 24 first-aid posts near combat zones. These provided emergency treatment to some 1,600 war-wounded people.<sup>1</sup>

As in previous years, the Assistance Division continued to provide its technical expertise to a range of ICRC programmes. For example, it ensured quality control of anti-tuberculosis programmes in the southern Caucasus. An assessment tool for monitoring hospital performance was improved and used in three facilities. In one case it was introduced as the programme of ICRC aid to the hospital was drawing to a close; in another a year after the ICRC had withdrawn. Initial results indicated that the hospitals concerned continued to function at an acceptable level. Community programmes were implemented in 12 countries, sometimes (e.g. Colombia) with National Society participation.

The Physical Rehabilitation Unit provided support to more than 50 prosthetic/orthotic centres in 21 countries. This enabled patients to be rehabilitated and fitted with 16,921 prostheses and 13,365 orthoses. In addition, 1,598 wheelchairs and 17,052 pairs of crutches were distributed, most of them locally manufactured. Training of national staff was a priority in the endeavour to improve sustainable services for the patients. A newly-

<sup>1</sup> The decrease in numbers of ICRC-supported hospitals and related activities in 2002 is explained by the end of ICRC involvement in Yugoslavia, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Timor Leste.

established working group began identifying and developing the teaching materials needed and drawing up a training policy for national technical staff, based on internationally accepted professional criteria.

## Economic security

The aim of the ICRC's economic security work is to ensure that households and entire communities have the means to meet their basic material needs. Depending on the situation and the assessment of needs, material support took the form both of immediate food and non-food relief and of aid aimed at rebuilding communities by giving their members the means to earn a living.

In 2002, economic security work provided direct aid to some 1,500,000 people, 670,000 of them on a monthly basis. An average of 221,000 internally displaced people and 343,000 residents received monthly food and non-food aid; the other recipients were refugees. The three major such operations were carried out in Afghanistan, the northern Caucasus, and Israel and the occupied and autonomous territories. In the latter case, the ICRC initiated a large-scale voucher programme in urban areas.

Worldwide, the ICRC provided aid (food, cooking utensils and hygiene items) to 107,900 persons deprived of their freedom. This included regular assistance for some 97,000 detainees in Rwanda.

To ensure an integrated approach, the economic security unit carried out multi-disciplinary reviews to orient aid programmes and thus ensure optimal impact on victims' lives. In 2002 reviews were carried out in Angola, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and the northern Caucasus.

## Water and habitat

In 2002, the ICRC's Water and Habitat Unit was engaged in water, sanitation and construction work in over 40 countries. These projects catered for the needs of some 14 million people worldwide and



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cost about 78 million Swiss francs.<sup>2</sup> They were implemented by a team of some 80 expatriate engineers and 340 national engineers and technicians. Water and habitat work ranged from setting up water-pumping and treatment stations to making water safe to drink and dealing with human waste disposal in urban or rural areas affected by armed conflict. These activities included the repair and in some cases building of health-care facilities, limb-fitting and rehabilitation centres to house IDPs and places of detention. Repairs were done to the latter when this was the only means of providing detainees with acceptable conditions.

In addition to contingency planning, ICRC engineers and technicians in Iraq continued to share their expertise with their Iraqi counterparts through targeted projects to upgrade the ageing water and sewage facilities in order to maintain at least minimum services for the population of urban and suburban areas. In Afghanistan, in the wake of the acute phase of the conflict in October 2001, a number of projects were launched throughout the country to improve water supply, sanitation, and health care.

Additional urban water-supply projects were carried out in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of the Congo, Guinea and Kosovo. Major rural water and sanitation projects continued throughout the year in Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Guinea, Liberia, Myanmar, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Sudan. Emergency water aid was supplied to internally displaced people in Afghanistan, Angola, in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Indonesia, Liberia, the northern Caucasus and Sudan. Medical facilities were upgraded in numerous places in Afghanistan, Iraq, Liberia, Burundi, Angola, Chechnya, Somalia and

Sudan. Protection staff visiting prisons worldwide were also advised on basic repair work needed to meet at least minimum hygiene standards. This mainly involved Afghanistan, Chad, Nigeria, Guinea, Burundi, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Sri Lanka.

### Training

In the year under review, the Assistance Division continued efforts to provide adequate training for its various professionals so as to maintain their know-how and, in the case of programme coordinators, develop their management skills. In all, the division organized 12 specialized courses and workshops for 141 of its staff. These included domains of expertise such as nutrition, surgery, anaesthesia and water engineering. The division also contributed to on-site courses for health-care personnel working in places of detention and 15 war-surgery seminars all over the world.

The Water and Habitat Unit organized a workshop in Bujumbura, Burundi – in the framework of a partnership with a German pump company – for 20 senior technical staff of the national water board responsible for the operation and maintenance of water stations throughout the country.

### Policies and key issues

As in 2001, the ICRC's role in aid gave rise to much debate which included the issues of short-term versus long-term involvement, withdrawal strategies, programme diversification and psycho-social assistance. At the level of the ICRC as a whole, contributions were made to key policy discussions and documents including *Women and War* and *The Missing*. A policy document on HIV/AIDS was drafted in late 2002.

In the framework of the current efforts to harmonize systems and procedures between the International Federation and the ICRC, the Health Unit contributed to a standard-item catalogue for medical supplies and equipment. This catalogue was published jointly with the International

Federation. Guidelines for physiotherapy in hospitals were developed with the aim of standardizing treatment and thus improving the quality of physiotherapy in hospitals assisted by the ICRC.

With a view to harmonizing data collection and preserving technical records from different programmes, the Water and Habitat Unit finalized a comprehensive summary of all available engineering databases being used in the field. Programme requirements were established and will be used for a new water-and-habitat database, planned for 2003, which will allow a smooth flow of functional information between the field and headquarters.

### Contributions to the humanitarian debate

The Assistance Division contributed to the wider debate in various domains of humanitarian assistance, its experts participating in a number of conferences at which appreciation was shown for both the role and know-how of the ICRC. The Physical Rehabilitation Unit, for instance, took part in various workshops in close conjunction with the International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics. Water and Habitat Unit representatives attended the World Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg as well as several thematic seminars together with UN agencies and NGOs. These included Planning and Management of Emergency Sanitation (at the Water, Engineering and Development Centre, at Loughborough University) and technical interagency coordination meetings such as the ones which took place in New York, Amman and Beirut in preparation for the contingency planning related to the Iraq crisis and the resulting preparations for humanitarian action.

Finally, the Division provided specialized input for a range of academic and practitioner degree courses including the International Diploma of Humanitarian Assistance and Masters in Humanitarian Assistance at selected European Universi-

<sup>2</sup> The increased number of beneficiaries for water and habitat programmes in 2002 is, in part, attributable to a more accurate way of counting the numbers of people receiving this aid and larger consumption patterns in Iraq, Afghanistan, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.



ties. In the domain of health in places of detention, the ICRC contributed to several publications dealing with specific detainee-related issues.

## LOGISTICS

### Global scale

The ICRC runs a worldwide logistics network. With the range of services available – from airfreight to vehicle workshops – the organization is able to maintain field operations and to take rapid and effective action in emergencies. In 2002 it operated 3,200 vehicles, 300 warehouses, 13 aircraft and two ships.

During the year there were two major new logistical undertakings. In the Middle East the ICRC substantially strengthened its operational base in Amman, Jordan, including new and expanded warehousing and additional transport capacity and maintenance facilities. In Ethiopia, a large-scale emergency-aid programme in the Afar region and later in several other drought-affected areas (Harerge, Southern Nations and Tigray) required support from the logistics centre in Nairobi and the upgrading of logistics facilities in Addis Ababa. In addition a detailed logistics survey was conducted in Nepal in preparation for anticipated action in the west of the country. Contingency planning for conflict in Iraq was launched in the second half of 2002. Among other things, this involved setting up logistics bases in Iran, Kuwait and Syria as well as augmenting existing facilities in Jordan. This planning included warehousing secured in cooperation with the National Societies, trucking, light-vehicle support and the positioning of medical, shelter, food, water and sanitation supplies. In order to make equipment and supplies as readily available as possible when needed in the Middle East, Ethiopia and Nepal, relief supplies and equipment were transferred from other operations and this was supplemented by additional purchases. The transfers were organized rapidly and put the ICRC in a position to conduct cross-

border relief operations in the Middle East and Ethiopia. It was the only humanitarian organization able to provide such an immediate response.

The ICRC developed and implemented overall purchasing standards for medical and relief supplies, which were used not only for direct purchases but also as guidelines for donations in kind. To minimize operational costs, the organization invited tenders worldwide for key relief items such as blankets and tarpaulins, thus ensuring high quality and delivery standards. These tenders took all possible supply sources into consideration and resulted in significant unit-price savings. The major manufacturers were asked to offer tenders for the supply of heavy trucks, the intention being to set specifications and prices for the next five years. For information-technology equipment, the ICRC undertook systematic product-testing in order to keep abreast of technological and legislative requirements.

The development and implementation of integrated logistics software continued, but fell slightly behind schedule owing to technical difficulties. The pilot sites for the integrated system should be in place by the end of 2003. The "internal transport, storage and handling" costing applications enable the ICRC to identify the total logistics costs for the movement of goods from their point of entry in the country to their final delivery to the beneficiary. A detailed database of these costs is centralized and managed in Geneva and information is available to donors upon request.

In 2002 the ICRC had about 120 expatriate logistics experts working in some 30 relief operations supported by more than 1,500 National staff worldwide: half of the expatriate staff came from countries other than Switzerland. The development of specialist training in all logistics functions was completed and a similar programme is planned for 2003. The level of recruitment was maintained and higher standards were applied.

### Working in harmony with partners

During the year the ICRC further developed technical and operational links with other components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. This work has continued with specialized logistics projects in Afghanistan and the Middle East as well as further studies on the use of logistics emergency-response units.

The standard emergency item catalogue, developed in conjunction with the International Federation, was launched in 2002 and is available in book form, on a CD-ROM, or can be consulted on the website [www.redcross.int/en/eric/eric/index.htm](http://www.redcross.int/en/eric/eric/index.htm). This catalogue is intended to eliminate difficulties in ensuring that items supplied for the Movement's operations meet minimum specification standards. It has been sent to all delegations and National Societies working abroad.

The ICRC also strengthened its working relations with various agencies in the United Nations system. In responding to the complex emergency in Afghanistan, all UN agencies followed the procedures set out by the UN Joint Logistics Centre. The ICRC maintained constant dialogue with the Centre on logistics issues, in particular those relating to air operations, security, fuel supplies and rates for transportation and warehousing. The advantages for both organizations were to ensure that logistics infrastructure was not unnecessarily duplicated, to maximize efficiency, and to coordinate their approaches and promote information-sharing in the field and at headquarters.

## FUNDING

All ICRC funding is coordinated by and channelled through its External Resources Division, which started the year attached to the Department of Operations but subsequently became part of the newly formed Department of Resources and Operational Support. The External Resources Division raises the funds needed for the ICRC to carry out its humanitarian activities while ensuring respect for the

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organization's independent status. The ICRC seeks predictable, sustained and flexible financial support covering its objectives and guarantees that donor requirements are met appropriately.

### Budgets

The overall initial budget appeals for 2002, launched by the ICRC in December 2001, amounted to Sfr 915.6 million. This was some Sfr 80 million lower than the preceding year's overall budget. This reduction was due to the Emergency Appeals for ICRC field operations being set at Sfr 765.8 million, which was Sfr 78.9 million (9.34%) lower than the amount requested in 2001. The Headquarters Appeal remained relatively constant with Sfr 149.8 million being requested in 2002 compared to an appeal for Sfr 150.2 million in 2001.

In the course of the year, the initial field budget was increased by five budget extensions to accommodate unforeseen events and rising needs in humanitarian terms in the Afghan Conflict (May), Israel, the occupied and the autonomous territories (May), Liberia (July), Angola (August), and Colombia (September). Budget extensions were also decided upon for the Washington regional delegation, which oversees ICRC protection work in Guantanamo (June), for Myanmar and Nepal (June) but these were covered by the ICRC's contingency fund. The final field budget for 2002 thus stood at Sfr 920.15 million (in cash, kind, and services), Sfr 24.25 million lower than the Sfr 944.4 million (in cash, kind, and services) reached in 2001.

### Expenditure

Overall operational expenditure reached Sfr 821.7 million (including overheads), Sfr 146.8 million of which was for headquarters and Sfr 674.9 million for field operations.

The implementation rate<sup>3</sup> for activities planned, as part of the ICRC's emergency

objectives for the year, was more or less the same as in previous years, with expenditure reaching 73.4% of the overall final Emergency Appeals budget. Expenditure and implementation rates are not only determined by the nature and cost of the ICRC's humanitarian programmes but are also influenced by political and security conditions prevailing in the countries concerned. Positive developments, in such contexts as Eritrea/Ethiopia, Sri Lanka and Indonesia have resulted in decreased expenditures, and thus in a lower-than-expected implementation rate. On the other hand, an unforeseen deterioration of the situation and a subsequent stepping-up of the ICRC's humanitarian response, such as in Colombia, Liberia and Sierra Leone, leads to a higher implementation rate.

### Contributions

A total of Sfr 788.3 million was received in contributions in 2002 (excluding overheads but including assets).

The overall pattern of the sources of these contributions kept the same tendency as last year, with the proportion of support from governments increasing to 84.3% of contributions (2000: 76%; 2001: 82.3%) and that of National Societies decreasing to 7.1% (2000: 15.2%; 2001: 8.7%). ICRC funding received from the European Commission (ECHO) remained stable at 5.1% (2000: 4.9%; 2001: 5.3%), while contributions received from various other public and private sources have decreased at 3% (2000: 3.7%; 2001: 3.4%).

The United States remained the ICRC's largest donor. It accounted for 25.5% (Sfr 201.37 million) of all contributions received and 27.9% (Sfr 186.4 million) of contributions received for field operations. Indications on the level of funding provided early in the year and the predominantly regional earmarking of the US contribution enhanced the ICRC's operational flexibility.

The final year of a three-year partnership agreement (from 1999 to 2002) between

the ICRC, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) and the British Red Cross, ended in March 2002. A six-month extension was agreed upon (from March to September 2002), for £8.5 million.

External consultants (Valid International) finalized in the summer of 2002, an evaluation of this first partnership "ISP1" (involving two field visits to the Russian Federation and Sierra Leone). Their conclusions (see *External donor evaluation*, p. 12) were included in the new four-year partnership agreement (ISP2) covering the period from October 2002 to September 2006, which, like ISP1, is intended to strengthen the ICRC's planning and operational capacities in the spheres of protection, assistance, preventive action and cooperation within the Movement. Under the partnership agreement, DFID gave £17.25 million to the ICRC for the period from March 2002 to March 2003. Including this amount, the UK contribution to the ICRC reached Sfr 118.7 million (Sfr 1.4 million for headquarters and Sfr 117.3 million for operations in the field), making the UK the ICRC's second largest contributor.

### Contributions to the Headquarters Appeal

In all, Sfr. 121 million was received in contributions to the headquarters budget: Sfr 111 million (Sfr 110.4 million in cash and Sfr 0.6 million in services) from 75 governments, Sfr 6.7 million (Sfr 6.2 million in cash and Sfr 0.5 million in services) from 72 National Societies and Sfr 3.3 million (Sfr 0.7 million in cash, Sfr 1.2 million in services, Sfr 1.4 million in kind) from a number of private and public sources. The ICRC noted a trend with the Headquarters Appeal, which is consistently funded in terms of amount, but by a decreasing number of governments and National Societies.

### Contributions to Emergency Appeals

In 2002, Sfr 667.2 million was contributed to ICRC field operations by 29 governments (Sfr 553.9 million), the

<sup>3</sup> Implementation rate = field expenditure (in cash, kind and services) / final field budget (excluding contingency) x 100%.

European Commission (Sfr 40.5 million), 37 National Societies (Sfr 49.1 million) and a variety of supranational and international organizations and private and public sources (Sfr 23.9 million) such as the UN, Microsoft, UEFA and Rotary International. The cash component of the donor response to the ICRC's field operations reached the level of Sfr 631.8 million (2001: Sfr 659.1 million). The in-kind component had a value of Sfr 19.4 million, down from Sfr 56.2 million in 2000 and 32.9 million in 2001. Contributions in services were equivalent to Sfr 15.6 million, down from the Sfr 24.3 million received in 2000 and 17.8 million in 2001. Contributions in assets represented Sfr 0.4 million in 2002 (2001: Sfr 0.9 million).

By comparison, in 2001, Sfr 710.7 million was received towards the field operations budget. Of this amount, Sfr 577.7 million in contributions was received from 29 governments, Sfr 44.5 million from the European Commission, Sfr 65.1 million from 36 National Societies, Sfr 23.6 million from various private and public sources and from supranational or international organizations.

## Flexibility in funding

Even though the ICRC has been fortunate not to suffer from major cuts in funding, specific donor requirements in terms of earmarking and reporting were generally the same in 2002 as in 2001. Some of these constraints were imposed by the donors' own internal financial and administrative services.

To meet needs effectively, it is essential for the ICRC to benefit from flexibility in the use of funds and a degree of standardization of individual donor requirements, notably in relation to earmarking and reporting. Earmarking has become more widespread in recent years, and contributions have often been accompanied by rigorous timetables for the implementation of projects and stringent specific reporting conditions. Experience has shown that the

more restrictive the earmarking policy, the more limited the ICRC's independence and operational flexibility – much to the detriment of those that the ICRC is trying to assist.

Tightly earmarked cash contributions still account for a significant proportion of the cash contributions received for ICRC field operations. In 2002, they amounted to Sfr 130.6 million or 17.4 % of cash contributions.

At 29.4% (Sfr. 220.4 million) in 2002, the proportion of non-earmarked cash contributions ("core funding") to the ICRC's Emergency Appeals and Headquarters Appeal was higher than in 2001 (25.2%) and 2000 (25.7%). Apart from some private donations, the majority of these non-earmarked funds for the Emergency Appeals and/or the Mine Appeal came from nine governments (Australia, Canada, France, the Holy See, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom) and two National Societies (Monaco and Norway).

Cash contributions loosely earmarked for a given region, country or programme represented about 53.2% of the total (Sfr 398.3 million).

Out of this 53%, 43% was "broad, geographically earmarked" funding received from the United States; 3.9% was "programme earmarked" funding from the United Kingdom and Ireland.

At a country-earmarked level, the "Afghan Conflict" was the context mostly targeted by donors with 31% of all the contributions of this type, 6.4% for Ethiopia, 6% for Israel, the occupied and the autonomous territories, 5.9% for Sudan, 5.8% for Colombia and 5.4% for Angola.

The ICRC has drawn up guidelines to ensure greater uniformity and coherence in managing earmarked funds. These standards are designed to reduce the multiplicity of financing and reporting constraints, which stifle the ICRC's ability to respond most effectively to general donor requirements.

## Predictability in funding

The ICRC is unique in that it does not operate with a system of funding that relies on set (statutory) contributions. Moreover, its programmes are implemented according to needs and are not contingent on the level of contributions that have been received or pledged. The ICRC counts on donors to come forward with the necessary funds in response to its objectives and programmes for a given year. To minimize the financial risk it thus incurs, the ICRC seeks, on the one hand, to be realistic as to the objectives and budgets it sets and, on the other, to gain a certain degree of predictability with respect to funding from donors. Ideally, the ICRC needs pluri-annual funding commitments from donor countries – as it does in fact from some donors. The ICRC is aware that planning restraints on donors, and national budget and finance regulations, do not easily allow them to commit themselves to the medium-term assurances the ICRC would prefer. Nevertheless, the ICRC will continue to seek ways of achieving its objective of pluri-annual arrangements. Clear indications received early in the year from donors as to the annual level of funding and the timing of the transfer of funds would also facilitate financial planning and reduce risk.

Overall predictability of funding improved, in large part owing to arrangements made early in the year with the United States, the United Kingdom, Sweden and – in the case of the headquarters budget – Switzerland. These agreements allowed planning in terms of basic funding levels to take place early on, and favourable timing in the transfer of funds helped to ensure a marked improvement in the ICRC's overall cash-flow situation as compared to the previous year.

## Diversity in the donor base

In spite of concerted efforts to broaden its donor base, the ICRC is concerned with what it perceives as a gradual narrowing of its donor base of main financial contributors. In view of its universal mandate and



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the worldwide deployment of its activities, the ICRC would like to be able to count on the broadest possible support. While the general data provided above would at first appear to indicate broad support in terms of the level and the number of sources of contributions, a closer look reveals a trend of increasing reliance on a relatively few main donors accounting for the bulk of the ICRC's funding.

Even though 78 governments and the European Commission contributed to the ICRC's overall budget in 2002 (lower by four from 2001), the top 10 contributors accounted for Sfr 631.3 million or 80.1% (2001: 78%; 2000: 72.2%) and the top five contributors for Sfr. 496.3 million or 63% (2001: 63.2%; 2000: 59.2%) of the overall total of Sfr 788.3 million in contributions received. Similarly, contributions were received from 83 National Societies (2001: 88; 2000: 62), with the top 10 accounting for 69.7% (2001: 77.2%; 2000: 73.7%) and the top five for 45.3% (2001: 51.1%; 2000: 43.7%) of the total of Sfr 55.8 million in contributions received from National Societies.

As for contributions received for field operations, the numbers are cause for even greater concern. Only 29 governments and the European Commission contributed to the Emergency Appeals (2001: 29; 2000: 28). Of these, the top five accounted for Sfr 425.1 million, or 63.7% (2001: 64.1%; 2000: 62.9%) of the total of Sfr 667.2 million in contributions received. The top five National Society contributors accounted for Sfr 23 million, or 46.9% (2001: 52.9%; 2000: 46.1%) of the Sfr 49 million received from 35 National Societies (2001: 36) in response to the 2002 Emergency Appeals.

In view of the above, it is clear that the ICRC needs to continue its efforts to obtain additional funds from new government and National Society donors, and at the same time identify and test new budget lines among current donors.

### Private sector

Increased fundraising from private-sector sources was also attempted as a means of broadening the donor base. Unfortunately, the overall income from private fundraising activities fell, despite increased efforts to target large firms and foundations. Although potential sources of additional funding were identified, the time and human resources available were not adequate to develop substantial new partnerships. An agreement with the Swiss Red Cross continued to restrict active fundraising in Switzerland. The effects of this restriction were not offset by spontaneous donations, the level of which was lower than in the previous year.

### Reporting to donors

The ICRC kept donors informed of its operations and activities through a variety of documents. In December 2001, it launched its 2002 *Emergency Appeals* and *Headquarters Appeal*, which were followed in the course of the year by five budget-extension appeal documents.

It reported to donors on all its field operations through the newly introduced *Mid-term report*, which covers the first and second quarter of ICRC field operations. The third and fourth quarters are covered by the country reports contained in the present *Annual Report*. The reporting aims to discuss progress achieved for each target population in the light of set objectives as outlined in the *Emergency Appeals* for 2002. Financial updates were similarly provided on a quarterly basis. In September the ICRC issued its *Renewed Emergency Appeal* which presented the overall funding situation of field operations, detailed the contributions received by that time, and covered a number of major operations for which substantial funding was still required.

Donors were further informed of the main developments in ICRC operations by means of 31 *Updates* covering a wide range of operational contexts and three *Special Reports*, including a 2001 *Mine*

*Action Report* which was issued in connection with the ICRC's five-year "Mine Action 1999-2003" appeal.

The ICRC Donor Site, a password-protected extranet site on which all documents issued by the ICRC's External Resources Division are posted, continues to give donors immediate access to reports and other funding-related documents.

## RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The fundamental mission of the ICRC, which is to protect and assist victims of armed conflict and internal violence, requires efforts both in the field and within the framework of regional and international organizations. The ICRC makes constant efforts to ensure better respect for IHL by all parties involved in a conflict, including States. In multinational fora it promotes knowledge, understanding and, whenever appropriate, development of this body of law. It explains its position on issues of humanitarian concern and takes steps to facilitate its operations in the field and raise awareness of the needs of victims. Above all, it seeks to safeguard the principles of impartiality, neutrality and independence against any militarization or politicization of humanitarian endeavour.

To this end, the ICRC develops and maintains close relations with a wide range of organizations, including the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, through its headquarters staff and delegations in New York, Brussels, Paris, Cairo and Addis Ababa. The ICRC's International Organizations Division acts as a focal point for relations between the organization and United Nations bodies such as the General Assembly, the Security Council and the various UN humanitarian agencies. Similarly, it maintains regular contacts with regional organizations such as the African Union (AU), the League of Arab States, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference

(OIC), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the Council of Europe, and with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). The ICRC also cultivates regular exchanges with NGOs, which have a considerable capacity for mobilization and advocacy.

The ICRC regional delegations took part in both operations and humanitarian diplomacy. They also pursued dialogue with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

In 2002, the ICRC continued to focus on the situation of IDPs and on the needs of women and children in armed conflict. Special attention was devoted to the issue of persons missing as a result of war, and to making humanitarian coordination more effective. Another priority, within the overall framework of relations between the military and humanitarian organizations in conflict situations, was to defend the need for an environment in which humanitarian work can take place.

## **Raising issues of humanitarian concern in international fora**

Throughout 2002, issues of humanitarian concern remained high on the agendas of various UN bodies and international conferences. In order to keep abreast of developments relevant to its humanitarian activities, and to promote understanding and support for its mandate and work, the ICRC closely followed the work of the UN General Assembly and made a number of statements on legal matters and issues of humanitarian concern, particularly to the First Committee (Disarmament and International Security), the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) and the Sixth Committee (Legal). It played a similar role at the annual session of the Commission on Human Rights, during which the ICRC president delivered an address. The ICRC participated actively in the humanitarian affairs segment of the Economic and Social Council's substantive session, during which the ICRC

vice-president made a statement at the panel discussion on complex humanitarian emergencies. The ICRC also closely followed the work of other UN bodies and proceedings, such as the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and the Special Session on Children. It also attended meetings relating to the drafting of a comprehensive international treaty on terrorism and to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, and meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Establishment of an International Criminal Court.

The ICRC paid close attention to the various issues addressed by the UN Security Council during 2002. Its director-general participated in an open debate on the protection of civilians in armed conflict organized by the Council, and made a statement. At the beginning of each month, the ICRC met with the president of the Security Council to discuss the most pressing issues of humanitarian concern.

The ICRC took an active part in the World Summit on Sustainable Development, where it stressed that respect for IHL promotes development. At the 2002 World Food Summit it drew attention to the provisions of IHL pertaining to food.

In Europe, the ICRC maintained regular contacts with regional organizations dealing with security matters, such as the OSCE, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the European Union (EU). The president of the ICRC paid an official visit to the Council of Europe, where he addressed its Committee of Ministers and its Parliamentary Assembly, which was discussing a report on the activities of the ICRC. This visit offered one more opportunity to stress expressly that the fight against terrorism must not only respect human rights but also, where applicable, IHL (shortly afterwards, the Committee of Ministers adopted Guidelines on Human Rights and the Fight against Terrorism, which make this point very clearly). The ICRC also took part in a special meeting organized by the OSCE

mainly for international organizations, which similarly proclaimed the duty to respect human rights and humanitarian law in the fight against terrorism; this was eventually endorsed by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and enshrined in the OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism adopted by the Ministerial Council. In addition, the ICRC promoted the adoption of a resolution on IHL by the General Assembly of the OAS.

Together with the IPU, the ICRC organized the first inter-parliamentary conference held in Africa. Its theme, "The protection of civilian populations in armed conflicts", aimed to raise awareness among parliamentarians of their role and responsibilities. Held in Niamey, Niger in February 2002, the conference also provided participants with an opportunity to attend workshops to familiarize themselves with IHL and discuss mechanisms for more effective implementation. In particular, they examined how international organizations could support African parliaments' supervision of the application of IHL and thereby contribute to good governance. Financial contributions to the Union of African Parliaments by Canada, Norway and Switzerland made the conference possible.

The ICRC pursued a constructive dialogue with the OAU and its successor, the AU. A joint ICRC/OAU round table was organized on IHL and the AU's Constitutive Act. In August the ICRC president visited the AU headquarters. The ICRC mission to the OAU/AU in Addis Ababa was in regular contact with the five regional groups of ambassadors and the OAU General Secretariat/AU Commission; it made regular written and oral representations to ensure that they were fully aware of ICRC concerns relating to the African continent. The ICRC also maintained fruitful contacts with several of the continent's regional organizations, including the Economic Community of West African States and the Southern African Development Community.



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Numerous meetings were held with various departments of the UN Secretariat to discuss issues of common concern, which were often related to contexts in which the UN and the ICRC were both active. The protection of vulnerable groups in areas where peacekeeping operations are deployed was one such subject. Within the framework of the courses organized for civilian personnel in peacekeeping operations by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research together with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the UN Secretariat, the ICRC contributed teaching materials on the special needs of women in conflict.

### Preserving independent humanitarian action

In its constant interaction with international organizations and States, the ICRC stressed the independence of humanitarian action and the concurrent need to keep it distinct from political initiatives and military operations. To this end, it made statements at the UN General Assembly and took an active part in the ongoing dialogue on cooperation and coordination between humanitarian organizations and the military in conflict situations. As a member of the committee reviewing draft guidelines on the use of military and civil-defence assets in support of UN humanitarian operations in complex emergencies, it strove to ensure that basic humanitarian principles were adequately reflected in the guidelines and that the scope for humanitarian action vital to its operations was safeguarded.

### Enhancing cooperation and coordination between agencies

In recognition of the scale and complexity of needs arising from crises around the world and the increasing number of organizations involved in addressing them, the ICRC stepped up its consultation and coordination with other humanitarian agencies, whether members of the UN system, regional organizations or NGOs. In this context, the ICRC actively participated in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), which is the UN mechanism for coordinating the humanitarian activities of both UN and non-UN organizations. The ICRC's status as a standing invitee ensures its independence and neutrality within the IASC. In 2002, as in past years, the ICRC took an active part in the IASC working group and plenary meetings. The ICRC also participated in weekly IASC information-sharing meetings both in Geneva and New York. Throughout the year, the ICRC contributed extensively to the work undertaken by the IASC reference groups and task forces on subjects such as gender, HIV/AIDS, and protection from sexual abuse. Within the framework of the reference group on humanitarian action and human rights, it made a substantial contribution to the IASC publication entitled *Growing the sheltering tree: Protecting rights through humanitarian action*, a unique collection of field practices that protect or promote rights which is intended as a practical tool for humanitarian organizations in the field. Through its delegations, the ICRC cooperated with the UN country teams in the development of the Common Humanitarian Action Plan, with a view to avoiding duplication and/or gaps in the aid provided by humanitarian organizations through increased coordination. At headquarters, the ICRC participated in the annual launch of the UN Consolidated Appeals.

A close link was maintained with the Humanitarian Liaison Working Group, which brings together representatives of major donor countries in Geneva to foster dialogue with humanitarian agencies. In

February 2002 the ICRC participated in the third annual Montreux Donor Retreat organized by this working group.

The ICRC continued to contribute to the international debate on the issue of IDPs. In its capacity as a standing invitee of the Senior Inter-Agency Network on IDPs, the ICRC presented the issue from the perspective of IHL and ensured that the network's recommendations built on the operational experience of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It also stressed the importance of maintaining coordination at field level, as it did at meetings of the IDP Unit of OCHA. In addition, the ICRC held high-level meetings and regular consultations with UNHCR. It took an active part in the drafting of the *Agenda for Protection* of UNHCR's Executive Committee, and of that body's goal to separate armed elements from refugee populations, which was included in its Conclusion on the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum. It also consulted with other key UN agencies operating in the humanitarian sphere such as the World Food Programme, UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Contacts with some of the larger NGOs took place on a bilateral basis. At the same time the ICRC took part in the work of the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response and maintained close relations with the International Council of Voluntary Agencies, within which it has observer status. The ICRC held a new series of seminars on protection activities for NGOs and international organizations at its Ecogia training centre near Geneva in March, April and May. As in previous years, the ICRC also organized seminars on humanitarian and IHL-related issues for diplomats, international organizations and NGOs in Geneva, New York and Addis Ababa.



# INTERNATIONAL LAW AND COMMUNICATION

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

POLICY AND COOPERATION  
WITHIN THE MOVEMENT

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW  
COMMUNICATION

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The purpose of the ICRC's historical research activities is to make its history widely known. In coordination with the Archives Division, the Historical Research Unit replies to the public's requests for information and carries out research into specific issues relating to the institution's past. Within the ICRC, the goal is to gain a deeper insight into the history of the organization and also to provide an adequate knowledge on the history of the situations of conflict in which the ICRC operates.

The legitimacy that the ICRC has today owes a great deal to its history. The mandate entrusted to the ICRC by the Geneva Conventions and by the Statutes of the Movement is deeply linked with the past, as are the working principles of the ICRC.

To understand how the ICRC fulfilled its mandate in the past, one of the primary objectives set for 2002 was to continue writing up the history of the organization for the years 1945-1965.

The Historical Research Unit replied to 37 external requests for information on ICRC activities during the period 1950-2001, for which documents in the ICRC archives are not yet accessible to public consultation. The historical website has been completed with texts covering the years 1919-1939. A written investigation of a question related to the Second World War has been made in response to several external requests.

Three original studies about specific situations of conflict have been realized and distributed to the operational zones concerned in order to provide them with an historical background.

## POLICY AND COOPERATION WITHIN THE MOVEMENT

The Division for Policy and Cooperation within the Movement develops policy on matters of concern to the ICRC as a whole, makes all necessary preparations for the Movement's statutory meetings, facilitates the capacity-building of National Societies in areas of ICRC expertise, and contributes to the smooth running of field activities conducted in cooperation with the other components of the Movement.

In 2002, the ICRC Assembly adopted a policy on "ICRC action in periods of transition". A transition period is understood to mean a period of indeterminate duration following an armed conflict or internal strife when open confrontation has ended, generally owing to a ceasefire or a peace agreement. It is a period during which there is a high risk of resumption of hostilities. In humanitarian terms, it is a period between aid inflow and economic regeneration, during which the situation of those most in need deteriorates and many people continue to require the protection conferred by IHL.

This internal policy, which focuses on assistance, is the fruit of a lively debate within the ICRC which began in 2000. It is based on the organization's experience in different contexts such as the Balkans, the Caucasus and Central America. It takes into account the legal and statutory framework in which the ICRC operates. An article on ICRC policy in periods of transition will be published in the *International Review of the Red Cross* in 2003.

## ICRC POLICY DEVELOPMENT

### Good offices and mediation

In line with ICRC guidelines on the organization's role in the prevention of armed conflicts adopted in January 2002, ICRC policy in regard to good offices and mediation continued to be reviewed. A policy on the ICRC's role as a neutral intermediary in the peaceful resolution of conflicts





was formulated in 2002 and will be submitted for internal adoption in 2003.

## Humanitarian accountability

In response to increased demand for greater accountability among those carrying out humanitarian work, the Directorate adopted guidelines that will provide a general framework for the ICRC's position on this topic.

## Cooperation with National Societies

A policy document was completed for adoption (see section below *Cooperation within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

## Women and war

In 2002, the ICRC published the Arabic, French and Spanish translations of the ICRC's *Women facing War* study (with Russian to follow in March 2003). Launches of the study were held in several countries – for example in Canada, where the English and French versions were presented to the public with the support of the government and the Canadian Red Cross, and in Jordan, where the Arabic version was introduced in November under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Rania Al Abdullah. These were important opportunities for drawing the attention of representatives of the diplomatic, political, military and academic communities to the study and its conclusions, and for gaining substantial media coverage, which brought the study's findings to even larger numbers of people. In September, the ICRC President met with representatives from permanent missions in Geneva to present the work accomplished by the ICRC since the study was first launched in 2001 and to remind them of its main conclusions. In addition, specifically tailored awareness campaigns on *Women facing War* were conducted by many ICRC units, including the regional delegations in Buenos Aires, Dakar, Lagos, Pretoria and Yaoundé, and delegations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Syria.

The ICRC also endeavoured to raise awareness of the situation of women adversely affected by armed conflict – and of the international law that accords them protection – among international organizations and NGOs. An experts meeting held at ICRC headquarters for specialists on women and war and gender issues was attended by representatives from UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, the UN Population Fund, the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), World YWCA and Coordination of Women's Advocacy. Furthermore, in a number of conferences and meetings on the theme of women and armed conflict the ICRC presented the conclusions of the *Women facing War* study and the protection accorded to women under IHL. The organization took part in meetings organized by the governments of Norway, Switzerland and the United States, and by organizations such as *Médecins du Monde*, *Femmes Africa solidarité*, Forum of NGOs in Brussels (EU), International Alert, World Civil Society Forum, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, OSCE, UNHCR, Ghent University and Asian Women's Fund. In addition, the ICRC gave briefings in New York on its work relating to women and war for organizations including UNICEF, DPKO, UNIFEM, the UN Division for the Advancement of Women and the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children.

The *Women facing War* series of films was widely distributed and promoted throughout the year and was broadcast in many countries. The films were used by ICRC delegations, National Societies, international organizations and NGOs, academic institutions and many governments throughout the world. A "Women and War" travelling exhibition was launched in Sarajevo and began touring delegations and National Societies.

In addition to the ICRC's efforts to promote the *Women facing War* study – and IHL generally – outside the organization, much was done to ensure that the key findings and conclusions of the study

were also taken into consideration within the ICRC. At the beginning of 2002, the ICRC adopted a plan of action for the study outlining the objectives, responsibilities and time frames necessary to ensure that ICRC programmes take specifically into account the needs of women affected by armed conflict. This contributed to a number of operational projects for women being set up or adapted in delegations around the world. As the ICRC was particularly concerned about the protection of women against the effects of armed conflict and the issue of sexual violence, it devoted greater attention to dissemination activities and to efforts aimed at preventing sexual violence, developing programmes, and helping survivors of sexual violence.

In terms of training, the ICRC worked extensively to improve its courses for new and existing personnel. The aim was to ensure that the messages given in training courses were consistent with the *Women facing War* study, the plan of action and communication guidelines on women and war and gender issues. By year's end, most training-course sessions contained specific messages and, where appropriate, role-plays on aspects relating to women and war. Additionally, within the framework of courses organized by the UN Institute for Training and Research together with the DPKO, the ICRC also prepared and conducted training sessions on women and armed conflict in a number of countries for UN peacekeeping personnel.

These measures were taken as part of the ICRC's ongoing efforts to fulfil its pledge, made at the 27th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in 1999, to ensure that the needs of women in wartime were properly assessed in its operations.

## Protection of children

All components of the Movement continued their efforts to carry out the commitments they made in the 1995 Plan of Action concerning children in armed conflict. These included aiming to raise the minimum age for recruitment into the armed forces to 18 years and developing rehabilitation programmes for demobilized child soldiers.

In all situations of armed conflict, the protection of children, especially in terms of their safety and their physical and mental health, is better guaranteed when the entire civilian population – and families in particular – are afforded protection.

The ICRC worked to ensure better implementation of and respect for humanitarian instruments designed to protect children in armed conflict, including for example the Geneva Conventions of 1949, their Additional Protocols of 1977, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, which entered into force on 12 February 2002. Knowledge of the rules laid down in these instruments was promoted among armed forces, police forces and other bearers of weapons, and in universities and schools. The ICRC remained committed to preventing the recruitment of children, and was successful in some cases in bringing about the withdrawal of children from military groups and returning them to their families. The "Child Advocacy and Rehabilitation Programme" in Sierra Leone, set up by National Societies and supported by the ICRC, continued to help reintegrate children into their communities.

In 2002, the ICRC registered some 3,800 children separated from their families, 1,200 of whom were subsequently reunited. Over 2,300 minors were visited in detention. Their living conditions, in particular their food and hygiene, were closely monitored. The ICRC also engaged in medical activities specifically aimed at children, such as vaccination programmes in Sudan.

## STATUTORY BODIES OF THE MOVEMENT

### Towards a comprehensive solution to the question of the emblem

Since the 1999 International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, the ICRC, together with the Standing Commission and the International Federation, has been actively involved in the process of seeking a comprehensive solution to the emblem issue. In 2000 a third protocol to the Geneva Conventions was drafted, introducing an additional emblem free from any political, religious or national connotations, to be put at the disposal of States and National Societies having difficulty in using the existing emblems. A Diplomatic Conference was planned to consider adoption of the protocol, but had to be postponed because of the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East. Both the International Federation and the ICRC are taking every possible opportunity to pursue cooperation – in particular in relation to operational activities – with National Societies not yet formally recognized. As part of the follow-up to Resolution 6 of the Council of Delegates held in Geneva in 2001, a working group set up by the Standing Commission met in April and October 2002. Moreover, in coordination with the working group, the Standing Commission continued consultations with a view to finding a comprehensive solution to the question of the emblem on the basis of the work already carried out, and will report on its progress at the Council of Delegates and the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent due to be held in 2003.

### Preparing the 2003 International Conference and Council of Delegates

The ICRC, together with the International Federation and the Standing Commission, has been active in the process of preparing the 2003 International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and the Council of Delegates.

The group of ambassadors was convened in Geneva in May and October 2002 to advise on preparations for the International Conference. A concept paper proposed "protecting human dignity" as the general theme for the Conference and set out the issues of humanitarian concern to be addressed. The paper forms the basis for the Conference agenda, which will be further developed in 2003.

Consultations began on the agenda for the 2003 Council of Delegates, which was set to highlight Movement policy issues and Movement preparations for the International Conference. In addition, progress was made in connection with specific resolutions adopted at the 2001 Council of Delegates, on which the ICRC and the International Federation will report at the next Council meeting in 2003 (e.g. the Strategy for the Movement, Movement activities on behalf of refugees and IDPs, the issue of the emblem, explosive remnants of war, etc.).

### Follow-up to the 27th International Conference (1999)

The ICRC and the International Federation are responsible for the follow-up to the plan of action for 2000-2003 adopted by the 1999 International Conference and the many pledges made by participants. By means of questionnaires and reports, they received information from Conference participants on action taken to implement the plan of action and fulfil pledges, which was processed and entered into a database accessible to the public on the ICRC website. The information collected will facilitate preparations for the next International Conference and will be used by the ICRC and the International Federation in their reports to the Conference.

### Cooperation within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

The ICRC and National Societies continue to work as active partners in pursuing their shared objective of preventing and alleviating human suffering in armed con-



flict. During 2002, the ICRC allocated 59.7 million Swiss francs to building the capacity of National Societies in areas of ICRC expertise and to ensuring effective and efficient use of Movement resources through coordination of activities.

A new policy document on the ICRC's cooperation with National Societies was completed in December and was passed to the ICRC Assembly to be adopted in 2003. The policy focuses on the ICRC's capacity-building support to National Societies and on the implementation of operational partnerships between the ICRC and National Societies working within their own countries and those working internationally.

The ongoing training of ICRC cooperation staff in the field is a primary concern of the Cooperation Unit. In 2002, two training seminars were run for 48 staff responsible for implementing cooperation activities in the field. In addition, an electronic-database manual on cooperation was completed and distributed to all delegations to assist them in their work with National Societies. The manual provides information and working tools pertaining to operational cooperation with Movement partners, and methodologies for building the capacity of National Societies in the areas of relief and health care in conflict situations, restoring family links, and promoting IHL and the Movement's Fundamental Principles.

The senior management of the ICRC and the Federation addressed the issue of harmonizing respective approaches to co-operation with National Societies. Detailed instructions for harmonizing the planning of work with National Societies in the field were sent to all delegations in July. In this process, the Latin America/Caribbean region was chosen to be a starting point, where areas for more structured cooperation should be explored, with a view to:

- responding better and in a more focused manner to the needs of National Societies, taking adequately into account the long-term perspective;

- fostering true complementarity between the ICRC's and the Federation's support to National Societies' programmes;
- using available resources more efficiently.

In a consultation process between all heads of delegation and cooperation/organizational development delegates from both institutions working in Latin America and the Caribbean, key issues in National Society cooperation and capacity building in the region were identified, mechanisms for implementation and coordination strengthened or established and a plan based on commonly agreed priorities adopted, as follows:

## Programme Area Priorities

- organizational development with particular emphasis on National Society legal-base issues and National Society leadership training;
- communication with emphasis on the promotion of Fundamental Principles and IHL, humanitarian values and advocacy;
- disaster- and conflict-preparedness and response.

## Geographical Priorities

Particular focus for harmonizing programmes was placed on supporting the National Societies in Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti and Nicaragua. This does not exclude regular programme support by both Geneva institutions to other countries in the region where good cooperation already exists and will continue.

In some areas the harmonized programming was immediately initiated, whereas in others new ideas and initiatives are planned for 2003. Regular and structured consultation between the delegations as well as the regional departments in Geneva took place throughout 2002 and joint missions to National Societies were undertaken on issues of particular concern for all involved. In

two cases, it was considered more efficient to join offices. Consequently, in Mexico the ICRC regional delegation has accommodated the Federation delegation in its offices, and a similar process for the existing ICRC and Federation offices in Trinidad and Tobago is foreseen for 2003.

## Movement coordination

International activities of the components of the Movement are organized in accordance with the 1997 Seville Agreement. In 2002, the ICRC and the International Federation worked to implement the Agreement by strengthening existing coordination mechanisms and by drawing lessons from complex situations such as the concurrent natural disasters and armed conflicts that occurred in Afghanistan, Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, among others.

## Implementation of the Strategy for the Movement

Harmonization of ICRC and International Federation approaches to capacity-building for National Societies was furthered in 2002 by the adoption of planning guidelines for supporting National Society emergency relief and health-care services in disaster and conflict situations. This measure, carried out in accordance with Action 1 of the Strategy for the Movement, complements the efforts made in 2001 to promote IHL and humanitarian values, and to bolster the worldwide Red Cross and Red Crescent tracing network.

In November 2001 the Council of Delegates adopted a resolution calling on National Societies to implement the actions outlined in the Strategy for the Movement, one of which (Action 4) is to ensure that National Society statutes meet the Movement's standards as set out in *Guidance for National Society Statutes*. The Joint ICRC and International Federation Commission for National Society Statutes, which is mandated to help National Societies in their process of revi-

sion, reviewed the statutes of 53 National Societies in 2002.

## INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

The protection of victims of war is largely dependent on respect for IHL. In accordance with the mandate conferred on it by the international community, the ICRC strives to promote compliance with – and contribute to – the development of IHL. Both at headquarters and in the field, the ICRC encourages States to ratify the various humanitarian instruments in order to promote their universal acceptance.<sup>1</sup> The ICRC's Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law provides States with technical advice to help them adopt national measures to implement these treaties.

Three events were held to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the two Protocols of 1977 additional to the Geneva Conventions. The first was a round table organized by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the ICRC on "International humanitarian law at the beginning of the 21st century: Challenges and prospects". The second was an official ceremony held in connection with the loan by the Swiss Confederation of the original Geneva Convention of 1864 to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum for temporary display. The third was the 26th Round Table on Current Problems of International Humanitarian Law on "The two Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions 25 years later – challenges and prospects" organized by the San Remo International Institute of Humanitarian Law and the ICRC. This event brought together 250 participants to discuss a range of issues relating to the conduct of hostilities and the protection of the civilian population, the use of certain weapons and the repression of war crimes. The round table presented an occasion to look at the future of IHL in light of new types of armed conflicts.

In 2002, the ICRC continued making confidential representations to the parties to conflict in cases where this body of law was being violated. When new hostilities broke out, the ICRC reminded the parties involved of their obligations under IHL.

In order to enhance its capacity to protect and assist victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence, the ICRC concluded new headquarters agreements in the year under review with Algeria and Zambia, bringing the number of headquarters agreements signed by the end of 2002 to 70. These agreements give the ICRC various privileges and immunities, and enable the organization and its staff to work in an entirely independent manner. In addition, the ICRC succeeded in its efforts to obtain recognition of its testimonial immunity in the newly-established International Criminal Court (ICC).

Experts from the ICRC's Legal Division attended numerous conferences and seminars on issues relating to refugees and IDPs and to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, where they promoted IHL and stressed the relevance of its provisions and the special role of the ICRC. Whenever new legal instruments are drafted, the ICRC strives to ensure that IHL is taken into account. In particular, since the release of a report in December 2001 by the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, the Legal Division has monitored very closely the issues arising from the interventions of a State or a group of States with a view to ensuring respect for IHL in all circumstances. It has also been concerned with issues relating to the presence of private companies in countries facing unrest or war, such as the involvement of private military companies in conflict and non-conflict situations, and with broader questions linked to the corporate responsibility of multinational companies active in such countries. The Legal Division has also stepped up its efforts to protect the ICRC logo through trademark procedures initiated in a number of States.

The horrific events of 11 September 2001 in the United States and the ensuing campaign against terrorism raised a number of questions and concerns on the legal level. One issue was whether IHL is adequate to deal with new situations of violence and new kinds of conflict. In dealing with this issue, it is important to note that the aim of IHL is to limit violence in conflict situations. It protects all individuals who for whatever reason are in the hands of an enemy from arbitrary treatment and abuse. Acts commonly associated with terrorism, such as attacks on civilians and indiscriminate attacks, when committed in armed conflict, are therefore prohibited by IHL. However, IHL is not designed to prevent acts of terror in all circumstances or to combat terrorism in general – it is applicable only where the fight against terrorism amounts to or includes armed conflict. The real problem as regards the application of IHL arises not because it is in any way inadequate, but from a failure to respect its most fundamental rules. If these rules were observed, armed conflict would be the cause of far less suffering. In 2002, the ICRC launched its "Project on the reaffirmation and development of IHL" with the aim of stimulating discussion on the unresolved issues of IHL both within and outside the ICRC.

## PROMOTING THE UNIVERSALITY OF IHL Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and their Additional Protocols

In 2002 the ICRC's Advisory Service organized and took part in a number of workshops, discussion groups and seminars, at national and regional levels, to promote the broadest possible debate on subjects relating to the ratification of IHL treaties and their national implementation. The ICRC was involved in meetings in Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, Yemen and elsewhere. Its contribution to these meetings focused on the promotion

<sup>1</sup> See table (in annex).





or implementation of IHL treaties, depending on the audience (government representatives, members of national committees on IHL, university professors, legal advisers within the armed forces, etc.). States not yet party to the Additional Protocols were singled out for special attention. A list of reasons why the Additional Protocols should be ratified was presented together with accompanying documentation and discussed with government authorities.

## Rome Statute of the ICC

At the request of States, the Advisory Service also focused on organizing and participating in seminars dealing with the ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute, which established the ICC as a permanent institution with jurisdiction over the most serious crimes of international concern. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Advisory Service, with support from the Canadian government and the International Criminal Court Technical Assistance Programme, organized the first regional conference on ratifying and implementing the Rome Statute, which was held in January in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. The Advisory Service convened a regional conference on the same topic in Budapest, Hungary, in June, which was attended by representatives of 22 European States; the proceedings were published and widely distributed.

In presentations at various meetings with government representatives the ICRC recommended that matters relating to the ratification and implementation of IHL feature permanently on their agendas. The Advisory Service took part in a number of conferences on the ICC convened by the Organization of American States (OAS), the European Union (EU) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and encouraged discussion on the implementation of IHL among member States of these organizations. Contacts were also maintained with NGOs such as the International Coalition for the International

Criminal Court, mainly in order to coordinate efforts to promote the Rome Statute.

## The Ottawa Convention and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and its four Protocols

The Advisory Service helped to organize and participated in the second seminar for member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and Madagascar, held in South Africa in May. The ratification and implementation of the 1997 Ottawa Convention banning anti-personnel landmines and of the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its Protocols were among the topics discussed. Following this meeting, the Advisory Service prepared model legislation on the implementation of the Ottawa Convention for common-law countries in the process of acceding to it. In July the Advisory Service organized a drafting workshop for member States of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) with the aim of providing assistance in drafting legislation to enact these and other treaties.

## The Second Protocol to the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

In cooperation with Peru's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its national IHL committee, the ICRC organized a regional meeting of experts on the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, which was held in Lima, Peru, in May. Attended by representatives of 13 countries in the region and UNESCO, the meeting emphasized the need to further strengthen the protection of cultural property through ratification of treaties, dissemination of their rules among all sectors of society, and effective implementation of treaty provisions in the national legislation and regulations of each State. A report on the meeting, including all presentations and debates, was prepared and distributed to all participants and the authorities.

## MAKING IHL MORE MEANINGFUL

### Study on customary rules of IHL

The ICRC continued its study on customary rules of IHL, which was mandated by the 26th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. The final publication will consist of two volumes, on rules and on practice. The first will contain a list of rules found to be customary, with a short commentary on why they were so found and indications from practice, where available, as to the scope of application and interpretation of the rules in question. Where uncertainty still exists, trends in practice are outlined. The second volume was drafted in 2000 and has since been submitted to experts inside and outside the ICRC for their comments. This volume contains a summary of practice in the area of IHL compiled over five years of research and is divided into six parts: principle of distinction; specific protection regimes; methods of warfare; weapons; treatment of civilians and combatants *hors de combat*; implementation and enforcement. This volume continued to be edited, proofread and updated in 2002.

### IHL and human rights law

In 2002, the ICRC's Legal Division continued its efforts to clarify the interplay of IHL and human rights law in protecting victims of violence. The ICRC's president addressed the annual session of the UN Commission on Human Rights on the role of IHL and other bodies of law in dealing with the post-11-September reality. In addition, the organization monitored the drafting of resolutions of particular interest to its legal or operational concerns and delivered statements on a wide range of issues, including the rights of women, children, IDPs and missing persons. Between sessions, the ICRC participated in ongoing negotiations and discussions on issues such as the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, the status of mercenaries under international law, basic principles concerning reparations to victims of human rights and IHL.

violations, etc. The ICRC continued its contribution to the drafting of human rights guidelines for transnational corporations and other business enterprises which is being carried out by the Subcommittee on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. It also followed the proceedings of that body's annual session.

During the 57th session of the UN General Assembly the ICRC paid particular attention to legal developments, including the ongoing negotiations in the Sixth Committee on the draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and the draft International Convention for the Suppression of Nuclear Terrorism as well as the discussions on the legal protection afforded by the 1994 Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.

Throughout 2002, the ICRC continued working with other international organizations and NGOs on issues of concern to both humanitarian and human rights agencies. This involved providing legal expertise on IHL, taking part in numerous seminars and conferences, and giving courses on IHL. The ICRC continued to participate in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) reference group on humanitarian action and human rights; in 2002 the IASC published a collection of best practices gathered from humanitarian and human rights organizations in the field entitled *Growing the sheltering tree: Protecting rights through humanitarian action*. The reference group also completed a document entitled *Frequently asked questions on IHL, human rights and refugee law in the context of armed conflict*, which will be available in 2003.

## NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF IHL

### Encouraging the enactment of IHL provisions in national legislation

For IHL to be fully respected, it is of paramount importance that States adopt domestic legislation to implement its

rules, in particular those relating to the repression of war crimes and governing the use of the red cross and red crescent emblems and other distinctive signs and signals. To encourage the States in these efforts, the Advisory Service prepared and published a biennial report in 2002, which it distributed to various governments, national IHL committees and National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The publication reported on progress made in around 90 States in implementing IHL at the national level. A series of new fact sheets were also published in 2002 on national measures of implementation, dissemination of IHL, legal advisers to the armed forces, and national measures of personal identification; these supplemented existing fact sheets, which were revised and updated.

### Supporting the work of interministerial committees for the implementation of IHL

National committees responsible for the implementation of IHL include representatives of the various ministries concerned, and national entities and specialists appointed for that purpose. They are an effective means of promoting respect for this body of law in the States where they have been set up. Their establishment has therefore always been encouraged by the Advisory Service, which also assists them in their work. In 2002 national committees were set up or their mandate re-defined in Jordan, the Republic of Korea, and Slovakia. Discussions on forming such committees in the near future in other States, such as Morocco and Sudan, were well advanced.

### Organizing a meeting of all national interministerial committees for the implementation of IHL

A meeting of representatives of national IHL committees was held in Geneva in March. The aim was to promote exchanges and develop practical arrangements for direct cooperation between committees. Participants also proposed

tools and techniques for strengthening and diversifying their activities, and discussed the desirability of setting up an information-exchange system on national implementation. A report of the meeting will be published.

### Providing States with legal and technical assistance

In 2002 the Advisory Service provided technical assistance to many States, including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Nicaragua, Tajikistan and the United Arab Emirates, in drafting legislation on the emblem. In addition, Colombia, Costa Rica, Estonia, Jordan, Mali and Slovenia were given assistance in amending legislation on the repression of war crimes, the Cook Islands in drafting Geneva Conventions Acts, and Burkina Faso, Colombia and Costa Rica in implementing the Ottawa Convention banning antipersonnel landmines.

### Collecting information on national implementation

Information on new national legislation and case law relating to IHL was collected and analysed by the Advisory Service and published twice-yearly in the *International Review of the Red Cross*. It is worth mentioning in particular that legislation for the protection of the emblem was adopted by Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Nicaragua and the United Arab Emirates. Burkina Faso, Colombia and Costa Rica passed laws prohibiting anti-personnel mines, while Australia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovenia, South Africa and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia passed laws relating to implementation of the ICC Statute. This information was also entered into the ICRC database on national implementation of IHL which at the end of 2002 contained updated entries on national legislation and case law in 85 States.



## CONDUCT OF HOSTILITIES, WEAPONS AND IDENTIFICATION ISSUES

### Biotechnology, weapons and humanity

In September, at an ICRC-sponsored meeting of government and independent experts held in Montreux, Switzerland, the President of the ICRC launched a rare public appeal to governments, scientists and industry to assume their responsibilities in the field of biotechnology. While recognizing biotechnology's enormous potential to benefit humanity, the appeal called attention to the huge risk that it could be misused in armed conflict or as a means of spreading terror. The deliberate spread of infectious disease is likely to become easier and cheaper to achieve, deadlier in its effects, and at the same time more difficult to detect. The ICRC's appeal was launched against the backdrop not only of rapid advances in the biosciences, but also of the failure of States, after nearly 10 years of negotiations, to agree on a protocol for monitoring compliance with the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention. It urged States to adopt at a high political level an international declaration on "Biotechnology, weapons and humanity" containing a renewed commitment to existing norms, as contained in the 1925 Geneva Protocol and the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention, and specific commitments to future preventive action. The appeal received widespread media attention and was welcomed by many governments as an important contribution to international efforts in this field. The ICRC planned to pursue this initiative in 2003 with all key target groups. The concerns it raised were also to be addressed by the 28th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

### Anti-personnel landmines

The ICRC continued to play a leading role in efforts to put an end to the scourge of anti-personnel landmines by promoting adherence to and full implementation of the Ottawa Convention banning these weapons. The organization played a successful role in refocusing the official implementation meetings held in Geneva during three weeks every year on each State Party's efforts to meet the treaty's deadlines and implement its provisions relating to stockpile destruction, mine clearance and victim assistance. ICRC field delegations provided support for some 15 States in developing national legislation to ensure that treaty obligations were translated into national law. In April the ICRC played host to a conference for Southern African Development Community States in which implementation of the Ottawa Convention was a major theme. In November the Moscow delegation hosted a regional conference on the Convention for the CIS that brought together for the first time officials from relevant ministries, clearance specialists and representatives of NGOs. The ICRC also made staff and a travelling exhibition available to a number of other national and regional meetings on the mine-ban treaty. An ICRC expert contributed insights on the negotiating history to a commentary on the Ottawa Convention which was set to be published in late 2003.

### Explosive remnants of war and the 1980 CCW

A process launched by the ICRC in 2000 took a major step forward in December when States party to the CCW decided to begin negotiations in 2003 on a new instrument addressing the global humanitarian problems caused by explosive remnants of war. The aim was to agree on measures to reduce the large numbers of civilian deaths and injuries caused each year by unexploded munitions such as artillery shells, cluster bombs, grenades, landmines, rockets and other similar devices. Throughout the year the

organization contributed legal expertise and information gained through its field experience to the work of a group of government experts that laid the groundwork for the decision to launch formal negotiations. ICRC delegates and representatives of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies gave briefings on these subjects in capitals all over the world and also promoted ratification of the amendment adopted in 2001 which extends the scope of the entire Convention to non-international armed conflicts. The ICRC will participate actively as an observer organization in the negotiations and has called on States to make every effort to reach agreement by the end of 2003.

### Small arms and light weapons

The ICRC's contribution to ongoing international efforts to address the issue of small arms and light weapons continued to focus on the ease with which they can be obtained, even by those who violate basic rules of IHL. In discussions with the OSCE and the EU, the organization promoted consideration by arms-exporting States of the intended recipient's level of respect for IHL. In addition, the ICRC supported National Societies in Sweden and the Balkans that were engaged in raising issues within their own societies about the implications of easy access to military-style weapons. Late in the year the organization began discussions with States and NGOs on how best to use the July 2003 midterm review of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms to promote progress in controlling arms availability.

## Legal reviews of new weapons, methods and means of warfare

For several years the ICRC has sought to ensure that all States establish legal review mechanisms to consider the lawfulness of new weapons and methods and means of warfare, as required by Article 36 of 1977 Additional Protocol I. These efforts appear to have been instrumental in the adoption of such mechanisms in some five or six countries by the end of 2002 and in achieving broader recognition of the need for a rigorous interdisciplinary approach to the conduct of reviews. Previously, fewer than five countries were known to have review mechanisms. An article on legal reviews of new weapons, together with the guidelines for the conduct of such reviews that will be distributed for comment by government experts in 2003, was published in the June 2002 edition of the *International Review of the Red Cross*.

## COMMUNICATION

### Decision-makers and opinion-formers

The objective is to ensure that key leaders and opinion-formers in civil society facilitate the action of the ICRC because they see it as a credible, legitimate and efficient humanitarian organization working close to the victims of armed conflict around the world and as knowledgeable about IHL and humanitarian issues. Communication activities also aim at making them aware of the significance of IHL and encouraging them to actively support its implementation.

In 2002 the ICRC developed communication strategies and tools on issues such as people missing as a result of armed conflict and "Biotechnology, weapons and humanity", and continued to focus attention on the consequences in humanitarian terms of explosive remnants of war. It also maintained its dynamic approach to promoting major ICRC projects like "Women and War" and "Children in War", and seized opportunities to raise awareness of IHL through ongoing ICRC operations and events such as those marking the 25th anniversary of the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

The ICRC's website supported these efforts and provided a wealth of information on ongoing operations, IHL and other issues. The site was further developed in 2002, and expanded to include more content in Arabic. Significant improvements were also made in the English- and French-language parts of the site, making them easier to navigate and more coherent. Overall, the number of page views doubled from an average of 874,000 per month in 2001 to 1,686,000 per month in 2002.

During the year, a new "Panorama" multimedia kit was produced to support the communication efforts of the delegations. A new pricing policy was introduced for communication materials. There was a 30% increase in orders for ICRC publications.

## Armed forces, police forces and other bearers of weapons

The ICRC's objective is to ensure that all levels of armed forces and police and security forces know and apply IHL and international human rights law, and that other armed groups either support, or at least do not actively oppose, humanitarian action.

In 2002, the ICRC launched a completely new version of its teaching file for instructors in the military. This training kit, composed of slideshow presentations, a lessons file and a video is available for all ICRC-trained military instructors. New chapters were added on non-international armed conflict, internal security operations and weapons. Focused initially on the land component of military forces, it will be followed by sections for the air force and navy.

Intensive work on a new interactive DVD for police forces resulted in a high-tech teaching tool, which will be available in 2003. In order to strengthen its ability to integrate international human rights law into the training of police forces, the ICRC organized a third training course in Brazil for Latin American police instructors. This pool of instructors provides the ICRC with valuable trainers who will play a multiplier role in the region.

The ICRC reinforced its relations with armed forces, especially those from the United States tasked with rapid deployment. Closer contacts were also made with the British and French armed forces in order to improve integration of IHL into their policies, training, manuals and procedures. Relations with defence academies and institutes, such as the *Collège Interarmées de Défense* in Paris, Sandhurst in the UK, the US Marines' Command and Staff College and the NATO school in Oberammergau in Germany were reinforced and further developed.

Together with the League of Arab States, the ICRC organized a regional conference in Tunis in 2002 for heads of training in the armed forces. The aim of this





conference was to exchange experiences on integrating IHL into military training. As a result, many countries in the Middle East and northern Africa started IHL integration programmes with the active support of the ICRC.

The ICRC continued to support the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo, Italy, especially its military department, by providing financial, technical and advisory support. In 2002, more than 105 military officers from 56 countries received ICRC scholarships to attend 10 military courses on IHL in San Remo.

The ICRC also took part in more than a dozen international military exercises in Europe and in several others elsewhere in the world. Within the framework of the "Partnership for Peace" programme and on the basis of a memorandum of understanding with Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, it took part in "Cooperative lantern" in Azerbaijan, "Cooperative partner" in Romania and "Adventure exchange" in Ukraine. Through this participation, the ICRC aimed to include IHL-related events in the planning phase of military scenarios, to spread knowledge of its mandate and activities and, finally, to be involved in role-playing during the actual exercises.

Within the framework of its project "The Missing", the ICRC organized a military experts' workshop in May to tackle the problem of people who go missing as a result of armed conflict. Focusing on issues such as national information bureaux, the identification of mortal remains and prevention measures, the workshop produced clear and practical recommendations for consideration by the ICRC-organized international conference on the missing scheduled for February 2003.

The ICRC continued to provide assistance and expertise in running and developing IHL and human rights training programmes for armed forces and police and security forces. The ongoing activities of the 21 specialized delegates involved in these programmes, supported by a multinational

network of officer-instructors, raised training standards in over 100 countries.

## Mine/UXO-awareness programmes

The aim of the ICRC mine/UXO-awareness programmes is to reduce the number of casualties by changing patterns of behaviour and proposing alternative solutions geared to each affected community. Mine awareness, mine marking and surveying as well as mine clearance have to become an integral part of wider humanitarian activities in order to ensure safe conditions for local communities.

In 2002, the ICRC Mine Action Unit assisted 23 delegations and supported National Societies in assessing opportunities to implement, develop or consolidate mine-awareness programmes. This involved providing expert help-desk services and coordinating the work of two regional mine-action advisers, two mine-action delegates and experienced mine field officers, and conducting assessments and evaluations.

Programmes were stepped up or consolidated in Angola, central Asia, Chechnya, Eritrea, the Middle East and Peru. Meanwhile, ICRC involvement decreased in the Balkans and southern Caucasus, where programmes were taken over by National Societies or local authorities.

The final drafts of the *Guidelines* and the *How To* manual for the Movement's involvement in mine action were produced and field-tested in consultation with ICRC and National Society mine-action personnel. The *Training Handbook* and the standard mine/UXO casualty database were also field-tested and will be finalized in 2003. These tools will reinforce the community-based concept and will enhance the worldwide approach taken so far by the Movement.

Direct cooperation with clearance agencies began in Afghanistan and Tajikistan and was formalized in the *Guidelines* so that such an approach can be more easily adopted wherever needed.

Promotional tools (a video and a brochure) were produced and the Web page on landmines was further developed to promote the Movement's approach both internally and among other key mine-action agencies, with which coordination has been ongoing through conferences and meetings, regular exchanges of information on field activities and contributions to international guidelines and other mine-action documents.

## Students and academic circles

The ICRC endeavours to ensure that, through their studies, future decision-makers and opinion-leaders understand the practical relevance of IHL and have a thorough knowledge of its basic principles. This will encourage them to implement IHL, to influence the humanitarian debate and the development of existing law, and to support the ICRC's activities.

In 2002, the ICRC continued to develop training opportunities in IHL for university students and professors by organizing, financing or moderating national and regional courses and seminars. The year was marked by the 20th Warsaw course on IHL for advanced students and junior teaching staff from universities in Europe and North America and by the launch of a similar course in Spanish, which was held in Mexico. Such courses are now offered on an annual basis and attract more and more participants from Europe, North America, Africa, Latin America and South Asia.

The ICRC increased its support to moot courts organized by independent organizations (e.g. the Jean Pictet competition held in Portugal and Geneva or the Concours Rousseau in Canada). Moot courts and mock trials offer a unique opportunity for students to face the challenges posed by the actual implementation of IHL, and their use is increasing. Several competitions were also organized directly by the ICRC in Arusha, Belgrade, Moscow and Tashkent.

The ICRC maintained its financial, intellectual and documentary support to a number of postgraduate programmes on IHL in Europe, Africa and Asia. The organization was also closely associated with the launch of the University of Geneva's new University Centre for International Humanitarian Law.

The fourth training seminar on IHL for university teachers organized jointly by the ICRC and the University of Geneva's Graduate Institute of International Studies was held in September in Geneva. Co-financed by the ICRC and the Karl Popper Foundation, it attracted a record number of applications. In all, 37 professors from 31 countries were enrolled. They received substantial training in IHL and demonstrated a clear commitment to incorporate IHL into their regular courses.

## Youth

The ICRC feels it is essential that young people understand the need to respect human life and dignity in times of violence and armed conflict, and that they be provided with basic knowledge of the principles, ethics and norms that underlie humanitarian law and related issues. Accordingly, a special effort was made in 2002 to encourage and facilitate implementation of a new school-based programme called "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL) in national education systems across the world. The ICRC worked closely with ministries of education and National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in some 50 countries in Africa, Asia, western and eastern Europe, the Middle East, North America and Latin America. It provided technical, academic and financial assistance for translations into national languages, teacher training, and materials. A second edition was printed and 2,000 teaching kits in English and French were distributed worldwide. Programme materials were also translated into Albanian, Amharic, Arabic, Bosnian, Croatian, Greek, Hebrew, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Russian and Serbian.

With a view to building expertise and confidence in the programme, the ICRC supported regional and national training workshops for education officials, teachers and National Society personnel in 35 countries. Agreements to include EHL in secondary-school curricula were concluded between the ICRC and the education authorities of some 26 countries. The programme was further endorsed by the League of Arab States, the European Union and by the eighth Conference of Ministers of Education of African Member States (MINEDAF VIII), organized by UNESCO in Dar-es-Salaam in December.

Assistance and expertise were also made available to ICRC delegations in the Russian Federation, the southern Caucasus and central Asia to provide further support to the ICRC's secondary-school programme in countries of the CIS. The programme, which began in 1995, is estimated to reach over five million pupils and 180,000 teachers annually. In 2002, the focus was on producing the latest ICRC-sponsored textbooks, training teachers, establishing IHL education in national educational standards and curricula, and including the programme in pre-military training classes.

## Research on strategies for exerting influence

This research project, launched in 2001 in cooperation with the Department of Social Psychology of the University of Geneva, aims to improve understanding of the behaviour of combatants and the reasons they sometimes violate IHL, and to suggest suitable strategies and tools for adoption by the ICRC.

In 2002, field research was carried out among several hundred combatants in different countries. ICRC communication delegates were also surveyed to record their views of their work and its expected impact, as well as their impressions of the combatants they deal with. In addition, the research team analysed relevant data from a previous survey, "People on War".

The conclusions of the research project will be available in the second half of 2003.

# HUMAN RESOURCES AND FINANCES

HUMAN RESOURCES

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

ARCHIVES

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

LIBRARY AND RESEARCH SERVICE

## HUMAN RESOURCES

The Human Resources Division recruits staff to meet the organization's needs and supervises their management and career development. A considerable demand was made on ICRC field personnel in 2002 owing to the crises in Afghanistan, Liberia, Israel and the occupied and autonomous territories, Nepal, Ethiopia and Côte d'Ivoire. Despite a substantial increase in demand for field personnel, only 0.8% of posts remained unfilled in November 2002, as compared with 1.4% in August 2001 and 2.1% in November 2000.

### Broadening the base for hiring new staff

The number of expatriate staff in the field ranged from 1,189 to 1,270, an increase of 10% over 2001. The reserve pool of 30 delegates constituted in 2001 made it possible to meet requests for additional delegates for the second half of 2002 following a rapid stepping up of operations, principally in West Africa, Nepal and Ethiopia. A total of 220 National Society staff worked in support of field delegations and 35 national employees occupied temporary positions in delegations outside their home countries.

From August 2002 onward, the number of people being hired by the ICRC rose both to address immediate needs and to prepare for any future crises. A chronic need for interpreters (which became acute during the Afghan crisis) resulted in approaches to leading universities that teach particularly sought-after languages such as Arabic, Dari and Nepali. Presentations were made to administration, faculty and students.

### Staff diversity

In keeping with ICRC's policy of internationalization, the percentage of staff from countries other than Switzerland rose to an average of 46% for the whole organization in 2002 – an increase over previous years. Fifty-five per cent of field expatriates were non-Swiss, an increase of 5% in

comparison with 2001. In addition, some 60 national staff held ICRC headquarters contracts.

In order to boost its effectiveness, the ICRC has increasingly relied on national staff in its delegations throughout the world. Past experience has shown that giving more responsibility to local staff, along with proper coaching and supervision, benefits ICRC operations.

### Improving professional standards

A training policy approved in 2001 was implemented in the course of 2002. Its aim is to bring more transparency, equity and predictability to the development of staff skills.

In 2002 more than 25 heads of delegation attended a course to help them better manage field operations. It covered issues such as analysis of the operational environment, drawing up operational strategies, humanitarian mobilization, and planning and monitoring. A number of other courses were held, including:

- induction courses at headquarters and in the field for more than 380 new staff;
- in-house courses on leadership and managing security and stress in the field, attended by more than 400 middle-management staff;
- courses provided by outside training companies for over 150 staff, on personnel management and communication.

### Equal opportunity

The position of Gender Equality Officer was created in June 2002 on the recommendation of a working group formed to study ways of removing obstacles to equal opportunity between men and women. A number of steps were taken in 2002 as part of a broader plan to ensure equality for both sexes.

## Updated rules of conduct for delegation staff

A working group composed of senior and middle managers met on several occasions under the aegis of the director of Human Resources to update the rules of conduct for delegation staff. A plan of action was drawn up to make these rules known to the various delegations.

## FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

### Financial management

The work involved in bringing ICRC accounting practices into compliance with International Accounting Standards (IAS) presented an opportunity to review other procedures, in particular those relating to investments and treasury and risk management. In addition, because these accounting standards continued to evolve, work went on throughout the year to ensure that financial reporting remained in line with them. The new Internet-ready version of Peoplesoft was evaluated in 2002 with a view to installing it in 2003. Members of the Finance and Administration Division also helped develop RPC 21, a new Swiss accounting standard used by non-profit organizations.

The cost-accounting system based on budgetary standards developed in 1999 was replaced in 2002 by a system that calculates actual value rates. The "Planning for Results" methodology was improved to enable reporting to monitor performance against objectives and provide cost-efficiency indicators.

In cooperation with the Logistics Division, the Finance and Administration Division continued to integrate data flows between purchasing and logistics systems on the one hand and accounts payable in the financial system on the other hand. Plans were drawn up to introduce a new logistics-management tool in major field delegations. Analytical and programming work was carried out in preparation for an

automated interface between financial and logistics systems, which will be tested in 2003.

In 2002, a new system was developed under which delegations and managers were given monthly reports on their objectives, programmes and beneficiaries for comparison with their budgets. In addition, a review was undertaken of financial-analysis methodologies, particularly those used for the forecasts of income and expenditure carried out at the end of any given year. This involved asking delegations to help calculate their costs so as to give management a more accurate means of determining their particular situation and needs.

The flow of financial information between different ICRC units has been hampered by incompatible accounting systems. In order to facilitate the dissemination of information from one part of the organization to another – and thereby to enhance its usefulness – efforts were made to develop a common data architecture allowing the various units to save, retrieve and share information more effectively.

### Infrastructure management

Infrastructure management at headquarters benefited from improved procedures for purchasing external services and outsourcing technical activities. With the help of the ICRC's audit company, new procedures were introduced to ensure that bidding from outside suppliers was competitive. In particular, these provide for suppliers' contracts to be renewed yearly and for a certification scheme based on criteria set by Logistics Division buyers.

## ARCHIVES

Reports on all ICRC activities, registers of official decisions and legal and operational correspondence have been stored since 1863, the year that the ICRC was founded. In 2002, the Archives Division created over 5,000 files and received more than 160 linear metres of records from headquarters units and from delegations. In addition, it replied to 1,300 internal requests in support of units conducting operational and legal affairs.

The division also handled nearly 3,000 requests from victims of past armed conflicts and their next of kin for official documents such as certificates of detention and various information. Most of these cases related to the Second World War, and over 60% concerned people of Polish or Italian origin and, to a lesser extent, British, French and German nationals. Programmes of indemnification in Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom led many victims of the Second World War or their families to request documentary evidence from the ICRC archives as a means of proving their eligibility for compensation. The remaining requests concerned conflicts that occurred after 1950 or the First World War. Requests regarding the latter were often made by individuals conducting research into family history.

The ICRC is aware of the value of its archives for historical research and strives continuously to facilitate access and improve its services. In 2002, the Archives Division answered almost 500 requests and received researchers in its reading room for the equivalent of over 650 working days.

The inventories of the historical archives continued with the successful introduction of a new version of the archival description software CLARA 3.5.2.

With a view to opening a new set of archives to the public, an inventory of the ICRC's general records covering the 1950s was continued in 2002. Once completed, hundreds of metres of files





covering in particular the French Indochina War (1946-1954), the Korean War (1950-1953), the Hungarian Uprising of 1956 and the Algerian War (1954-1962) will be made available to historians and the general public.

## INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The main goal of the Information Systems Division is to align information- and communication-technology projects and services with the ICRC's strategic objectives in order to achieve maximum efficiency and optimize both investments and operating costs through the best possible allocation of human and financial resources.

In 2002, the ICRC developed a common data model, with the participation of users, to serve as a basis for a data-architecture system facilitating data interchange between applications.

The field-logistics project was delayed because the company hired to carry out the project encountered financial problems and ceased its activities in early 2002. A new contract was signed with a new supplier at the end of October 2002 and deployment of the application at major locations will start in June 2003.

The re-engineering of field applications required a higher degree of coordination than expected. Many different units had to agree on a common approach and priorities. However, the demands of a pilot application, involving purchase-request generation, local stock management and parts of the distribution system, were identified and analysed. Development of this application was scheduled to begin in 2003.

Improvements in information and communication infrastructure, such as the completion of a new server room, brought many benefits including the optimization of telecommunications costs. A midterm infrastructure strategy involving functional requirements and major applications was still in the process of being developed at the end of the year.

The pilot phase of a new telephone system was completed successfully, making it possible to begin preparations to replace the 11-year-old system still in use. The new equipment will make it possible to transmit voice and data over a single network. Once completed in 2003, this network will result in lower operating costs, improved security and better performance. A review of the outsourced services was completed and a new and more favourable contract was signed in October 2002.

## LIBRARY AND RESEARCH SERVICE

The Library and Research Service endeavours to promote knowledge of the ICRC, IHL, humanitarian activities and issues of humanitarian concern by helping users both within and outside the ICRC to find the relevant information and documentation in these fields. To contribute to analyses and the development of strategy within the ICRC, it also provides comprehensive information on the environments in which the organization operates, and offers guidance on sources of information. In addition, it provides a desk service and open access to its collections of over 140,000 documents (books, periodicals, photographs and videos) and outside databases. It cooperates with other organizations, to which it opens its collections on the basis of reciprocity.

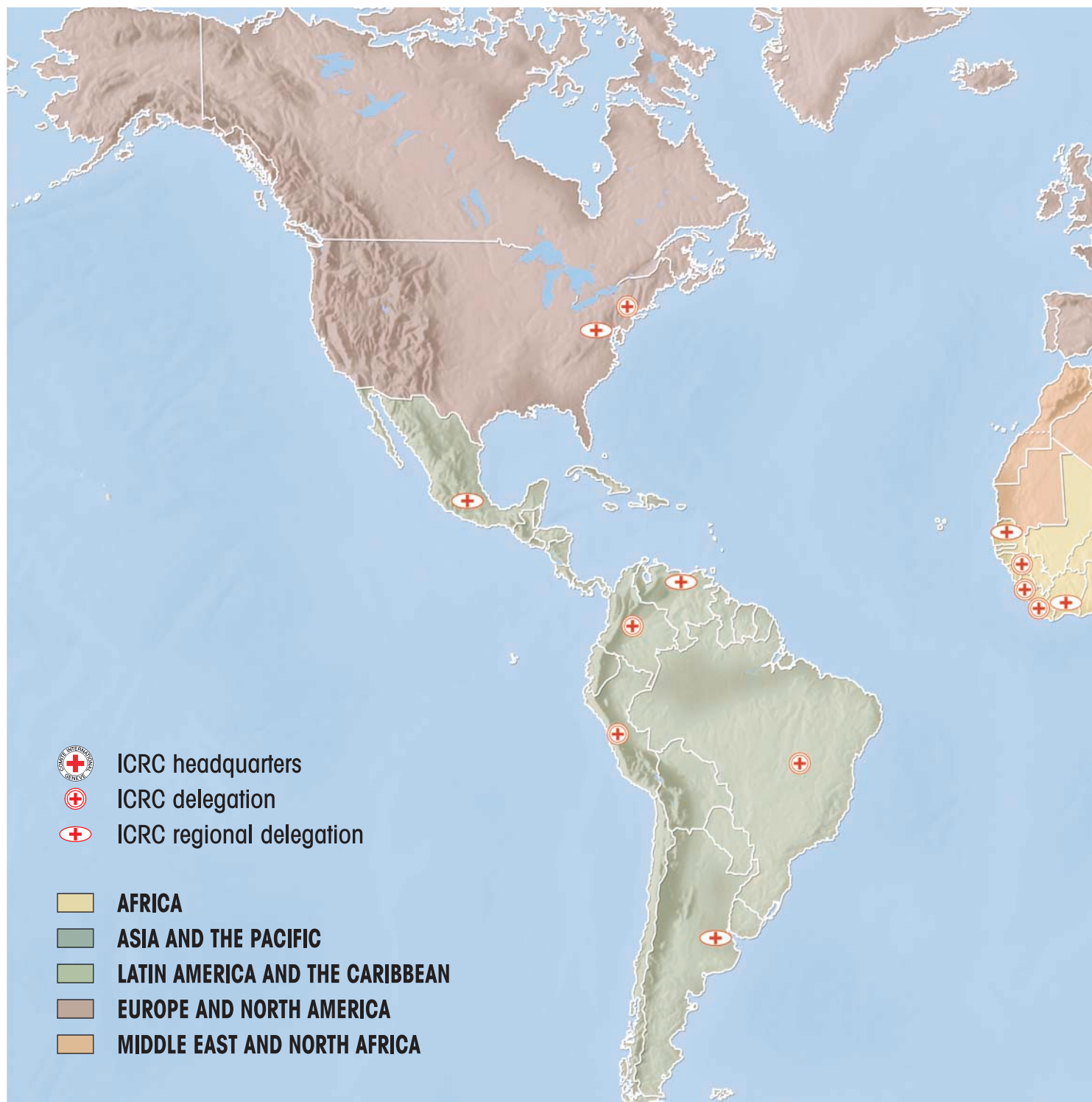
In 2002 the service responded to some 4,000 requests from National Societies, NGOs, academics, government departments and the media, and welcomed over 6,000 people on its premises. It handled requests for information on issues ranging from IHL to operational questions relating to the protection and assistance for victims of war. It also responded to enquiries on specific programmes such as mine awareness or "Women and War". In-house, the service played a greater role in providing context-specific information for delegates before their departure to the field, and in drawing their attention to

services and information sources they could access while away.

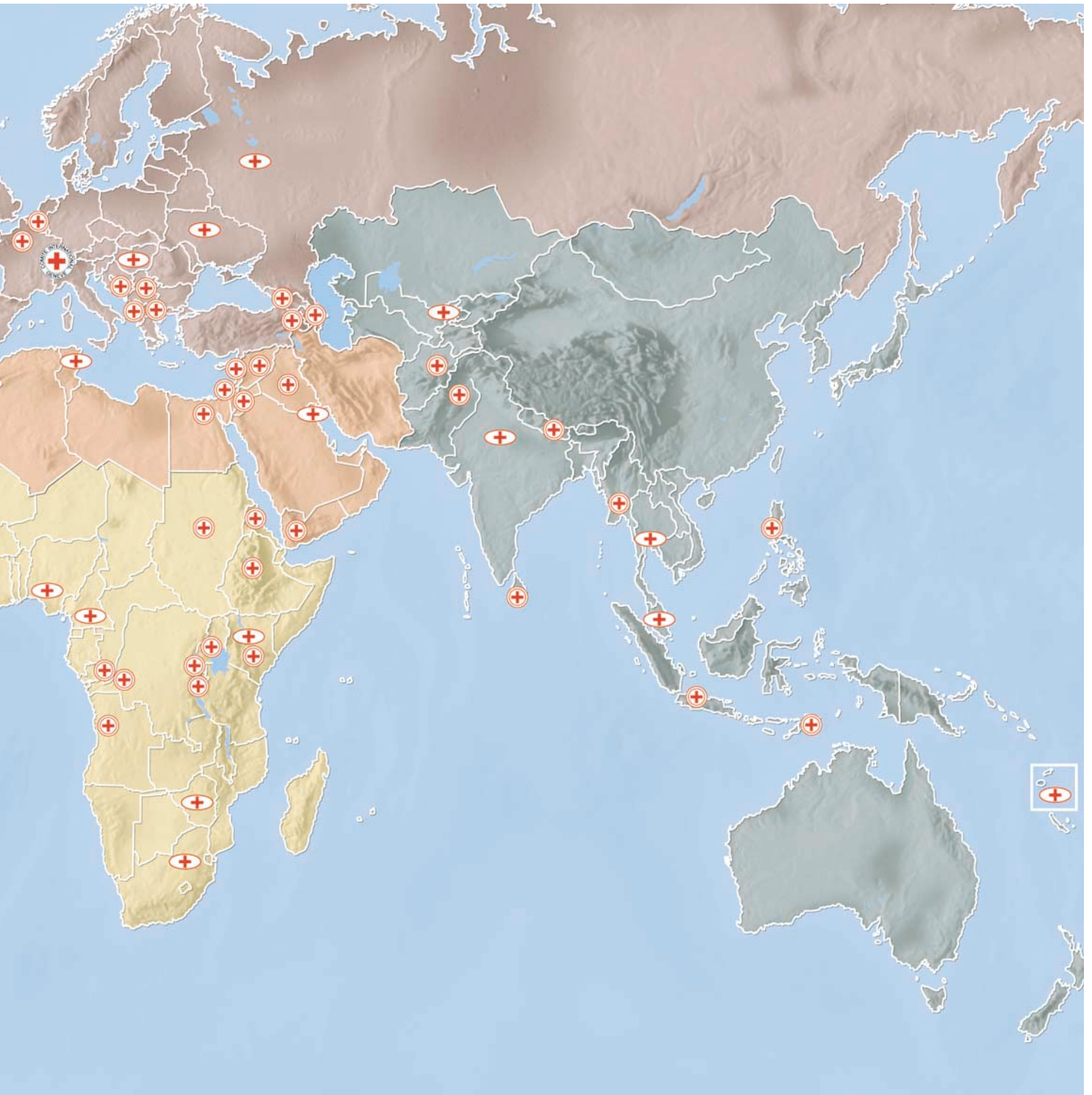
The Library and Research Service began to develop a more systematic approach to tracking external trends and issues and, on that basis, providing ICRC staff with pertinent and timely information. It also offered a daily press-monitoring service and alerted ICRC staff to new academic publications, reports and databases.

# PART 2

# THE ICRC AROUND THE WORLD



# THE ICRC AROUND THE WORLD





# OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

## Environment

The environment in which conflicts take place is becoming ever more complex and multi-faceted. While control of power and resources remain principally at stake in conflicts, 2002 confirmed that struggles for control were increasingly ethnic, religious or criminal in nature, and frequently carried out with little or no established command structure. The emergence alongside States of an increasing variety of non-state entities and actors having powerful resources and extensive networks, often covert or underground, made the dynamics of conflicts all the more complicated.

For most of 2002, the international community remained relatively united in the fight against terrorism and its supporters, thus confirming the emergence of an apparently "unipolar" world around the United States. In many situations, the "anti-terrorist" agenda came on top of previously existing concerns and imposed itself as the main basis for interpreting world events and taking action.

In many contexts, the result was overlapping layers of conflict and violence. On one level was the global fight against terrorism, which took various forms ranging from the pursuit of armed conflict in Afghanistan to commando operations or simple police activities, depending on the context. On another level were many armed conflicts that had begun during the Cold War (such as those in Afghanistan, Angola and Colombia) or immediately after the fall of the Berlin Wall, which were driven by the assertion of ethnic or religious identity (as in the Balkans, the Caucasus, the Great Lakes region of Africa, and West Africa). Still other countries, including Madagascar and Nepal, experienced tensions or conflicts apparently of a different kind from those just mentioned. Criminally motivated armed violence came in addition to conflicts wherever the failure of public bodies left the field open for predatory behaviour and

a war economy. It is interesting to note that the fight against terrorism had a direct impact on the recent development of old conflicts.

Some protracted wars, such as the Afghan, Angolan and Sri Lankan conflicts, which offered no prospect of noteworthy political or military change at the beginning of the year, had positive developments. Conversely, the level of violence in other contexts (such as in Colombia, Israel and the Palestinian territories, and Liberia) was unprecedented.

## Operations

In view of these developments, the relevance and necessity of independent, neutral and impartial humanitarian activity were more obvious than ever. Indeed, new needs were constantly arising among those suffering the effects of conflict, and protection against the effects of hostilities and all acts of violence remained essential.

In 2002, the ICRC carried out a considerable volume of activities in 63 contexts through its 75 delegations and missions.

## Africa

Africa remained the continent where most ICRC activities took place, against a background of increasing pauperization, very significant population growth, ethnic tension, limited prospects for development, plundered resources, the concentration of wealth in the hands of only a few, climate problems and AIDS. Stabilization or positive advances were nevertheless achieved in various armed conflicts. Some situations were the subject of intensive African and Western diplomacy efforts. A new generation of leaders became aware of the need for better governance. The African Union was launched in 2002 with broader ambitions than those of the Organization of African Unity, which it succeeded, and with a desire for greater integration on the continent.



## OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

West Africa increasingly became an object of concern. While the constructive engagement of the international community put an end to the internal conflict in Sierra Leone, Liberia returned to the ways of armed clashes and risked destabilizing the entire region. The deteriorating situation made it necessary for the ICRC to step up its protection and assistance activities, among others on behalf of displaced persons, unaccompanied children and the wounded. The rebellion that began in September in Côte d'Ivoire quickly took control of a large part of the national territory. The ICRC's regional delegation in Abidjan was swiftly transformed into a fully operational delegation deploying protection and assistance activities both in rebel-held areas and in those remaining under government control.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, inter-Congolese talks began and the armed forces of Angola, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe started to withdraw. This development did not however bear fruit in humanitarian terms in 2002. The ICRC was given access to areas along the line of demarcation, where it carried out activities on behalf of resident and displaced people. Ever greater priority was given to the east of the country – the most isolated areas in particular – which was especially affected by ongoing clashes.

Intensive diplomatic efforts in Sudan resulted in the Machakos process, which held out the prospect of a political solution to the conflict between the Khartoum government and the Sudan People's Liberation Army. The ICRC was given access to a number of places that had previously been largely inaccessible to humanitarian organizations, and mechanisms for monitoring respect for the civilian population were set up. Nevertheless, ceasefire violations still caused widespread suffering in terms of deaths, injuries, displacement, and destruction of property.

In the framework of implementing the humanitarian provisions of the peace agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia, the last prisoners of war and civilian internees regularly visited by the ICRC were released and – for those who were willing – repatriated under ICRC auspices. At the end of the year, the rise in political and internal tension in Ethiopia, in addition to the drought affecting the region, required emergency measures to avoid a major disaster in humanitarian terms.

With the death of Jonas Savimbi one of the bloodiest conflicts of the past 25 years came to an end. The ceasefire did not however result in an immediate improvement in the situation in humanitarian terms: the influx of newly displaced people, the billeting of former UNITA fighters and the discovery of people experiencing severe malnutrition in areas that had until then been inaccessible to humanitarian organizations led the ICRC to step up its activities, mainly in connection with restoring family links and providing aid.

In Rwanda and Somalia, where there was no substantial change in the situation, the ICRC successfully pursued its main objectives.

### Asia

Operations in Afghanistan required considerable resources. Thanks to distinct improvements in security and access, major protection activities were carried out, particularly in places of detention under Afghan or American control. Important assistance activities were also conducted, with emergency measures being increasingly replaced by rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes.

In Sri Lanka, the ceasefire concluded at the beginning of 2002 and the launch of peace negotiations in September made it possible to scale down the ICRC's aid operations considerably, while at the same time confirming the importance of the role of neutral intermediary that the parties urge the ICRC to play during the transition period. The volume of the ICRC's detainee-welfare activities also dropped, but the organization pursued its protection activities, especially on behalf of children.

The ICRC's activities in Myanmar were put on a firm footing, allowing it to step up its work, mainly in connection with the welfare of detainees and the protection of civilians, but also in the area of health care.

### Middle East

The ICRC was obliged to expand its activities significantly in Israel and in the occupied Palestinian territories in response to the surge in violence connected with the Israeli occupation and its settlement policy, the second *intifada* and suicide attacks. The number of indiscriminate attacks and victims increased dramatically on both sides. The destruction of property carried out by Israel and curfews and closures imposed by the Israeli Defence Forces continued to severely affect the fragile Palestinian economy and resulted in tragic consequences for the population in terms of their economic security, health and hygiene. In parallel with its representations urging the occupying power to meet its obligations under IHL towards the occupied civilian population, the ICRC had to carry out aid work on a level without precedent since 1967. At the end of the year, the spectre of an aggravation in the Iraq crisis hung over the entire region and contributed to a further radicalization of positions.



## OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Throughout 2002 the ICRC pursued its activities, mainly in the areas of health care and water and sanitation, on behalf of the Iraqi people suffering severe hardship as a result of two conflicts and UN-imposed sanctions. Beginning in October, the ICRC started the complex task of planning and pre-positioning supplies in anticipation of a possible broadening of the conflict in Iraq.

### Europe and the Americas

In humanitarian terms, the situation in the northern Caucasus continued to give cause for concern without any prospect for positive change becoming apparent in 2002. The needs of both resident and displaced people remained extensive, and security constraints prevented the ICRC from responding as it would have liked.

In Latin America, the intensification of the conflict in Colombia led to an increase in the suffering and needs of the population and to a corresponding expansion of ICRC activities in all its traditional areas.

In January the ICRC began to visit people held by US forces at Guantanamo Bay. At first, most of those visited had been arrested in connection with the armed conflict between the United States and the Taliban regime. Later, however, an increasing number were people who had been arrested in various places throughout the world in the more general framework of the fight against terrorism.

### Programmes

Over 376,000 detainees were visited in 1,566 places of detention in 75 countries. Improvements or decisive breakthroughs relating to access were achieved in various contexts. Particular emphasis was placed on protection work outside places of detention, despite the difficulties and in some cases dangers inherent in this kind of activity. Major efforts were made in close consultation with delegations and many international experts to raise awareness of the painful issue of missing persons. In the field and in Geneva the ICRC actively prepared for an international conference on "The Missing", scheduled for February 2003. New guidelines were drawn up on measures for preventing or dealing with disappearances so as to improve the quality and coherence of ICRC activities in this area.

At the same time, the main aims of assistance programmes intended for the most vulnerable, whether resident or displaced, were to help families adversely affected by conflicts to meet their basic needs while retaining a maximum of dignity, to prevent more displacements, and to ease the return of those who were forced to flee their homes. As far as possible, the ICRC gave its preference to economic rehabilitation programmes so as to help conflict victims not only to avoid destitution but also to recover their economic independence. Over 343,000 people were provided with food or other basic necessities each month. Millions more people benefited directly from water, sanitation and habitat projects in rural, urban and prison settings, and from agricultural aid programmes. Each month, an average of 1,200 wounded and 14,200 sick patients were admitted and treated in hospitals managed or supported by the ICRC, while primary health care activities reached 2,700,000 people overall. The ICRC also provided 16,921 prostheses, of which 10,098 were for mine victims.

Particular attention was devoted to children caught up in the turmoil of conflict, such as those separated from their families, deprived of their freedom or recruited into armed forces or armed groups. The delegations were asked to devote more attention to the special vulnerability in conflict situations of women, who are the target of sexual abuse and deprived of their usual means of support more frequently than men.

### Fundamental Principles and IHL

The complexity of conflicts makes the task of the ICRC ever more difficult. More and more effort has to be devoted to analysing and understanding situations and the stakes involved, negotiating free and repeated access to people who are suffering, obtaining security guarantees, entering into or developing dialogue with all parties and convincing people of the acceptability of the ICRC or simply of humanitarian work. Obtaining or preserving this acceptance is an ongoing challenge for the ICRC, involving unfailing adherence to the principles of independence, impartiality and neutrality. These are the indispensable prerequisites for humanitarian action to truly benefit those who are most vulnerable, wherever they may be.

## OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

The relevance and importance of respecting international norms, especially IHL, had to be asserted and reasserted without respite to all fighting parties, whatever the difficulties encountered, the level of stakes or the kind of enemy. Despite the fact that some people called into question the suitability of IHL, especially in the fight against terrorism, and that repeated attempts were made to deny its applicability, the ICRC – owing to its proximity to conflict victims – remained deeply convinced of the absolute necessity of complying with all existing rules, and spared no effort to bring about a higher degree of effective compliance in all conflict situations where it operates. Today as in the past, IHL represents the last defence against arbitrary power, the law of the strongest, and boundless violence. Experience has shown how difficult it is to heal wounds of war and build peace when these basic rules have been flouted with impunity.

### Coordination

The ICRC pursued its efforts both in the field and at headquarters to coordinate its methods and activities with those of other humanitarian organizations. It maintained its extensive contacts with UN agencies and many NGOs, and with those involved in various peacekeeping forces. The development of contacts with the private sector was also pursued.

Coordination efforts were particularly intensive within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. With both the National Societies and the International Federation, steps were taken within the framework of the 1997 Seville Agreement to optimize the capacity of all Movement components.

Performing tasks that can change the situation of victims of violence and armed conflict for the better requires a high level of professionalism in both planning and implementation. It also requires sustained diplomatic and financial support on the part of donors and of the entire community of States. The ICRC takes this opportunity to thank its donors for the quality and consistency of the diplomatic and financial support they gave it in 2002. Thanks to their support, the organization was in a position to take action and relentlessly to defend the need for an environment in which humanitarian work could take place – so that men, women and children affected by war might be better provided with protection and assistance.

# ICRC OPERATIONS IN 2002: A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

## Prison visits

To prevent or put an end to disappearances and summary executions, torture and ill-treatment, restore contact between detainees and their families and improve conditions of detention:

**448,063** detainees, including **149,154** followed up individually, were visited in **2,007** places of detention in over **75** countries, including **26,727** detainees who were registered and visited for the first time

**52,268** people visited a detained relative with help from the ICRC  
**47,205** certificates of detention were issued

## Restoring family links

To re-establish contact between family members in situations of armed conflict or internal violence:

**520,982** Red Cross messages were collected

**457,742** Red Cross messages were distributed

**1,635** people whose families had filed tracing requests were located

**2,320** people were reunited with their families

**5,704** people were issued with travel documents to allow them to return home or resettle elsewhere

## Economic security

Work to help establish economic security provided direct aid to some **1.5** million people, **670,000** of them on a monthly basis.

An average of **221,000** internally displaced people and **343,000** residents received monthly food and non-food aid. Some **107,900** persons deprived of their freedom also received regular assistance.

In all, **132,000** tonnes of food, **745,000** hygiene parcels, **895,500** blankets, **132,750** kitchen sets, and **6,360** tents were distributed in **69** countries.

## Water and habitat services

To help ensure clean water and adequate sanitation, the ICRC lent technical and material assistance for the needs of some **14** million people worldwide at a total cost of some **78** million Swiss francs.

**63** urban water systems were partially rehabilitated in major cities in **10** countries.

**3,551** boreholes, wells, hand-pumps and tap-stands in rural and semi-urban areas throughout **21** countries were brought back into commission.

**15,070** household latrines/toilets were built in **10** countries.

The infrastructure was renovated in **28** hospitals and **85** dispensaries/health centres in **14** countries.

Water and sanitation facilities were refurbished in **202** detention centres in **17** countries.

Note: Some figures have been rounded up or down.

# ICRC OPERATIONS IN 2002: A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

## Care for war-disabled

Through **54** projects in **21** countries, **30,286** orthopaedic appliances were manufactured, consisting of **16,921** prostheses to replace missing limbs, and **13,365** orthoses to support mal-functioning limbs.

**10,098** of the amputees were victims of landmines.

**6,870** people were fitted with prostheses and **6,953** people were fitted with orthoses for the first time.

**1,598** wheelchairs and **17,052** pairs of crutches were distributed.

## Health services

The ICRC provided regular substantial assistance to **67** hospitals in **18** countries across the world. These hospitals admitted **185,612** patients (including **14,437** war-wounded), carried out **90,400** operations and provided consultations to **460,272** outpatients.

Of the above, the ICRC's permanent war-surgery teams worked in **9** hospitals, performing more than **7,000** operations, treating **16,162** patients and a further **16,600** outpatients.

**24** first-aid posts were supported in **6** countries, treating more than **1,600** war-wounded.

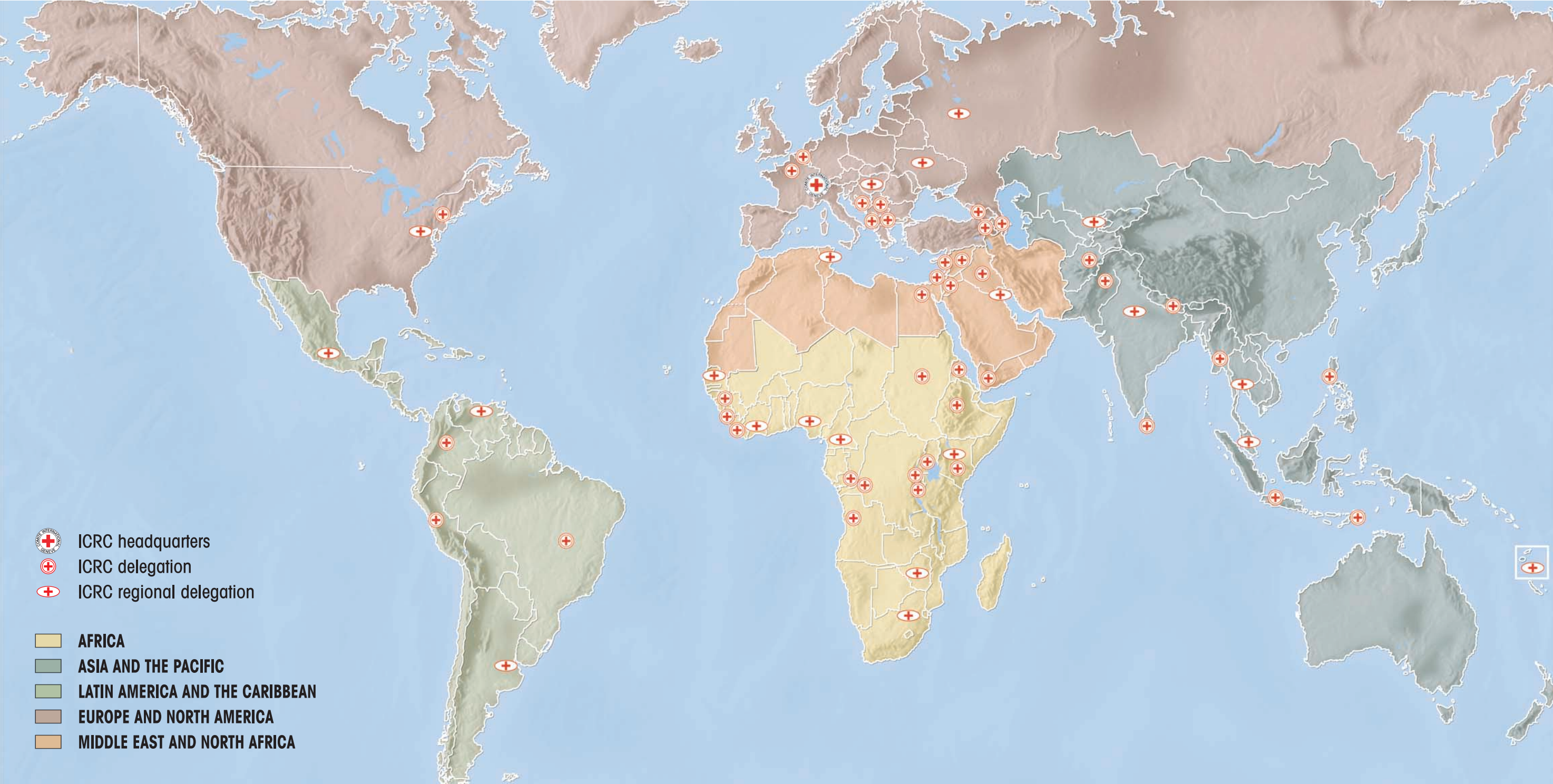
The ICRC supported **267** primary health-care centres, dispensaries and other health centres, which carried out **2.7** million outpatient consultations.

## Human resources

At the end of 2002 the ICRC employed:

**11,873** staff, consisting of **1,226** expatriates (including **205** National Society personnel), **9,821** people recruited locally and **826** staff at Geneva headquarters





ICRC headquarters



ICRC delegation



ICRC regional delegation



AFRICA



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA



MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



N. Copuzzo/ICRC

Delivering essential assistance to civilians cut off by conflict.

# AFRICA

## Delegations

- Angola
- Burundi
- Congo, Democratic Republic of the
- Congo, Republic of the
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- ICRC mission to the AU
- Guinea
- Liberia
- Rwanda
- Sierra Leone
- Somalia
- Sudan
- Uganda

## Regional delegations

- Abidjan
- Dakar
- Harare
- Lagos
- Nairobi
- Pretoria
- Yaoundé

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection

**43,512,602**

Assistance

**168,869,918**

Preventive action

**20,453,633**

Cooperation with National Societies

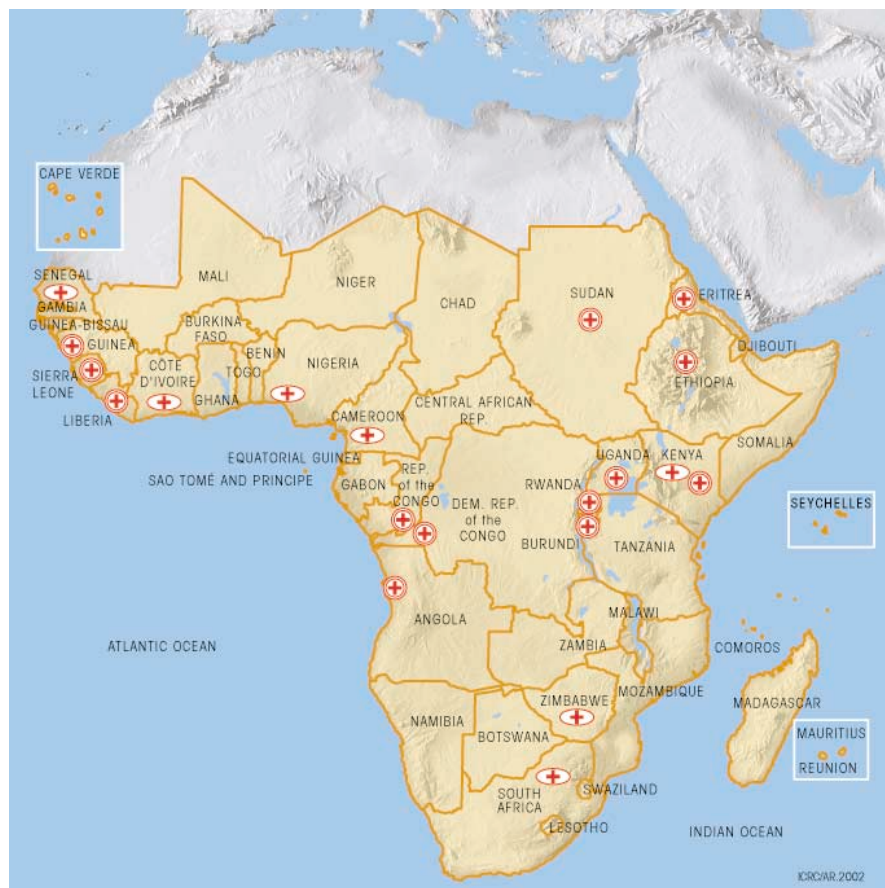
**18,817,270**

General

**3,916,875**

**255,570,299**

of which: Overheads 15,124,324



ICRC regional delegation



ICRC delegation

African countries made several significant advances toward peace and stability in 2002, reducing the overall level of conflict compared with the previous year. Angola and Sierra Leone moved beyond war to reconstruction. Numerous diplomatic initiatives – both by African and Western governments and organizations – kept fragile peace processes alive and gave hope for a return to peace in many situations, in particular in the Great Lakes region (Democratic Republic of the Congo) and the Horn of Africa (Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan).

However, questions remained as to whether some of the more deeply-rooted problems had really been solved, and insecurity persisted in many other coun-

tries during the year under review. West Africa stood out as a source of concern. Despite the major progress made in Sierra Leone and the relative stability in Guinea, the situation from a security and humanitarian point of view deteriorated in Liberia as the civil conflict intensified. On top of this, the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire threatened a prolonged crisis, with possible devastating economic and social implications for the region.

Against this backdrop, Africa also continued to struggle with other key global issues, such as growing poverty, soaring population growth, ethnic tensions, limited development possibilities, HIV/AIDS, difficult climatic conditions, poor governance and difficulty in anchoring democracy.



## AFRICA

In Liberia, the conflict between government forces and the Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy spread to six counties in the north and west of the country, causing loss of life, destruction of property and infrastructure and repeated population displacement. The condition of those forced to flee – mostly women and children – continued to worsen owing to extended periods of displacement that severely eroded their coping mechanisms and overstretched the resources of host communities.

The scale of the ICRC operation in Liberia rose to meet greater needs and the year's initial budget was accordingly revised upwards. The ICRC increased its aid and protection work for IDPs, the neediest residents of host communities, war-wounded people, detainees and unaccompanied children. It helped IDPs to settle in transit camps and later in semi-permanent camps, and opened a surgical unit at the John F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital to treat war-wounded people and other emergencies. A major tracing campaign was set up to reunite Liberian families dispersed in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire.

In September 2002, the situation in Côte d'Ivoire quickly spiralled out of control when a failed coup d'état turned into a violent rebellion between the army and insurgents known as the Patriotic Movement of Côte d'Ivoire. The conflict caused a *de facto* split between the north and south of the country and the situation remained volatile and extremely unpredictable for the rest of 2002 despite a truce agreement signed in October. In conjunction with the Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire, the ICRC organized emergency relief and undertook protection work for civilians affected by the conflict, while stepping up its activities on both sides of the front.

In 2002 the overall situation in the Great Lakes region remained highly complex and unstable despite the various peace initiatives to end the long-running wars. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) there were further encouraging political efforts to find solutions to the four-year conflict. Implementation of the Lusaka agreement progressed and various international and inter-Congolese diplomatic efforts were pursued. By the end of the year, most foreign troops had withdrawn from the country. However, this created an increasingly complicated and explosive situation in eastern DRC, where combatants from groups such as the Mai-Mai, dissident factions of the Rally for Congolese Democracy-Goma and the Rwandan Liberation Front continued to operate.

The ICRC continued to assist vulnerable groups in the DRC affected by various armed conflicts, in order to ensure their survival while fostering self-sufficiency. The authorities also received major support to enable them to provide adequate health care for the war-wounded and the civilian population. Protection work for different categories of people who had been deprived of their freedom, including people detained in connection with armed conflicts and civilian internees, remained a priority, alongside activities to restore contact between separated family members and to reunite unaccompanied children with their families.

Following the killing of six ICRC staff members in northeastern DRC in April 2001, the ICRC had to suspend the work of its sub-delegations in Uganda and confine its expatriate presence to the capital Kampala. In 2002 the ICRC continued to seek a thorough investigation by the Ugandan authorities into the killings. At the same time, the organization kept itself informed about the situation in the field and monitored the needs of the population in order to be in a position to respond in the event of a major life-threatening emergency.

In Rwanda, the ICRC carried out its protection and assistance work for over 100,000 detainees accused of genocide and still being held in Rwandan prisons and temporary places of detention. Noting an overall stabilization of the nutritional situation in the prisons, the ICRC started reducing aid to certain facilities. It nonetheless continued to remind the authorities of their obligations to provide for the detainees.

In Burundi, sustained peace efforts brought only limited improvements to the entrenched 10-year conflict. Fighting extended geographically, and a solution in the short- to medium-term seemed extremely unlikely. Civilians – mostly women, children, the sick and elderly – who could not escape the violence remained badly affected. The war continued to displace as many as 100,000 people every month. At the same time, access to vulnerable groups remained a major problem for most humanitarian organizations. The ICRC continued to focus on striving to assist and protect people who were deprived of their freedom, wounded or sick, and the local civilian population generally. Activities were carried out in urban areas. Where security conditions permitted, aid programmes included efforts to improve access to water and sanitation facilities, hygiene and medical care. This required action at both prison and local-community levels.

Positive developments to strengthen democratic institutions and consolidate peace in the Republic of the Congo were set back in March when fighting erupted again in the Pool area. The situation remained volatile for the rest of 2002, with tens of thousands of people fleeing their homes. Lack of security over the second half of the year prevented many humanitarian organizations from working there. The ICRC suspended activities in and around Kinkala but delegates were stranded there for a month in October/November. The organization was still unable to return as the year drew to a close. Incursions by the Ninja militia intensified and thousands of people were displaced. An ICRC delegate and a local employee working in the Bouenza region were abducted in December by members of the Ninja group. They were finally released on 29 December.

As a result of the fresh violence, the ICRC increased its activities and staff and, where possible, tried to resume emergency programmes in the Pool area and Brazzaville. Food and non-food items were distributed to IDPs, emergency reserves of drinking water were established, medical facilities provided with supplies and security detainees visited.

The neighbouring Central African Republic continued to suffer from chronic instability. Violent clashes again broke out in Bangui in October, with fighting between government troops and forces loyal to the former army commander General Bozizé. The ICRC was in contact with all parties concerned and, working with the Central African Red Cross Society, restored water services and provided other emergency aid for people affected by the events. It also visited security detainees.

In April, negotiations between the government and the armed opposition Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad broke down over the details of their peace accord of 7 January. Clashes followed in May in the north-east, with intense fighting in the Faya Largeau region in October. In response, the ICRC furnished medical supplies to treat the wounded and visited security detainees.

In Angola, one of the bloodiest conflicts of the last 25 years was finally brought to a close. This development opened up previously inaccessible regions to both the civilian population and the humanitarian community. Nevertheless, the situation facing civilians – whether displaced, resident or resettled – remained one of the worst worldwide. In 2002 the ICRC stepped up its existing activities, especially protection programmes. It expanded its tracing network to enable people in newly accessible areas to restore contact with loved ones from whom they had become separated during the conflict. Medical care and water and sanitation programmes were also expanded on the Planalto, mainly for returnees. Emphasis was also placed on reducing dependency on food aid by promoting self-sufficiency through agricultural programmes.

In a similarly positive vein, the year saw a significant breakthrough in the aftermath of the Ethiopia-Eritrea conflict. Just under two years after both countries signed the Algiers peace agreement, the last POWs and civilian internees registered and visited by the ICRC were released by the two parties, in accordance with the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions, and repatriated under ICRC auspices. The Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission announced its decision on the disputed border between the two countries. Both countries finally committed themselves publicly to backing the ruling, and the border region remained relatively calm.

However, in Ethiopia internal armed violence between government forces and rebel groups, tribal clashes and political unrest continued and resulted in civilian casualties, arrests and people being forced to flee their homes. The ICRC closely monitored affected regions, distributing medical supplies and basic shelter materials, when needed and visited security detainees. It also made presentations on IHL for local authorities in trouble spots, and made significant advances in spreading awareness of IHL among the Ethiopian armed forces and police.

Another development of great concern to the Horn of Africa as a region was the decline of food security. In 2002 extremely sparse rainfall pushed many already vulnerable Ethiopian households to the brink of destitution. Drought-affected zones in Ethiopia overlapped with those areas also affected by conflict and insecurity and where the ICRC was already working. In coordination with other organizations and the Ethiopian government, the ICRC took action with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society to distribute food in October to some 100,000 semi-nomadic farmers in the northeast of the country who were struggling with severe water shortages aggravated by mounting ethnic violence. The ICRC also geared up to distribute food and seeds in 2003 to some 700,000 people in three other drought-stricken and insecure regions (Oromia, the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Regional State, and Tigray).

In Eritrea, where the focus was steadily moving away from humanitarian aid towards rehabilitation and recovery, the situation nevertheless remained dogged by serious drought against a backdrop of the continuing effects of war and generalized poverty. Some 65,000 IDPs remained in camps throughout 2002, unable to return to their homes in the former war zones until the mines had been cleared, the border demarcated and war-damaged infrastructure rebuilt. The ICRC became the main organization providing water, tents, tarpaulins and basic house-



## AFRICA

hold items for IDPs, while their food needs were met by the WFP. The ICRC also worked to get war-damaged towns and villages functioning again by rebuilding water supply and health-care facilities and distributing household items to residents.

In neighbouring Sudan, 2002 also saw the revival of peace initiatives aimed at ending the 19-year internal armed conflict between the Sudanese government and various opposition militias. Agreement was reached between the government and the Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M) to suspend hostilities until 31 March 2003, and to give humanitarian organizations unimpeded access, beginning on 1 November 2002, to all regions controlled by the two parties. In order to address issues such as the sharing of power and wealth, and self-determination for the south, the government and SPLA/M also agreed to a six-month pre-transitional period, followed by a six-year period of transition, at the end of which a referendum on self-determination for the south would be held.

Despite these efforts, the internal conflict between government troops and opposition forces persisted, as did interfactional fighting. Civilian casualties were high and thousands of people were forced to flee their homes.

During most of the year, aid organizations faced powerful constraints. Access to victims in conflict zones remained difficult, at times impossible, because of flight restrictions. Security was also a constant concern. From 1 November, when humanitarian agencies were granted free movement in Sudan, the ICRC began surveying medical facilities in southern Sudan to assess their ability to treat war-wounded people. It also stepped up its visits to detainees and its programme to promote compliance with IHL among the authorities, the armed forces, the SPLA and other bearers of weapons.

Other promising regional developments in 2002 included the opening of the Somali national reconciliation conference on 15 October in Eldoret, Kenya, under the aegis of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development. Nevertheless, political violence, clan feuds and individual power struggles escalated in many parts of Somalia in 2002, leaving hundreds of people dead, thousands wounded and tens of thousands displaced. The deterioration due to war of social, economic and political systems placed most Somalis in a state of perpetual vulnerability to loss of livelihood.

Somalia remained an unpredictable working environment for humanitarian agencies. Access to victims in conflict-affected areas (southern, central and northwestern areas) was often difficult or impossible because of security constraints. Nevertheless, the ICRC was able to carry out the majority of its planned activities in Somalia thanks to its flexible operational set-up, well adapted to the country's situation. The organization maintained its two-pronged approach: distributing emergency aid to IDPs while carrying out medium-term projects to secure basic services for local communities indirectly threatened by conflict. To care for the wounded and sick, ICRC support continued for four surgical hospitals and 25 other health-care facilities. The ICRC also maintained a high level of support for the Somali Red Crescent Society, which continued to be a key partner in implementing ICRC programmes.

In addition to medical programmes for the civilian population generally, the ICRC also supported a number of hospitals working in the various situations in connection with which the organization was active: Lokichokio Hospital, in north-western Kenya, which treated war-wounded and sick patients, many of whom had been evacuated from southern Sudan; Juba Teaching Hospital in southern Sudan; Huambo hospital in Angola; Kenema hospital in Sierra Leone; and the two hospitals in Mogadishu, Somalia. In July, an ICRC surgical team started treating

war-wounded people at John F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital in Monrovia, Liberia. In addition, surgical facilities in the DRC, Guinea, the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Burundi, Tanzania and Chad were provided with materials and medicines to treat the war-wounded.

Despite the complexity and fragmentation of many of the conflicts in Africa, in most cases the ICRC's role was respected and understood by authorities, armed forces, opposition groups, other bearers of weapons and civil society groups. Efforts nevertheless continued in 2002 to spread knowledge and understanding of IHL and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement among a number of target groups. The ICRC took a twofold approach: establishing or strengthening contacts with armed forces and other bearers of weapons across the continent in order to encourage systematic incorporation of IHL into military training and operations, while also urging governments to ratify important IHL treaties.

African National Societies were crucial partners in ICRC field operations. Wherever possible, the ICRC worked alongside the National Society of the country concerned and supported its efforts to bring aid to vulnerable people. Close cooperation occurred with the different components of the Movement in accordance with the Seville Agreement. Where appropriate, and according to the National Society's abilities, the ICRC encouraged and developed operational cooperation in the areas of medical care, relief and tracing. At the same time, the ICRC continued striving with the National Societies to build capacity in three traditional areas of endeavour: effective response to emergencies, effective tracing, and spreading knowledge of the Movement, its Fundamental Principles and the basic rules of IHL.

## ANGOLA

Personnel:  
40 expatriates  
340 national staff

The ICRC has been present in Angola since 1975, when the conflict began that devastated the country's economy and left vital infrastructure in ruins and the civilian population dependent on humanitarian aid. Following the signing of the ceasefire in April 2002, access to most parts of the country became possible. As a result, the ICRC has extended its tracing network to enable people in newly accessible areas to restore contact with family members who became separated from them during the conflict. The ICRC is expanding its medical and water and sanitation programmes in the Greater Planalto, mainly for returnees, and continues to reduce dependency on food assistance by promoting self-sufficiency through agricultural programmes.

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	6,636,926
Assistance	15,504,685
Preventive action	1,301,168
Cooperation with National Societies	289,012
General	509,605

**24,241,396**

of which: Overheads 1,304,061



ICRC delegation   
 ICRC sub-delegation   
 ICRC office/sub-office  
 ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

## CONTEXT

At the beginning of 2002, the Angolan armed forces intensified their military operations against UNITA<sup>1</sup> bases on the eastern front. On 22 February, the column led by Jonas Savimbi was attacked and the UNITA leader shot dead.

On 4 April, a general ceasefire was reached and an agreement signed in Luanda. Under the agreement, after completion of the demobilization and reintegration process, the country was to move towards a power-sharing political settlement as provided for under the terms of the 1994 Lusaka Accord.

<sup>1</sup> National Union for the Total Independence of Angola

For years, much of Angola had been off-limits to humanitarian organizations. As the ceasefire took hold, accessibility improved throughout the country, enabling, to a large extent, the problems facing many Angolans to be ascertained. People began emerging from the former UNITA-held areas, which had been cut off from medical and food aid since 1998 when the civil war intensified, and began moving towards urban centres. The situation was also drastic for residents who had remained behind in these remote areas. In the summer, people began returning to their places of origin and by the end of the year an estimated one million people had gone back.

## AFRICA ANGOLA

## ICRC ACTION

## Key points in 2002

- 115 tracing and RCM posts established to enlarge the network and to meet the needs of people in areas newly accessible after the ceasefire
- over 42,000 RCMs distributed and 282 unaccompanied children reunited with their families
- health-care facilities (1 hospital and 11 health posts) covering a population of 500,000 provided with supplies

## CIVILIANS

The problems faced by all civilians in 2002 – displaced, resident or resettled – were similar. They had no access to safe drinking water or primary health-care facilities, they lacked food, seeds and tools, and although many had lost contact with family members a long time ago, they had not given up hope of locating them once again. The ICRC continued to boost its network and to work through provincial branches of the Angola Red Cross to restore contact between separated family members. Following the ceasefire, the delegation stepped up its tracing programme. By the end of the year, 115 of 130 planned tracing posts had been opened throughout the 18 provinces of the country to meet the increased demand for their services. During the year, some 42,000 RCMs (including those which came from neighbouring countries hosting Angolan refugees) were distributed by the ICRC in conjunction with the local Red Cross in the different provinces of Angola, including formerly inaccessible areas, and over 4,000 families requested ICRC assistance to locate their loved ones. The ICRC registered 1,072 unaccompanied children including demobilized child soldiers, and enabled 282 of them to rejoin their families.

The delegation monitored, where possible, implementation of the Angolan decree on the return and resettlement of IDPs. This

instrument stipulated the voluntary nature of the resettlement process as well as requirements for return and resettlement sites, including accessibility, availability of safe water, absence or clear marking of mines, and the presence in the sites of State administration. The ICRC submitted written representations to the authorities in cases where resettlement was encouraged without the conditions being fulfilled.

Regular contact was maintained with the Angolan armed forces about foreign ex-combatants housed in quartering areas. A total of 467 Congolese and Rwandan ex-fighters had been registered by the time the ICRC completed its registration process in September.

## Assisting civilians

The ICRC continued to provide food for 38,000 people in three camps for IDPs in Huambo. The food distributed in March was accompanied by a first round of seed and tools intended to help the IDPs attain self-sufficiency. By September, one of the camps had completely emptied – its residents had left to get ready for the new planting season at home. The ICRC continued to distribute regular food rations to the original 38,000 people even after their departure from the camp, and also to a further 28,000 people, including a number living in the far north of Huambo province who had been unable to receive assistance from any other humanitarian organization. To help them achieve self-sufficiency, the ICRC gave each family more seed and tools, and household items such as blankets, buckets and soap. Their food rations were to continue until April 2003, when the beneficiaries were expected to be harvesting their own crops.

In April, immediately after the ceasefire, the ICRC provided MSF-France with 36 tonnes of food for the therapeutic feeding centre in Caala and tarpaulins to enlarge the centre. MSF-France was also given 1,500 buckets, 1,500 jerrycans and 800 cartons of emergency food

rations for distribution in Bunjei, south-east of Huambo. The ICRC supplied 37 tonnes of food to MSF-Spain to enable them to take immediate action in Chipindo. The ICRC also distributed emergency food rations to 8,300 people in Chilemba, south of Huambo, as soon as it became reachable and until the WFP stepped in and took charge.

## Providing water

Access to safe drinking water in the newly accessible areas was found to be insufficient and its impact on public health extremely negative. Accordingly, the ICRC concentrated on ensuring that water was available, especially in rural areas where access was in any case difficult and had often deteriorated because of war, weather or lack of repair.

Latrine construction and maintenance continued in Kuito and Huambo IDP camps, where over 1,000 latrines were constructed or renovated for over 10,000 families. This project, carried out jointly with the Angola Red Cross, was accompanied by regular information sessions for all camp inhabitants about water-borne diseases and health education in general. In addition, eight springs were protected and five repaired, while a new community hygiene programme had a positive impact on everyday maintenance of the springs. The new resources benefited over 32,000 people – an inordinately high number because the beneficiaries included both IDPs and residents.

## Raising awareness of mines and UXO

In July, a needs assessment was carried out in order to set a new mine-awareness objective in cooperation with the Angola Red Cross. An ICRC mine-action delegate posted to Luanda in October worked closely with the National Society to develop awareness-raising activities in the provinces of Benguela and Bié.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

During the first three months of the year, the ICRC registered 30 detainees in 10 places of detention. Twelve of them had been captured while the rest had surrendered. On 2 April, an amnesty law was passed by parliament and the small number of people detained in connection with the conflict were released. Nevertheless, the ICRC continued to monitor the overall situation and was in regular contact with detaining authorities such as the Ministry of the Interior and officials in charge of the national prisons.

Between April and December, the ICRC made 36 visits to 15 provincial prisons and police lock-ups in Huambo, Bié and Cabinda. The ICRC registered six new detainees in Cabinda and maintained regular contact with the detaining authorities in Luanda, which required notification of all visits.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Providing health care

The ICRC provided 11 health-care posts in Huambo, Bié and Uíge with essential drugs, medical equipment and consumables, training for staff and monitoring of consultations. Together, the posts served some 150,000 people. Five of the posts were repaired or upgraded. In September, the ICRC and the Netherlands Red Cross signed an agreement delegating a project in eight health-care posts in Bié and Uíge.

### Supporting Huambo hospital

The improved security situation allowed higher numbers of patients to get to the ICRC-supported Huambo hospital. By the end of the year, the hospital's surgical and paediatric wards had treated some 45,000 patients. An ICRC doctor on a two-month assignment to work in the emergency room with Ministry of Health doctors and nurses reinforced the paediatric team beginning in September. In

addition, the ICRC carried out repairs to the hospital's sewerage system, improved the supply of water to the paediatric ward and organized teams to carry out general maintenance.

At the end of the year, the ICRC withdrew its support from the surgical department. To prepare for this, Ministry of Health nurses began taking on more responsibility, under ICRC supervision, in areas such as drug management. In November the hospital was supplied with enough drugs and surgical materials to cover the first three months of 2003.

### Rehabilitation of amputees and other disabled people

The opening-up of roads after the ceasefire made it much easier to obtain prosthetic and orthotic services. The Ministry of Health maintained its support to the three prosthetic/orthotic centres and paid almost all their running costs. The centres were generally in a position to provide food for all patients. The ICRC continued to provide the staff with monetary incentives to supplement Ministry of Health salaries and gave technical advice to the managers of all three centres.

During the year, the three prosthetic/orthotic centres:

- fitted 1,966 patients with prostheses
- fitted 75 patients with orthoses
- distributed 2,607 pairs of crutches
- distributed 130 wheelchairs

## AUTHORITIES

The ICRC continued to develop its contacts with various ministries. The Angolan government ratified the Ottawa Convention banning anti-personnel mines in July.

The ICRC was invited to deliver a keynote address to the National Assembly on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10 December. The speech dealt with the ICRC's role as guardian of IHL, which is

applicable in times of armed conflict but does not cease to be relevant once hostilities are over, and with the plight of IDPs and the threat posed by mines to IDPs, local residents and aid workers.

An article on the relevance of the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions was translated into Portuguese and sent to all members of parliament for the 25th anniversary of the Protocols. The members of parliament were urged to promote Angola's accession to Additional Protocol II.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The ICRC's efforts to further the integration of IHL into military instruction in Angola were largely ignored while the conflict was still under way. Following the ceasefire, the restructuring and reorganization of the Angolan armed forces took priority. Nonetheless, operational dissemination sessions on IHL and ICRC activities took place for over 4,500 officers, NCOs and troops (including former UNITA soldiers in the quartering areas) in various provinces.

Two police train-the-trainer seminars were conducted by instructors from the ICRC delegation in Brazil. The first was a refresher course for 19 police instructors and the second a basic training course for 15 new instructors. In addition, dissemination sessions on IHL and human rights law were held for nearly 1,000 officers and NCOs.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The ICRC continued to use the media as a vehicle for promoting IHL to a nationwide audience. Several hundred radio slots on the ICRC, its activities and IHL were broadcast every week in Huambo and Kuito. Twenty-one teams of international journalists were briefed on ICRC activities, and a press conference was organized on 8 May to mark World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day.



In addition, dissemination sessions on IHL and the ICRC's mandate and activities were held in various provinces for over 16,000 people including traditional authorities, Angola Red Cross volunteers and other civilians. To support these activities, a major publication programme was launched locally to produce brochures, posters and leaflets on ICRC tracing, assistance, prosthetic/orthotic and dissemination programmes.

### NATIONAL SOCIETY

The Angola Red Cross still required support to respond to the needs of people affected by the conflict. Sessions on training and dissemination were therefore held for local staff members in Huambo and Kuito. In the majority of provinces, however, operational cooperation in the area of tracing was stepped up considerably, with National Society members staffing many of the new RCM posts. The ICRC donated bicycles and motorbikes to support delivery of RCMs, and paid the salaries of 19 senior staff members. The National Society's role in the distribution of ICRC relief supplies in Kuito was crucial.

In April, a meeting was organized in Luanda by the International Federation in cooperation with the ICRC, in which the National Societies of Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Sweden also participated. Following this meeting the Angola Red Cross presented plans of action to the Movement aiming to ensure good governance, to implement a transparent and reliable financial management system, to develop a programme to care for people suffering from AIDS, and to improve the National Society's disaster-response capacity.



## BURUNDI

Personnel:  
16 expatriates  
76 national staff

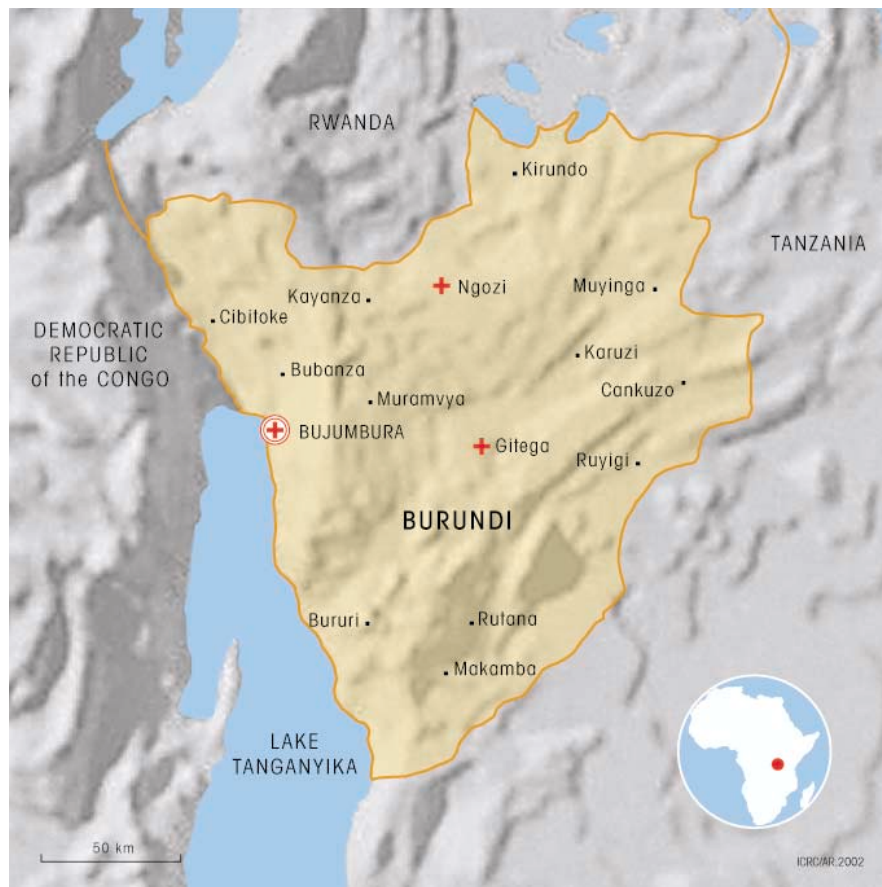
The ICRC has been permanently present in Burundi since 1999 where it focuses on assisting and protecting people deprived of their freedom, wounded or sick victims of the conflict, and the local civilian population. Its activities are carried out in urban areas, where security conditions permit. Aid programmes include efforts to improve access to water and sanitation facilities and to boost hygiene and medical care, requiring action at both prison and local-community levels.

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	1,394,604
Assistance	4,980,255
Preventive action	661,142
Cooperation with National Societies	79,976
General	167,237

**7,283,215**

of which: Overheads 444,516



⊕ ICRC delegation    ⊕ ICRC office

## CONTEXT

The conflict in Burundi continued throughout 2002 and intensified in some areas, such as Gitega, where 173 civilians were massacred on 9 September. Following this incident, civilians systematically left their homes in places where clashes occurred and stayed away for several days or weeks in order to avoid any accusation of complicity with any of the parties. Dozens of civilians were killed or injured in ambushes or clashes. The province of Bujumbura Rural, which was particularly affected by the escalation in fighting, remained practically inaccessible to all humanitarian agencies. The WFP and other humanitarian organizations had

to postpone or cancel their activities in certain communes.

An ICRC guard was killed and another was shot and wounded during a break-in at an ICRC office in Gitega. A similar incident occurred the following night in the Ngozi office but fortunately there were no casualties. The poor security situation continued to constrain the work of the ICRC, which since August 1999 had been obliged to use air transport to travel about the country.

On 2 December, 13 months after the inauguration of the transitional government, a ceasefire agreement was signed between

## AFRICA BURUNDI

the Burundi government and one of the main armed opposition groups, the Forces for the Defence of Democracy (FDD). Negotiations with the National Liberation Forces (FNL), however, made no headway at all and the group continued to clash with the Burundian armed forces in Bujumbura Rural.

## ICRC ACTION

## Key points in 2002

- water projects completed for over 530,000 people, including new slow sand filter in Bujumbura
- access granted to temporary places of detention under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior
- tracing activities for unaccompanied children resumed
- EHL programme used on trial basis in 10 educational establishments

## CIVILIANS

## Restoring family links

In 2002, the ICRC resumed its tracing activities for unaccompanied Burundian children abroad and unaccompanied Rwandan and Congolese children in Burundi. The ICRC helped two Rwandan children living in Burundi rejoin their families, whom they had contacted using the RCM network. ICRC staff based in Burundi accompanied them from Ngozi to the Rwandan border, where Rwanda-based staff met them and took them the rest of the way to their families' villages. In addition, the ICRC reunited two Burundian children and their uncle, living in a camp in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), with their family in Bujumbura. A Burundian POW who had been monitored by the ICRC in the DRC was repatriated at the same time. Furthermore, the first family reunifications for Burundians in Tanzanian refugee camps took place when six unaccompanied children joined their families in Burundi. By the end of the year, the ICRC had registered 36 new unaccompanied children, bringing the total number of cases pending to 48.

## Female victims of violence

Women were often subjected to violence relating to the conflict, yet an ICRC assessment of services in Bujumbura revealed an almost total absence of local medical

care or psychological-support networks in Bujumbura. The ICRC began working out the details of a future project to address the problem while widening its network of contacts. It chose to concentrate on psychological follow-up and support for female victims of violence, involving medical staff, traditional birthing assistants, and women's and youth associations. The ICRC prepared a final report on its findings for discussions with the Ministry of Health.

## Providing safe water

Years of conflict had prevented regular maintenance of the water-supply system and, furthermore, the national water board, Regideso, lacked the resources to maintain it. In 2002, the ICRC worked closely with the board to upgrade the water-supply systems in the northern Burundian towns of Ngozi and Kirundo, both of which regularly suffered major shortages of drinking water. In Kirundo (6,000 inhabitants), the pumping station did not function properly and was in desperate need of repair. The ICRC therefore built a new pumping station, laid pipework and renovated 10 tap stands in the town. This provided the inhabitants with a reliable source of safe water and also increased the amounts available to them. In Ngozi (24,000 inhabitants), the ICRC installed six new spring-catchment devices, built a new pumping station, and repaired an existing pumping station, a storage tank and 13 tap stands. By June, nearly two years after work had started, drinking-water production was up by more than 40%.

Work was completed on a new slow sand filter and on one of the pumping stations in Bujumbura. These installations, which opened in October, raised the amount of drinking water available for the town and its suburbs (450,000 inhabitants) by 40%, with the poorest areas benefiting the most. Work carried out on Muyinga pumping station began to benefit that town's population of 12,000. Repairs and upgrades of pumping stations in Gitega (28,000 inhabitants) were completed. A

number of other projects undertaken to improve drinking-water supplies benefited 15,000 people.

Following the outbreak of a cholera epidemic in the northern districts of Bujumbura in June, several agencies joined forces to contain the spread of the disease. The ICRC formed a mobile team that disinfected 1,500 homes. In addition, the ICRC and other organizations installed two water tanks, each with a capacity of 15 cubic metres, which an ICRC tanker truck kept filled. The tanks provided 10,000 people with water for two months.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Visiting detainees

During the year, the ICRC carried out 262 visits to 40 places of detention in Burundi to assess the treatment of detainees and the conditions in which they were held. The ICRC also pursued dialogue with the authorities about general management of the prison system and in particular about overcrowding. The ICRC visited 34 places of temporary detention under the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence (*gendarmerie* posts) and was granted access to places of detention under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior (police posts). These visits began in April. During the year, a total of 56 detainees were registered and monitored on an individual basis, including those accused of the attempted coups in April and July 2001. Oral and written representations were made when necessary.

The ICRC visited six of Burundi's 11 civilian prisons (Bujumbura, Ngozi (male), Ngozi (female), Gitega, Muyinga and Ruyigi). Together, they housed 7,500 detainees, or 70% of those held in the country's places of detention. In its discussions with the detaining authorities, the ICRC placed great emphasis on the conditions in which minors were being held, which led to their being separated from adults in three of the country's prisons.

The ICRC provided the minors with educational materials and language courses.

The ICRC regularly supplied inmates in six prisons with basic hygiene products and in September gave a blanket and a mess tin to each person held. In August, the ICRC carried out an annual disinfecting and pest-control programme in the prisons, working in conjunction with the prison service. Furthermore, the ICRC made minor repairs to the sanitation infrastructure. To ensure proper maintenance of the repair work performed by the ICRC over the past years, training and tools were given to prison maintenance teams to enable them to perform the work themselves. The ICRC continued to supply medicines and other medical supplies to health-care centres and hospitals to ensure that detainees would receive free medical care.

The ICRC helped organize and met the entire cost of the annual seminar of the General Directorate of Prison Affairs held in Bujumbura in December. The main topics discussed were overcrowding and health care in prisons.

In the country's three largest civilian prisons, Mpimba-Bujumbura, Gitega and Ngozi, an HIV/AIDS programme was pursued throughout 2002. The detainees and warders trained as peer educators in 2001 to pass on preventive messages and raise awareness of HIV/AIDS infection among the rest of the prison population continued to organize information sessions. Working jointly with the Society for Women and AIDS in Africa, the ICRC helped raise awareness of AIDS among the inmates of the central prisons and offered counselling, together with voluntary, anonymous screening. The programme also provided drugs to treat opportunistic infections, information on how to prevent some infections and advice for medical staff on how to avoid contracting HIV.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

The ICRC continued to provide surgical supplies to hospitals. Between January and March, supplies for the treatment of 395 war-wounded people were provided. For several months, however, during which the hospitals in the north of the country did not receive any war-wounded patients, supplies from the ICRC were used to treat other patients in need of surgery. Nevertheless, there were violent clashes around Bujumbura and in the south and east of the country – areas inaccessible to the ICRC – which meant that surgical items destined as a priority for the war-wounded failed to reach the areas where they were most needed. The intensification of the fighting in Gitega led to an increase in the number of surgical admissions in its hospitals, and to a corresponding increase in the level of ICRC support.

The ICRC organized a seminar on war surgery in conjunction with Bujumbura's Prince Régent Charles Hospital and the Ministry of Public Health. An ICRC surgeon was present to share his experience of caring for the war-wounded with 24 Burundian and expatriate specialists.

The ICRC continued to provide medicines and other medical supplies to six hospitals and 12 health-care centres in Bujumbura, Gitega, Kirundo, Muyinga, Ngozi and Ruyigi. It carried out extensive renovations on the water, sanitation, sewerage and electrical systems in several of these establishments.

### HIV/AIDS

In parallel to its HIV/AIDS programme in prisons, the ICRC continued a programme in Bujumbura, Gitega and Ngozi under which it provided one hospital and one health-care centre in each town with medicines for treating AIDS-related illnesses. The ICRC trained health professionals in Ngozi to prevent the spread of HIV in hospitals. In addition, it extended an AIDS-awareness programme to the towns of Muyinga and Ruyigi.

## AFRICA BURUNDI

**AUTHORITIES**

The ICRC's traditional network of contacts within the international community was maintained through regular meetings, both formal and informal. In addition to exchanges with various government ministries, there was even a meeting with the Burundian president himself to discuss issues of concern to the ICRC. Meetings with diplomatic representatives of neighbouring countries and major Western powers continued in which concerns about issues such as access to medical care were made known. Several meetings also took place with representatives of groups opposed to the peace accords signed in Arusha in 2000.

**ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS****IHL and the armed forces**

Cooperation with the Burundian armed forces in disseminating IHL was put on a firm footing at the beginning of the year. At the end of March, a two-day seminar for officers in the final stages of training at the military officers' academy<sup>1</sup> was organized in close cooperation with armed forces' instructors. In addition, a train-the-trainer course was held between 4 and 10 April for some 20 officers. As fighting intensified, some activities planned for 2002 had to be postponed. In October, however, the ICRC conducted three days of training in IHL at the end of an advanced training course for Burundian armed forces officers. The delegation sponsored two Burundian officers attending a course in April at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo. One of the officers then assisted the ICRC as a trainer at the course given in October.

**Disseminating IHL to the police**

Dissemination sessions were held for members of the *gendarmerie*, the Public Security Police, and the Public Prosecutor's Office in Muyinga and Bujumbura. The topics included IHL and human rights law, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the emblem, ICRC activities in general, and detention visits in particular. The aim was to teach the participants about good policing skills and to improve their knowledge and acceptance of the ICRC's activities in order to facilitate access to places of detention.

**CIVIL SOCIETY****Raising awareness of IHL**

Representatives of the media became more acquainted with the ICRC and the basic rules of IHL at an information session held in May, which also resulted in more frequent contact with journalists. The ICRC was mentioned in reporting by media of all types. Certain ICRC-related events, such as the war-surgery seminar (see *Wounded and sick*), received extensive coverage.

**Young people and IHL**

It is important that current events be presented to young people from a humanitarian viewpoint. In 2002, however, IHL was not yet part of the curriculum of secondary schools and universities in Burundi. At the beginning of the year, the Ministry of Education adopted a three-year plan to incorporate the ICRC's "Exploring Humanitarian Law" programme, which aimed to acquaint teenagers with the rules and basic principles of IHL and humanitarian activities, into the upper-secondary-school curriculum. The pilot phase of the project began in February with the training of civic education teachers in four schools and of six supervisors. During the final term of the 2001-02 school year, some 350 students took part in the pilot programme. In September, the programme was evaluated by 17 ministry officials and education

experts who decided to extend the pilot phase to the first term of the 2002-03 academic year. Twelve more teachers were then trained, together with two educators from a youth centre.

There were four universities in Burundi with a combined 17,500 students, but only the university in Bujumbura had a functioning law faculty. That institution experienced difficult times during the first half of the year with teachers, students and staff going on strike in protest at proposals for its restructuring. The strikes came to an end at the beginning of July and an optional 30-hour course on IHL began in mid-August.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY**

Although it had an official membership of 46,000, the Burundi Red Cross was still not well known at national level and its activities were limited. It had severe financial problems and was funded almost entirely by the International Federation and certain European National Societies such as those of Spain and France.

A Movement partnership meeting organized in Rwanda, a day of which was devoted to Burundi, triggered the reorganization of the Burundi Red Cross. A follow-up meeting took place in Bujumbura and an extraordinary general assembly subsequently adopted the new National Society statutes and internal regulations.

National Society dissemination staff continued to organize sessions in their respective provinces, but progress was slow. These activities came to a close in May, one year after they had begun. Given the reforms taking place in the National Society, the ICRC decided to direct its efforts towards consolidating the progress made and strengthening capacities of the Burundi Red Cross.

<sup>1</sup> Institut supérieur des cadres militaires



## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Personnel:  
47 expatriates  
391 national staff

The ICRC opened a delegation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 1978. It currently focuses its activities on the following: rapid aid to vulnerable groups affected by various armed conflicts in order to ensure their survival while promoting self-sufficiency; support for the authorities in providing adequate health care for war-wounded people and the civilian population in general; detainee-welfare work for different categories of people who have been deprived of their freedom, including civilian internees and those detained in connection with armed conflicts; restoring contact between members of separated families and reuniting unaccompanied children with their loved ones; and the development of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	
<b>6,226,939</b>	
Assistance	
<b>24,094,467</b>	
Preventive action	
<b>1,742,605</b>	
Cooperation with National Societies	
<b>1,941,229</b>	
General	
<b>370,850</b>	

**34,376,090**

of which: Overheads 2,092,584



ICRC delegation  
 ICRC sub-delegation  
 ICRC mission  
 ICRC office

## CONTEXT

On 30 July, the presidents of Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) signed an agreement in Pretoria. Rwanda agreed to withdraw its troops from the DRC and the DRC agreed to end its support for Rwandan rebel groups, and to disarm and repatriate members of the Rwandan Liberation Front (FDLR), comprising *Interahamwe* militia and the former Rwandan Armed Forces. By 7 October, Rwanda had withdrawn its troops and the DRC government took the first tangible measures to comply with the terms of the agreement by interning a great many FDLR members before repatriating them to Rwanda. The government also signed bilateral agreements with other neighbour-

ing countries which led to the withdrawal of almost all the foreign armies (Angola and Zimbabwe; Burundi and Uganda) by mid-October. Uganda kept some troops in the Ituri region.

The Inter-Congolese Dialogue, which failed to reach a consensus in April, was resumed in Pretoria in October. On 17 December, an all-party agreement on the transition in the DRC was signed by the Kinshasa government, the Rally for Congolese Democracy-Goma (RCD-Goma), the Congo Liberation Movement, RCD-Liberation Movement, RCD-National, the Mai-Mai, the political opposition and civil society. The agreement to end the



four-year conflict called for a complex governmental structure with a president, four vice-presidents, an appointed multi-party national assembly with 500 members and a senate with 120 members.

Despite this all-party agreement, fighting continued in the east of the country where groups such as the Mai-Mai, dissident factions of the RCD-Goma and the FDLR operate.

In January, the Nyiragongo volcano in North Kivu erupted. The lava flow caused the population of Goma to flee the city, most of them into Rwanda. Within a few days, however, most had returned to Goma, with only 10,000 people remaining in Rwandan camps.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- 1,311 unaccompanied children reunited with their families
- seed, tools and household items distributed to 350,000 IDPs and residents affected by the ongoing fighting in the east
- the supply of clean water increased for over 1 million people
- the most urgent needs of the population of Goma met following the eruption of the Nyiragongo volcano

## CIVILIANS

Civilians continued to be at risk and subjected to violence by the various armed groups, especially in the eastern part of the country. The ICRC looked into allegations of attacks and threats against the civilian population and met with the authorities to make representations about the conduct of those bearing weapons.

In May, a mutiny broke out in Kisangani among the armed forces of the RCD-Goma. It began when mutineers took over a radio station and exhorted the listeners to go out and kill Rwandans in the area. The rebellion was eventually quashed by the rest of the armed forces of the RCD-Goma, but not before a number of people were injured or killed. Following the incident, the ICRC submitted a confidential report to the authorities in Goma about the problems faced by civilians.

### Boosting health care

Years of conflict had left the health-care system in a very poor state. In the west, the ICRC supplied seven health-care facilities (including general referral hospitals) in Equateur, Kasai Oriental and Kasai Occidental with medicines and basic medical materials every six to eight weeks. In July a health-care post was added in Kasai Occidental, bringing the population covered to 85,000. By November, how-

ever, the ICRC had handed over the provision of supplies for three facilities to NGOs as part of its exit strategy.

In the east, medical aid was regularly furnished to five health-care facilities in Ikela-east. Three facilities on the Plaine de la Ruzizi and a hospital in Minembwe on the Haut Plateau also received supplies from the ICRC, but the security situation made this operation less regular. These nine facilities served some 65,000 people. In the second half of the year the ICRC provided regular supplies, on a monthly renewable basis, to 13 health-care centres serving over 200,000 people.

### Providing safe water

The urban water-supply systems were in a state of neglect after so much conflict and in dire need of technical support and consumables. The ICRC continued to supply chemicals (54 tonnes) and spare parts to the national water board, Regideso, thus helping provide safe drinking water for the urban population. Work on the Ndjili treatment plant and six booster stations continued in Kinshasa. Once completed, the plant will serve some four million people in the capital. In July, the ICRC completed major repair work at the Tshopo power station, the only source of electricity for the city of Kisangani and its estimated 600,000 inhabitants. The power station also supplied the electricity needed to operate the city's only water-treatment plant, which provided safe water for the majority of the inhabitants. Meanwhile, work on Kapemba pumping station stabilized the water supply to the town of Likasi for some 400,000 people.

The ICRC continued its supply of chlorine tablets and jerrycans to a local Congolese NGO, *Amis-Kivu*, to enable it to disinfect water from Lake Kivu at up to 20 distribution points where the poorer members of the urban population collected the water. Other water projects such as the installation or repair of tap stands and wells benefited thousands of people in semi-urban and rural areas. The ICRC continued

throughout the year to help the water board regain its previous production capacity by repairing the network following damage from the volcanic eruption.

### Ensuring economic security

Civilians continued to suffer the economic effects of the war. Many people had to abandon their land and livelihood and resettle elsewhere, thus jeopardizing their economic security. An influx of IDPs into a number of areas put pressure on the limited resources of resident populations. The aim of the ICRC's aid programmes was to help both residents and IDPs regain their self-sufficiency. During the year, the ICRC provided more than 350,000 IDPs and residents with some or all of the following: essential household items, such as soap and blankets, seed and agricultural tools (plus beans to be used for food to prevent the seed itself from being consumed) and, in exceptional cases, monthly food rations (full or partial). In addition, a fishing project was initiated for 2,000 families.

### Restoring family links

Family members who had lost touch as a result of the conflict continued to make use of the ICRC's RCM service and tracing network. The vast RCM network of 185 posts enabled families separated by armed conflict to restore and maintain contact with each other. Over 148,000 RCMs were distributed to civilians during the year.

Working closely with the National Red Cross Society, the ICRC continued its efforts to reunite the many families separated while fleeing the volcanic eruption. A total of 1,311 unaccompanied Congolese and Rwandan children were returned to their families. The ICRC organized monthly flights between the eastern and western parts of the country to reunite children with their loved ones.

In view of the persisting practice of recruiting children into the armed forces and sending them into battle, the DRC issued a decree in 2001 ordering those under 18 years of age to be demobilized and

sent home. Over 250 child soldiers were registered in 2002 and 61 demobilized children were reunited with their families. They were then monitored to make sure that they were not remobilized, representations being made when necessary.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

A Burundian POW, the last one visited by the ICRC in the DRC, was repatriated under ICRC auspices on 28 April. On the same occasion four Burundian civilian internees from the National Social Security Institute (INSS) site in Kinshasa were taken to Bujumbura to be reunited with family members.

The ICRC continued to monitor the conditions of internment of 340 civilians held at the INSS site in Kinshasa. The ICRC continued aid to the internees (weekly distributions of full food rations, plus milk and sugar for children under 12) and continued to deliver supplies to the site's dispensary every two months. The ICRC organized a meeting with representatives of the Ministries of Health and Justice to discuss the basis for better coordination for the medical treatment of internees. To improve the water supply and sanitation at the site, the ICRC installed tanks to replace the old bladders, and installed new toilets and showers.

### Visiting places of detention

Throughout 2002 the ICRC made regular visits to places of detention to monitor the treatment of detainees and the conditions in which they were held. In confidential discussions with the detaining authorities, delegates made representations and recommendations on how the situation could be improved. Over the year, 986 security detainees were registered during 379 visits to 82 places of detention. The total prison population benefiting from ICRC visits, representations and aid was 7,458.

An important step forward for the ICRC in the east of the country was gaining access

to RCD-Goma's military camps in Kisanangani following the mutiny of 14 May (see *Civilians*), and to military camps in Goma. In Kisanangani, the number of people visited and registered sharply increased after 14 May and arrests were still taking place at the end of June. Access to the camps in North Kivu was negotiated with RCD-Goma.

Detainees and internees were given the opportunity to write RCMs to their relatives in the DRC, Rwanda and Burundi. A total of 10,543 RCMs were collected from them and 6,043 delivered to them.

The detaining authorities, especially those in civilian prisons holding large numbers of people, often lacked the means to provide adequate conditions of detention. Through local partners such as religious groups the ICRC provided food and hygiene items to six prisons in Kinshasa, Katanga and Kasai Oriental. In one emergency, a complete ration was distributed directly by the ICRC to 1,240 detainees.

The ICRC made oral and written representations to the authorities, including the Ministry of Justice, aimed at increasing the amount of food provided for detainees. In response, the authorities increased food provision in three prisons in Katanga, thus enabling the ICRC to reduce distributions to twice a week from three or four times.

In the east, emphasis was placed on reminding the detaining authorities of their responsibilities in order to avoid requests for systematic ICRC assistance. Nevertheless, major problems did occur, particularly in connection with medical care in the prisons. The ICRC pursued its medical aid to the central prisons of Goma, Kalemie, Bukavu and Uvira, and to three military lock-ups in Goma. In addition, the detaining authorities were reminded of their responsibility to ensure that detainees receive appropriate medical treatment. In response to ICRC representations, the health authorities appointed a nurse to deal with health care in Kalemie, Bukavu and Goma prisons.

The ICRC carried out work in prisons to improve the hygiene and sanitation conditions for the detainees. These included construction and repair of septic tanks, repair of water tanks and distribution systems, installation of latrines and upgrading of kitchens. This work benefited a total of 3,080 detainees.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

Although the cease-fire made the military situation calmer than in previous years, hospitals still lacked the materials and skilled staff to provide adequate treatment for the war-wounded.

In the east, regular support to three hospitals in Kisangani, Uvira and Kalemie continued. The ICRC also provided ad hoc aid to four hospitals in Opala, Bukavu and Kindu. In the west, three hospitals in Kinshasa, Kamina and Lubumbashi received ICRC aid. An ICRC surgeon spent one month working with Congolese surgeons in the hospitals and conducted on-the-job training.

The ICRC continued to train stretcher-bearers from the armed forces. During the year, a total of 506 were trained and then provided with 51 first-aid kits, 51 stretchers and 102 splints to enable them to put their new skills into practice.

## Amputees and limb-fitting

The ICRC and the Red Cross Society of the DRC cooperated to support the Kalembe-Lembe prosthetic/orthotic centre in Kinshasa. The centre was reorganized both in terms of the fitting of patients and the manufacturing of appliances. A new management structure was put in place and a new machine room built. The centre produced 182 prostheses, 13 orthoses and 202 pairs of crutches for civilian and military amputees mainly from Kinshasa and Bas-Congo.

## AUTHORITIES

The DRC had yet to adhere to a number of IHL treaties, such as the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, and incorporate them into domestic legislation. On a positive note, however, the DRC became party to the Ottawa Convention in May when it deposited its instrument of accession. The ICRC took part in a workshop on the Ottawa Convention organized in May by the Canadian embassy in Kinshasa and the Congolese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In December, the DRC deposited its instrument of accession to Protocol II additional to the Geneva Conventions and a declaration accepting the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission provided for by Article 90 of Additional Protocol I. During regular meetings with the government in Kinshasa, the ICRC encouraged the DRC to go further in its commitment to IHL.

In August, representatives of the two ministries and workers in places of temporary detention attended a workshop on implementing IHL in the DRC's places of detention, organized by the ICRC and the Ministries of Justice and Human Rights. In addition, the ICRC met with the National Bureau for Demobilization and Reintegration to discuss the issue of child soldiers and their demobilization.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

In order to raise awareness of IHL and of the ICRC's specific mandate and activities, the organization maintained regular contact with government forces and armed opposition groups. Reforms continued within the Congolese armed forces. In cooperation with the Ministry of Defence, the Inter-army General Staff and the military training authorities, a seminar on the subject was organized for high-ranking officers with responsibility for this area.

In the west of the country, events to spread knowledge of IHL were held by the ICRC

for 1,238 officers, NCOs and soldiers in Katanga, Equateur, Kasai Occidental and Bas-Congo. Regular contact was maintained with the brigade commanders in South Kivu, North Katanga and in Province Oriental. In Kisangani, Anzil and Kindu, some brigades received similar presentations, often ad hoc and accompanied by distributions of IHL publications. The ICRC organized a session for high-ranking officers in Bukavu and in Shabinda. Finally, some 8,000 copies of the code of conduct for combatants were printed in Swahili and Lingala ready for distribution.

In Kindu, Bukavu, Minembwe and Uvira, the ICRC had contacts with the Rwandan Defence Force (until their withdrawal in October), during which the ICRC explained its mandate, activities and broached the issue of access to lock-ups.

Work continued with the police force to promote awareness of IHL. Information sessions on the ICRC, its activities, principles and the basic rules of the law were conducted in government-held provinces for over 1,200 members of the national police force and its special services.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The ICRC remained convinced that the general populace, its leaders and opinion-makers in particular did not have sufficient knowledge of the specific nature of the ICRC's mandate and work. Since the Congolese media reached a nationwide audience, the ICRC held two workshops to improve their knowledge, and thus coverage, of IHL and issues of humanitarian concern. Furthermore the ICRC regularly took part in radio shows in French and Swahili to raise awareness of its mandate and activities, and held information sessions for university students, academics and secondary-school children.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

One of the oldest African National Societies, the Red Cross Society of the DRC continued to demonstrate its operational strengths thanks to its volunteer workers and first-aid services. Nevertheless, there were still areas requiring support and further development. Vast distances and poor transport and communication make integrated management extremely difficult.

Training sessions were organized by the ICRC for 140 National Society staff responsible for spreading knowledge of IHL, 20 from each of the following areas: Kinshasa, elsewhere in Bas-Congo, Equateur, Bandundu, Katanga, Kasai Oriental and Kasai Occidental. The participants went on to raise awareness of IHL and the Movement's activities among some 5,500 people.

Training sessions were held for first-aid team leaders throughout the country so that they could in turn organize training for first-aid instructors in their own districts. These subsequently taught over 2,200 people. Some 10,000 copies of the *Practical Guide* were printed and distributed in the 11 provinces as a teaching aid for first-aid workers and army stretcher-bearers. Tabards, flags, first-aid kits and stretchers were provided for their training and use afterwards.

The ICRC continued to support the National Society staff running the RCM system and provided the National Society with two rough-terrain motorbikes to facilitate distribution and collection of RCMs.

The ICRC provided financial support to the National Society to help it among other things to improve sanitation in the main markets in Kisangani and to construct latrines in leprosy centres in Kisangani and wells in Opala. The ICRC enabled the National Society to build offices in Beni and in Kasangulu, upgraded others (providing furniture, typewriters and two bicycles) and helped it train its volunteers. The ICRC also enabled the Society to meet statutory obligations such as organizing elected assemblies.

Together, the ICRC and the National Society responded to the volcanic eruption in Goma by meeting the most pressing needs of the city's population: providing medicines and first-aid materials, opening tracing posts to help people find loved ones, and distributing blankets, kitchen sets, buckets, soap, jerrycans and tools to 20,000 families. The ICRC and the National Society organized an emergency operation to supply water in Goma, setting up several bladders and trucking in drinking water. This provided 60,000 litres of water per day.



## REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Personnel:  
13 expatriates  
85 national staff

The ICRC has been working in the Republic of the Congo since 1994, first out of the Kinshasa regional delegation and from 1998 on through its delegation in Brazzaville. Since 2000, the focus of the organization's activities in the country has begun to shift from emergency aid to reconstruction. The resurgence of fighting in part of the country in March 2002, however, prompted the ICRC to resume emergency programmes in the Pool region and Brazzaville. This included distributing food and non-food aid to IDPs, setting up emergency water-supply networks, providing medical facilities with supplies and visiting detainees held for reasons of State security.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	856,894
Assistance	2,106,172
Preventive action	852,971
Cooperation with National Societies	276,049
General	47,578

**4,139,665**

of which: Overheads 252,656

## AFRICA REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



⊕ ICRC delegation    ⊕ ICRC office

### CONTEXT

Presidential elections held in March resulted in an overwhelming victory for Denis Sassou Nguesso, who received almost 90% of the votes. Subsequently, however, fighting was reported between the Ninja militia loyal to Reverend Frederik Bitsanou, also known as Pasteur Ntumi, and government forces. Fighting continued in the Pool region, mainly in the triangular zone between Vinza, Mindouli and Brazzaville, and on 14 June an attack by Ninja militia against several military targets in the northern and western districts of Brazzaville left a number of dead and wounded and sent residents fleeing in search of safety.

The security situation along the roads in the Pool region worsened over the second half of the year, and ICRC movements into the region remained subject to approval from the government. The situation continued to deteriorate in the Pool region. Delegates suspended activities in and around Kinkala but were stranded there for a month in October and November, unable to obtain authorization to leave and return to Brazzaville. They finally left Kinkala in November, and had been unable to return by the end of the year. Incursions by the Ninja militia intensified and thousands of people were displaced.



An ICRC delegate and a national staff member were abducted on 4 December by members of the Ninja group in the Bouenza region. They had been assessing the water and sanitation needs of IDPs from the Pool region in the Bouenza area. They were finally released on 29 December.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- sanitation conditions and the availability of safe water improved for nearly 1 million civilians
- dressings and surgical supplies furnished to hospitals in Brazzaville in response to the upsurge in fighting
- regular visits initiated to people held for reasons of State security

## CIVILIANS

Before the fighting broke out, the ICRC had access to the whole of the country and regularly met with the civilian and military authorities, and representatives of all political and opposition parties. After the 14 June attack, however, the organization made a concerted effort to ensure that the civilian population was spared the effects of the fighting. Allegations of IHL violations against civilians were collected and, through written and oral representations, the ICRC reminded those responsible of their obligation to comply with the rules of IHL applicable to non-international armed conflict. Recording allegations and making representations was done in complete confidentiality.

### Restoring family links

For some refugee groups (such as the Rwandan refugees and those from the Democratic Republic of the Congo [DRC] in the north-east of the country and in Brazzaville, the Angolan refugees in Pointe-Noire, and a few refugees from the Central African Republic in the north-east), the RCM network remained the only means of communicating with their families. During the year, 3,255 messages were collected countrywide and 3,038 RCMs from abroad were delivered.

Efforts to trace the families of unaccompanied children continued and there were 23 new registrations during the year. The ICRC succeeded in reuniting 12 children with their families both within the Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, the Central African Republic and the DRC.

### Assisting people displaced by the fighting

The fighting in the Pool area had a real impact on the economy and the people of the Republic of the Congo. The various attacks on trains and goods vehicles on the country's main road caused enormous disruption in the supply of essential goods.

The ICRC provided emergency food aid at the beginning of June in Madzia (Pool). In Brazzaville, the WFP and UNICEF provided food and non-food items respectively. To supplement UNICEF distributions, the ICRC gave over 400 blankets to the elderly and the most vulnerable people in four areas. Some basic medical supplies were also made available to qualified health-care staff working in the dispensaries concerned. In July, in Kinkala district, the ICRC supplied 72 families (315 people) with food and basic household items and 287 families (871 people) with household items only. The ICRC also donated supplies to a cooperative to enable it to assist 772 IDP families in Pool and in Bouenza. Most of the IDPs arriving in Brazzaville were taken in by resident families. Assistance to the most vulnerable among them was taken care of by small, local, mainly religious associations. Further aid to people living in the Pool region was interrupted because of the problems faced by the ICRC in Kinkala, and the food assistance planned in Bouenza was abandoned following the abduction of the two ICRC staff.

**Providing safe water**

The work to repair and upgrade the Djiri water-treatment plant in Brazzaville came to a close, after which some 900,000 people benefited from the installation. Work on Madingou treatment plant was also completed to the benefit of 20,000 people. Work on plants in Kinkala and Dolisie was also initiated, to be completed in 2003 for the benefit of more than 60,000 people.

The ICRC brought about an increase in the supply of safe water for over 45,000 civilians by improving access to sources, installing handpumps on boreholes, digging wells and constructing blocks of three or four latrines. It also carried out a series of assessments at the 17 IDP sites and moved rapidly to provide adequate supplies of clean water and ensure the installation of basic sanitary facilities for IDPs fleeing the recent fighting. In Kinkala and Brazzaville the ICRC helped over 20,000 IDPs by disinfecting wells and latrines, repairing well platforms and repairing a hand pump, installing five bladder tanks, delivering 770 cubic metres of drinking water and building new latrines and showers.

**PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

Following the events in the Pool area and particularly those of 14 June in Brazzaville, visits to detainees increased considerably in the final weeks of June. Reports of arrests in almost all areas of the capital in connection with the 14 June attack led the ICRC to visit a greater number of places of detention in order to register detainees covered by the ICRC mandate. A total of 159 visits were made to 54 places of detention in Brazzaville. Following each visit, oral reports were made to the authorities concerned to ensure that the physical and mental integrity of the detainees was respected. A total of 146 detainees were registered between 14 June and the end of the year. Where needed during visits, small ad hoc distributions were made of

cleaning materials, other non-food items and high-energy biscuits.

The ICRC began a series of visits to six central prisons run by the Ministry of Justice in order to produce a summary report on the situation observed and to make recommendations. The resumption of fighting in the country, however, meant that this process was temporarily suspended.

**WOUNDED AND SICK**

Following the resumption of hostilities, the ICRC supplied the four main hospitals in Brazzaville with dressing kits to enable them to cope with an influx of military and civilian casualties. The military hospital was also given surgical materials. Together with National Society volunteers, the ICRC also evacuated the sick, wounded and dead.

Following the renewal of fighting in the Pool area and Brazzaville, the ICRC assisted 10 health-care centres confronted with an influx of IDPs in Bouenza, Pool and Brazzaville. The organization rapidly provided seven dispensary kits to help meet the basic needs of the population. Other organizations such as WHO and UNICEF provided health care in the sites hosting IDPs. No National Society or NGO had been found to develop the health-care facilities before the fighting broke out and this objective was suspended in the Pool area because of the renewed fighting.

The ICRC also aided the therapeutic feeding centre at Mindouli hospital with food rations for 20 people for a month. In conjunction with the hospital, the ICRC vaccinated nearly 490 IDP children in Kinkala district against measles as part of WHO's Expanded Programme on Immunization.

**AUTHORITIES**

In a country where the potential for violence was ever-present, it remained essential to establish relations with all those in power in order to remind them of their obligations under IHL and to explain the ICRC's mandate and activities. Five such presentations were made to representatives of the local authorities during the ICRC's operation in the Niari, Bouenza and Lekoumou areas. Initial approaches were made to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Society to encourage the passing of a law on the emblem, but given the electoral process and the conflict in Pool, little headway was achieved.

**ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

As knowledge of IHL and of the mandate and work of the ICRC was not widespread in the armed forces, the ICRC maintained contacts with the relevant military authorities to discuss the matter and devise regular events to raise awareness. However, these activities were scaled down as attention turned to the elections and the army, police and *gendarmérie* were deployed throughout the country to maintain security during voting.

Although a decree making IHL instruction compulsory for the Congolese armed forces, *gendarmérie* and police had yet to be signed, in practice IHL was being taught to all ranks. The training was given by an instructor from the military education authorities in Brazzaville and by ICRC-trained instructors in other military zones. In Brazzaville, a train-the-trainer seminar took place for 28 army IHL instructors. The ICRC enabled the coordinator of the committee in charge of IHL training for the armed forces to take part in a course at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo in October. At the beginning of the year, a train-the-trainer course for Angolan officers sta-

tioned in the country was conducted by the ICRC and attended by 27 officers.

In addition, the ICRC conducted over 40 sessions to spread knowledge of IHL among more than 1,500 army officers in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and the Lekoumou, Bouenza, Niari and Pool areas.

## Police

IHL instruction was given to all ranks of the police and *gendarmérie* by a police instructor with support from the ICRC. In Brazzaville, five sessions were held at the Police School for 452 members of the police while two sessions were held for 135 *gendarmes*. Unfortunately, however, in the middle of the year the school was partially destroyed during fighting and the courses suspended. Nevertheless, sessions were able to continue elsewhere throughout the year, reaching a further 250 police officers and 200 *gendarmes*. In addition, a train-the-trainer seminar was held in November for 14 police officers and six *gendarmes* to enable them to conduct their own sessions.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Contacts were maintained with the media so as to reach a wide audience to spread knowledge of IHL and Red Cross activities. Items on the ICRC and its work were frequently published in newspapers and broadcast on the radio, the main sources of information in the country. Quarterly newsletters distributed to all media were well received, especially by the press, and Radio Congo continued to broadcast its weekly Red Cross programme. The ICRC brochure *Rétrospective 2001* was distributed to all media and reprinted in most newspapers.

## Helping ex-militiamen reintegrate into civilian life

The IOM's programme for the reintegration into civilian life of ex-combatants and the collection of weapons had to be suspended at the end of 2001 for lack of funds. Nevertheless, the ICRC made six presentations to ex-militiamen (over 1,000) in the Lekoumou and Niari regions. The resumption of hostilities in the Pool region prevented the continuation of awareness-raising sessions on IHL agreed upon with the authorities concerned.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

Throughout the emergency that lasted the entire year, the ICRC was able to rely on the support of the Congolese Red Cross. During the population movements in Kinkala in April, the National Society's local branch gave a great deal of invaluable support to the ICRC. For more than a month, seven volunteers ensured that someone was constantly present at the hospital when medical staff were absent.

The signing of four cooperation agreements during the last quarter of 2001 and the first quarter of 2002 (on spreading knowledge of IHL, producing radio programmes, setting up a tracing service and revising its statutes) marked the progress achieved in cooperation with the Congolese Red Cross. Regional and local assemblies were held and reformed statutes adopted in all 11 branches. The process culminated in a General Assembly in September.

The Congolese Red Cross tracing service, set up in December 2001, gradually became involved in collecting and delivering RCMs in and around Brazzaville, where there were refugee camps. Three National Society volunteers received basic training in tracing work.

With ICRC support, the National Society conducted awareness-raising sessions for its volunteers on IHL and the Fundamental Principles of the Movement. Members of the health-care service, district chiefs and local politicians attended similar sessions. Following the signature of the agreement, six programmes on the Movement were aired on Congolese radio.

## ERITREA

Personnel:  
25 expatriates  
72 national staff

In Eritrea, the ICRC responds to needs outstanding in the aftermath of the 1998-2000 international armed conflict with Ethiopia. In this context, the ICRC's priorities are twofold: to assist the population still affected or displaced by the conflict; and to ensure that POWs and civilians of Ethiopian origin enjoy the protection due to them under the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions respectively. The ICRC supports the Red Cross Society of Eritrea in developing its capacities in the areas of tracing, conflict preparedness and response, and dissemination.

The ICRC opened a delegation in Eritrea in 1998 in the context of the war between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	2,049,996
Assistance	5,082,650
Preventive action	394,128
Cooperation with National Societies	797,882
General	316,449

**8,641,105**

of which: Overheads 527,392

## AFRICA ERITREA



⊕ ICRC delegation ⊕ ICRC sub-delegation ⊕ ICRC sub-office

### CONTEXT

The year saw a significant breakthrough for the ICRC in carrying out its mandate, as set out in the Geneva Conventions: just under two years after Ethiopia and Eritrea signed the Algiers peace agreement,<sup>1</sup> the last POWs and civilian internees registered and visited by the ICRC were released by the two parties, in accordance with the Third and Fourth Conventions, and repatriated under ICRC auspices. Prior to this, the ICRC had continued to visit POWs and civilian internees in both countries, urging the authorities to comply with

the Conventions. In August, during official visits to Eritrea and Ethiopia, the president of the ICRC met with the Eritrean president and the Ethiopian prime minister, both of whom publicly expressed their commitment to release and repatriate all POWs and civilian internees. On 29 August, 279 POWs of Ethiopian origin were repatriated, and, on 29 November, 1,130 POWs and 95 civilian internees of Eritrean origin returned home.

The Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission in The Hague announced its decision on the delimitation of the disputed border between the two countries on 13 April. Despite some disagreement, both coun-

<sup>1</sup> Eritrea and Ethiopia signed a comprehensive peace agreement (permanent cessation of hostilities), officially ending their two-year war, on 12 December 2000 in Algiers.



tries publicly committed themselves to backing the ruling, and the border region remained relatively calm. In August, the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) was mandated to assist in demarcating the 100-kilometre border and clearing the area of mines. According to the UNMEE, the demarcation process, which would also involve the transfer of territory and the return of IDPs to the former war zones, was due to start in May 2003 and to be completed by the end of the year.

Some 65,000 IDPs remained in camps in Eritrea throughout 2002, unable to return to their homes in the former war zones until mines were cleared, the border demarcated and war-damaged infrastructure rebuilt. The ICRC became the main organization providing water, tents, tarpaulins and basic household items for IDPs, while their food needs were met by the WFP. The ICRC also worked to get war-damaged towns and villages functioning again by rebuilding water and health-care facilities and distributing household supplies to residents and recent returnees.

A shortage of rainfall led to exceptionally poor harvests. In October, the United Nations estimated that some two million people – over half the country's population – would need food aid in 2003. On the basis of its own drought-assessment surveys in October and November, the ICRC geared up to provide food and seed for planting in early 2003 for over 100,000 residents and former IDPs who had recently returned to war-damaged areas and whose harvest had failed.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- last POWs and civilian internees from the 1998-2000 conflict who had been registered and visited by the ICRC released and repatriated
- over 13,000 RCMs distributed, enabling war-separated families to maintain contact
- tents, basic household items and water provided for 65,000 IDPs in camps
- water and health-care facilities rebuilt, benefiting over 80,000 residents and recent returnees in war-affected regions
- first seminar on IHL conducted for Eritrean Defence Force officers

## CIVILIANS

### Restoring family links

With the border closed and postal and telecommunications services not functioning between Ethiopia and Eritrea, thousands of families still separated in the aftermath of the international conflict relied on the Red Cross message and tracing service to stay in touch. The ICRC and the Red Cross Society of Eritrea distributed 13,329 RCMs, including messages from POWs, and collected 11,251 RCMs for distribution in Ethiopia. In addition, 23 people who had been sought by their families were located. Under the ICRC's family reunification programme, 20 children were reunited with relatives and 33 vulnerable people – the majority elderly or infirm – found a home with family members who could care for them.

With the support of the local Red Cross, the ICRC assisted in the voluntary repatriation of 1,096 civilians of Ethiopian origin and 677 of Eritrean origin. They were accompanied by the ICRC from point of departure to destination and provided with food, shelter materials and other basic supplies for the trip and their short stay in a transit camp.

### Providing shelter and water for IDPs

Some 65,000 IDPs remained in 18 camps in Debub, Gash Barka and Southern Red Sea regions, unable to return home until all the border issues were settled. Many had been there since the war started four years earlier and their tents were weather-worn. The camps' water systems needed constant maintenance to ensure basic standards of health and hygiene. The ICRC was the main agency providing IDPs with water, shelter material (tents and tarpaulins) and essential household supplies such as blankets, kitchenware and soap. Ensuring an adequate supply of clean water in the camps involved monitoring and repairing electric pumps, generators, tanks, reservoirs, handpumps and taps, as well as drilling boreholes and trucking in water where necessary. With the border demarcation behind schedule, it seemed likely that the IDPs would remain in the camps throughout much of 2003. The ICRC therefore carried out an in-depth reassessment in December of the shelter and fuel needs of IDPs and prepared to respond accordingly.

### Assisting recovery

Since the Temporary Security Zone was set up in April 2001, over 100,000 people had returned to their towns and villages in war-affected areas of Eritrea. Many found their homes and community infrastructure damaged by the war or lack of repair. To help residents and recent returnees rebuild their lives, the ICRC, in cooperation with the authorities, carried out repair work on water systems benefiting some 17,500 people in the Gash Barka, Debub and Southern Red Sea regions, and rebuilt three health-care centres in Gash Barka (Antore, Awqaro and Tokombia) that served 77,000 people.

To help returnees resettle, the ICRC distributed tarpaulins and, where needed, household supplies to over 900 families in villages in Gash Barka, Debub and Southern Red Sea. In addition, the ICRC donated a contingency stock of basic shelter and household supplies to the



## AFRICA ERITREA

Eritrean Red Cross to cover the emergency needs of 3,000 people in war-affected regions.

### Assisting drought victims

The ICRC carried out specialist surveys in November and December to assess the effects of the drought in the Horn of Africa. On the basis of the studies, the ICRC planned to provide seed for the first planting season in 2003 for 20,000 families (over 100,000 people) who had recently returned to war-damaged regions in Eritrea. The families were also to receive a one-month food ration to ensure they were not forced to sell or consume the seeds to survive.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Repatriating the last POWs

On 29 August, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and the Algiers peace agreement, the Eritrean authorities released 279 POWs of Ethiopian origin who then returned voluntarily to their country, under ICRC auspices. On 29 November, 1,130 POWs and 95 civilian internees of Eritrean origin were released by the Ethiopian authorities and repatriated. This followed official visits to Eritrea and Ethiopia in early August by the president of the ICRC. In total in 2002, the ICRC supervised the repatriation of 344 POWs of Ethiopian origin and 1,188 POWs and 183 civilian internees of Eritrean origin.

Prior to the August repatriation, the ICRC carried out nine visits to POWs in Eritrea's Nakfa camp, distributing food supplements and hygiene and recreational items. Following the visits, the ICRC reminded the authorities of their obligation to comply with the Third Geneva Convention regarding conditions of internment.

### Visiting civilian detainees of Ethiopian origin

The ICRC conducted a total of 75 visits to 35 prisons and police stations countrywide in Eritrea in an effort to ensure that the rights of civilian detainees of Ethiopian origin, in particular those relating to living conditions and repatriation, were respected in accordance with the Fourth Geneva Convention. In April, the Eritrean authorities allowed the ICRC to visit, for the first time, the detention centre at Massawa naval base. On 2 May, 122 detainees held at the base were released and, under ICRC auspices, repatriated to Ethiopia. In total in 2002, the ICRC supervised the repatriation of 277 detainees of Ethiopian origin.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Treating war amputees and other disabled people

Eritrea's three prosthetic/orthotic centres (Keren, Asmara and Assab) were not yet able to cope with the large number of war-disabled people in the country, in particular young mine victims who needed new or replacement artificial limbs. On 7 March, the ICRC launched a new project in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare to upgrade the government-run Keren Centre and then use it as a model to increase production capacity in the other centres. The ICRC provided materials and staff training based on its polypropylene technology. A total of 36 prostheses and eight orthoses were produced for 40 patients before the project was suspended in September owing to local constraints. Discussions were under way with government officials on how to make the best use of ICRC expertise in this field.

### Providing training

Together with the Ministry of Health, the ICRC initiated a physiotherapy training course in 1999 with the aim of developing a physical rehabilitation service in hospi-

tals countrywide. In 2002, 12 students graduated from the 18-month course and were placed in hospitals where the ICRC provided supervision for around six months. To help set up physiotherapy units in 11 hospitals, the ICRC donated equipment and reference books and organized a seminar for 51 medical personnel on the integration of physiotherapy into hospital care.

Also in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, the ICRC held two four-day courses on trauma management for 19 health-care professionals. The aim was to improve and standardize emergency procedures, with the participants then training their own hospital staff. The ICRC also conducted a three-day seminar on war surgery attended by some 130 military and civilian doctors, nurses and other health-care professionals.

## AUTHORITIES

### Incorporating IHL into national law

Eritrea acceded to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions in August 2000, paving the way for the incorporation of IHL into national legislation. To encourage this process, the ICRC maintained regular contact with national and regional government officials, and worked on a translation of the Conventions into the national Tigrinyan language.

### Promoting IHL among UN peacekeepers

The ICRC continued to develop its relationship with the UNMEE, with the aim of reinforcing peacekeepers' understanding of IHL in the context of their work in Eritrea and Ethiopia. Regular briefings were held with UNMEE officials, and by the end of the year ICRC-organized sessions on IHL had been incorporated into training for newly arrived peacekeeping forces.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### IHL in the armed forces

In July, with the approval of the Ministry of Defence, 11 high-ranking officers attended the ICRC's first-ever seminar for the Eritrean Defence Forces on the topic of introducing IHL into the programmes of the main military institutions. This was followed up in November by the first course on the basic rules of IHL, held over four days for 20 officers, which concluded with remarks by the Minister of Defence. Ministry officials requested similar courses for 2003.

### IHL in the police force

In March, the ICRC held its first workshop in Eritrea to train police officers as IHL instructors. Twelve officers attended. The ICRC also helped the Eritrean Police Training Centre set up a database of source material on IHL, human rights and good policing, and facilitated a link-up with Canada's Police Training Centre in Ottawa, which had expressed an interest in cooperating with its Eritrean counterpart.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

### IHL and the media

Given the key role the media could play in drawing attention to IHL, the ICRC met the Eritrean minister of information and communication and the directors of the national news agency and television network to discuss local issues of humanitarian concern. ICRC press releases on its president's visit to Eritrea and Ethiopia and the subsequent release and repatriation of the remaining POWs in both countries generated widespread national and international media coverage. To highlight the effects of conflict on civilians, the ICRC arranged in October for BBC, AP and IRIN correspondents to be present when a war-separated family was reunited.

### IHL in universities

The ICRC met several times with the head of the Law School of Asmara University and a number of professors to develop a plan to introduce IHL into the law curriculum, and donated textbooks on IHL to the university.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

The Red Cross Society of Eritrea continued to work with the ICRC in carrying out activities to assist war victims. The National Society provided vehicles to truck in water and distribute aid to IDPs, and Red Cross volunteers and ambulances were involved in repatriation operations and the distribution of RCMs.

### Upgrading the ambulance service

A priority was to upgrade the Red Cross ambulance service, which responded free of charge to medical emergencies country-wide, and also make it self-financing. As well as continuing to provide funds and expertise to maintain the 21 vehicles and some 50 drivers and mechanics, the ICRC donated two new ambulances and carried out a technical assessment of the fleet. On the basis of the survey, the ICRC and the National Society jointly drew up a plan of action. As part of the plan, work started on producing an ambulance-management manual and meetings were held with municipal officials to explore ways in which they could support the service. A joint assessment was also carried out of the first-aid programme, and discussions were under way on creating standard training guidelines.

### Increased support for the tracing network

The ICRC met the Eritrean Red Cross tracing coordinator on a weekly basis to monitor the RCM and tracing network, and organized regular follow-up visits to the field. Funds and training were provided for tracing staff, and some 70 volunteers and clerks from six branches and two sub-branches attended the national seminar on tracing in Asmara in June, which was organized by the ICRC and the National Society. Standardized tracing guidelines were being drafted.

### Promoting IHL and the Movement

To help raise awareness of the Movement in Eritrea, the ICRC funded the salaries of two National Society dissemination staff, and provided technical support and expertise for training and activities. The ICRC and the Eritrean Red Cross jointly produced the first edition of *Profile*, a new brochure promoting the Fundamental Principles and the work of the National Society to the general public. Printing was set to take place in early 2003. The ICRC also provided the National Society with a new interactive teaching tool and other materials for use in presentations on IHL and the Movement.

### Mine awareness

The Eritrean Red Cross, with ICRC support, carried out a survey to assess how its branches in former war zones could help to tackle the problem of mines and UXO. Interviews with Eritrean authorities, residents of mine-infested areas and representatives of organizations involved in mine-awareness activities revealed the need to collect and centrally record data on mine-related casualties. The resulting picture could help the authorities to set priorities for mine-clearance work, mine-awareness campaigns and medical aid for victims. The project was under discussion.

## ETHIOPIA

Personnel:  
50 expatriates  
219 national staff

In Ethiopia, the ICRC responds to the needs outstanding from the recent international armed conflict with Eritrea and arising from internal armed violence and disturbances, needs which are often aggravated by poor seasonal rainfall. The ICRC focuses on ensuring that POWs, civilian internees and people of Eritrean origin enjoy the protection due to them under the Geneva Conventions, and provides protection and assistance for people displaced or otherwise affected by the international conflict or internal violence. It also visits detainees held in connection with the 1991 change of government or for reasons of State security. In the Somali National Regional State, the ICRC implements integrated health, veterinary and water-supply programmes for nomadic populations and carries out flood-management projects.

The first ICRC office on the African continent was opened in Addis Ababa in 1935 during Italy's invasion of Ethiopia, and was operational for the duration of the conflict. The ICRC has had a permanent presence in Ethiopia since 1977.

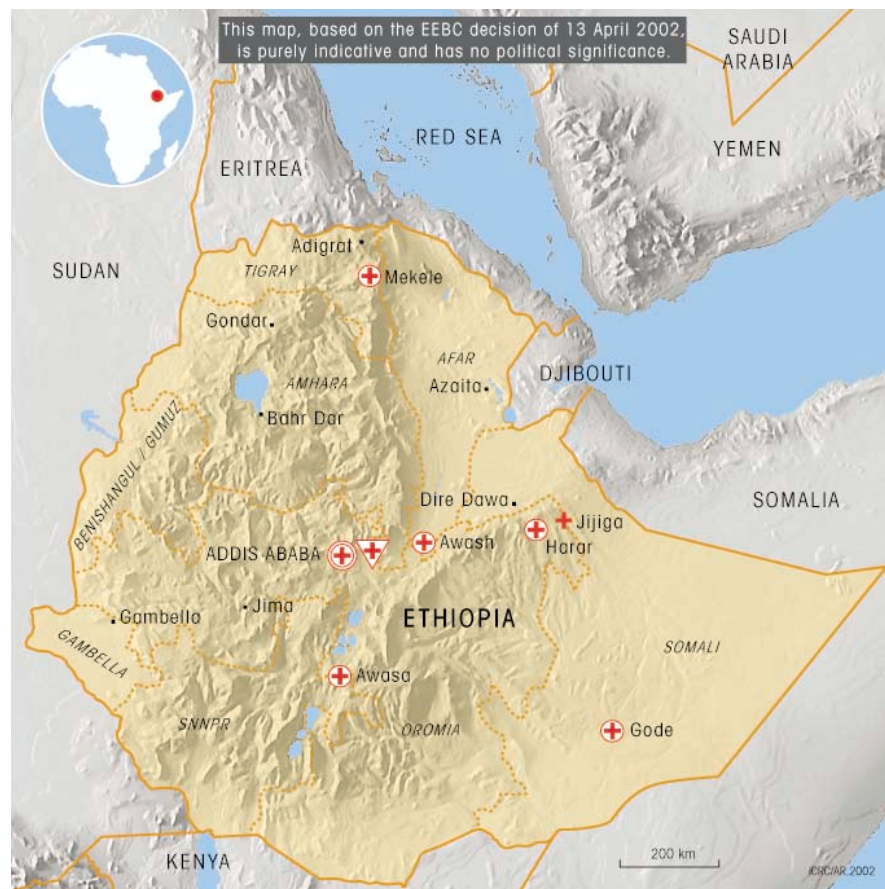
### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	5,177,448
Assistance	11,833,982
Preventive action	1,927,014
Cooperation with National Societies	1,534,795
General	806,464

**21,279,703**

of which: Overheads 1,148,436

## AFRICA ETHIOPIA



ICRC delegation   
 ICRC sub-delegation   
 ICRC office/sub-office  
 ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

### CONTEXT

The year saw a significant breakthrough for the ICRC in carrying out its mandate, as set out in the Geneva Conventions: just under two years after Ethiopia and Eritrea signed the Algiers peace agreement,<sup>1</sup> the last POWs and civilian internees registered and visited by the ICRC were released by the two parties, in accordance with the Third and Fourth Conventions, and repatriated under ICRC auspices. Prior to this, the ICRC had continued to visit POWs and civilian internees in both countries, urging the authorities to comply with

the Conventions. In August, during official visits to Eritrea and Ethiopia, the president of the ICRC met with the Eritrean president and the Ethiopian prime minister, both of whom publicly expressed their commitment to release and repatriate all POWs and civilian internees. On 29 August, 279 POWs of Ethiopian origin were repatriated, and, on 29 November, 1,130 POWs and 95 civilian internees of Eritrean origin returned home.

The Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission in The Hague announced its decision on the delimitation of the disputed border between the two countries on 13 April. Despite some disagreement, both coun-

<sup>1</sup> Eritrea and Ethiopia signed a comprehensive peace agreement (permanent cessation of hostilities), officially ending their two-year war, on 12 December 2000 in Algiers.



tries publicly committed themselves to backing the ruling, and the border region remained relatively calm. In August, the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) was mandated to assist in demarcating the 100-kilometre border and clearing the area of mines. According to the UNMEE, the demarcation process, which would also involve the transfer of territory and the return of IDPs to the former war zones, was due to start in May 2003 and to be completed by the end of the year.

Internal armed violence between government forces and rebel groups, tribal clashes and political unrest continued, resulting in civilian casualties, arrests and people displaced. The worst-affected regions were the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Regional State (SNNPRS), Oromia, Gambella, Afar, and the Somali National Regional State (SNRS). The ICRC monitored these regions closely and, where needed, distributed medical supplies and basic shelter materials and visited detainees held for reasons of State security. It also conducted sessions on IHL for local authorities in trouble spots, and made significant advances in spreading awareness of IHL among the Ethiopian armed forces and police.

Extremely poor rainfall pushed many already vulnerable households to the brink of destitution. In coordination with other organizations and the Ethiopian government, the ICRC and the Ethiopian Red Cross Society began distributing food in October to some 100,000 semi-nomadic farmers in north-eastern Ethiopia who were struggling with severe water shortages aggravated by escalating tribal violence. The ICRC also geared up to distribute food and seeds in 2003 to some 700,000 people in three other drought-stricken and insecure regions (Oromia, SNNPRS and Tigray). On 13 January 2003, the ICRC launched a budget extension appeal for 40 million Swiss francs to cover this action.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- last POWs and civilian internees from the 1998-2000 conflict who had been registered and visited by the ICRC released and repatriated
- over 23,000 RCMs distributed, enabling war-separated families to maintain contact
- emergency aid distributed to over 150,000 victims of severe drought and/or armed violence, mainly in the SNNPRS, Oromia and Afar
- water points upgraded and shelter material provided for over 100,000 residents and returnees in war-affected Tigray and the violence-prone SNRS
- Geneva Conventions translated into Amharic, an official language in Ethiopia
- first-ever IHL courses conducted for the army

## CIVILIANS

### Restoring family links

The ICRC and the Ethiopian Red Cross assisted in the voluntary repatriation of 1,096 civilians of Ethiopian origin and 677 of Eritrean origin. Under the ICRC's family reunification programme between Eritrea and Ethiopia, 56 vulnerable people, i.e. children, elderly people and the infirm, were reunited with relatives. A total of 23,630 RCMs were distributed to civilians in Ethiopia, allowing families still separated as a result of the war to stay in contact with relatives abroad or in detention.

In accordance with the Fourth Geneva Convention, the ICRC also continued to monitor the living conditions of Eritrean nationals in Ethiopia, and covered the cost of medical care for the most vulnerable of those registered for repatriation.

### Restoring livelihoods in Tigray

The ICRC worked to ensure that displaced people returning home to war-damaged Tigray had what they needed to begin rebuilding their lives. Seventeen water points were upgraded to serve some 8,500 people in Gulumekeda and Erob districts, and over 3,000 families received shelter material or blankets. In coordination with the regional health board, the ICRC was scheduled to rehabilitate a health-care centre in 2003 in Fazi, serving Gulumekeda district.

### Responding to conflict

The ICRC regularly monitored violence-prone regions and, as a result, was able to react rapidly, together with the Ethiopian Red Cross, to assist victims when fighting or disturbances broke out. For example, during serious clashes between March and June in the SNNPRS (Tepi and Awassa) and western Oromia, the ICRC helped to evacuate the wounded, donated medical supplies to six local hospitals and 11 health clinics and distributed basic shelter material and household supplies to some 1,400 families. The ICRC followed up with visits to those arrested for reasons of State security, and, in the SNNPRS, held two one-day sessions on IHL for local authorities and journalists. In total, the ICRC provided emergency medical supplies for some 50 health-care facilities in the SNNPRS, Gambella, Afar, Oromia and Tigray.

### Assisting drought victims

During the months of August, October and December, the ICRC carried out surveys to identify the populations most affected by the combination of severe drought and insecurity. On the basis of the findings, the ICRC, together with the National Society, distributed two rounds of emergency food aid (842 tonnes of wheat and high-energy food and 400,000 litres of oil) to over 100,000 people, mainly farmers, in zone 3 of the Afar region and the neighbouring Afdem and Mieso districts of the Shinile zone of the SNRS. In this semi-arid area,

## AFRICA ETHIOPIA

cattle – the main resource of the semi-nomadic population – were dying at an alarming rate, and ethnic clashes over scarce water and pastureland had escalated. The ICRC also geared up to distribute some 50,000 tonnes of food and seed in 2003 to another 700,000 people suffering from the combined effects of drought and insecurity in the SNNPRS, Oromia and Tigray.

### Securing livelihoods in the SNRS

In the SNRS, a region prone to drought, sporadic armed violence and political instability, the ICRC continued to implement projects aimed at providing the most vulnerable people with a more stable source of food and income.

As part of its food-for-work flood-management programme, the ICRC, with local community participation, constructed or repaired irrigation systems in some 80 villages, serving over 100,000 people in the Gode, Korahe and Jijiga zones. The aim was to help communities to manage their water resources more efficiently and increase agricultural yield. Local workers received food and/or cash in return for helping to construct the irrigation networks, mainly by digging or cleaning some 30 kilometres of irrigation canals, and the communities were given tools to maintain the canals. The ICRC also distributed 11,000 saplings – mango, lemon and neem – to 4,500 families in 64 villages along the Wabi Shabele river. The aim was to control erosion and provide a windbreak for crops as well as an extra food source and, in the case of neem, a crop pesticide. A survey showed that, thanks to the project and sufficient rains in October and November, fields that had lain fallow for years or had never been planted before produced good yields.

In parallel with the food-for-work project, the ICRC constructed six *berkads* (traditional sub-surface reservoirs) and three wells to provide a sufficient quantity of clean water for some 20,000 farmers and nomads, mainly in the Afder and Gode

zones. The ICRC also distributed some 2,500 fishing kits – twine and hooks – to enable the most destitute farming families living near the coast or along the Wabi Shebele to supplement their diet and income. To improve basic health care in the Afder zone, where there were no medical facilities, four new "village health women" were trained to treat the most common ailments and diseases, from open wounds to malaria. A total of 29 ICRC-supported village health women were serving some 20 villages.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Repatriating the last POWs

On 29 August, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and the Algiers peace agreement, the Eritrean authorities released 279 POWs of Ethiopian origin who then returned voluntarily to their country, under ICRC auspices. On 29 November, 1,130 POWs and 95 civilian internees of Eritrean origin were released by the Ethiopian authorities and repatriated. This followed official visits to Eritrea and Ethiopia in early August by the president of the ICRC. In total in 2002, the ICRC supervised the repatriation of 344 POWs of Ethiopian origin and 1,188 POWs and 183 civilian internees of Eritrean origin.

Prior to the November repatriation, the ICRC carried out six visits to POWs and civilian internees in Dedessa camp in western Tigray, distributing 11,847 RCMs, as well as medical supplies needed to maintain basic health standards. Following the visits, the ICRC reminded the authorities of their obligation to comply with the Third Geneva Convention regarding conditions of internment.

### Visiting detainees of Ethiopian origin

With the escalation of internal armed violence and disturbances in some regions, the ICRC increased its protection activities, gaining access to prisons and police sta-

tions it had never visited before and registering almost 3,000 new detainees who fell within its mandate. The ICRC carried out 254 visits to 150 detention facilities to follow up individually some 5,500 detainees held in connection with State security (3,800) or the 1991 change of government (1,700 ex-Dergs). To maintain basic health standards, the ICRC donated medical supplies and built or repaired water and sewerage systems, latrines and kitchens in eight prisons benefiting some 11,500 detainees. Following the visits, the ICRC made representations to the authorities concerning the treatment and living conditions of the detainees and their judicial guarantees. Improved efforts by the federal prosecutor's office and the special prosecutor's office responsible for ex-Dergs resulted in the majority of ICRC-registered prisoners detained for more than one year being either charged or released.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### War-wounded, amputees and other disabled people

Health-care facilities in Ethiopia lacked the supplies and trained staff needed to treat the thousands of people requiring medical attention as a result of the recent international conflict with Eritrea, internal armed violence and diseases such as polio and leprosy.

The ICRC provided materials, on-the-job training and supervision for seven prosthetic/orthotic centres (Addis Ababa, Mekele, Dessie, Harar, Arba Minch, Alert Hospital and Micili Land) which produced 1,902 prostheses – almost half (820) for mine victims – and 1,695 orthoses. Through a patient support system, the ICRC reimbursed the cost of fitting 1,073 people disabled as a result of the war with Eritrea. To boost the number of qualified staff, four Ethiopian technicians enrolled under ICRC sponsorship in a three-year course at the Tanzania Training Centre for Orthopaedic Technologists. The ICRC was also holding discussions with



the Ethiopian government with a view to providing three instructors and teaching materials for a course, due to start in early 2003, at the newly opened, government-run prosthetic/orthotic training centre in Addis Ababa.

## Special Fund for the Disabled

In accordance with its mandate and in cooperation with the Addis Ababa centre run by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled continued to provide substantial support ensuring the continuity both of former ICRC prosthetic/orthotic centres for the war-disabled and of other rehabilitation centres, mainly in Africa. During the year, the Fund supplied 24 centres in 11 countries with prosthetic/orthotic equipment, technical expertise and training. This included seven one-month courses on ICRC prosthetic techniques held in Addis Ababa for 26 trainee prosthetists from 14 countries.

## AUTHORITIES

Both the ICRC's president and vice-president paid official visits to Ethiopia to discuss issues of humanitarian concern with government leaders. On 8 May, to mark World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day, the ICRC's vice-president officially presented the president of Ethiopia with the first-ever copy of the Geneva Conventions translated into an African language, in this case Amharic, an official language of Ethiopia. The Ethiopian president then took part in an ICRC-organized round-table discussion at the University of Addis Ababa on "Ethiopian society and humanitarian limits in war", attended by some 300 international and national dignitaries and the media. For details of the ICRC president's visit, see *Context*.

In a new initiative, the ICRC worked with the Ethiopian Red Cross to carry out a programme to raise awareness of IHL among regional and local authorities in the SNNPRS, following internal armed conflict in Tepi and Awassa, and in the Dire Dawa and Benishangul regions.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### IHL and the army

The Ethiopian Defence Forces took a significant step towards integrating IHL into the standard programme of its training institutions. At a two-day workshop organized by the ICRC in September, 16 senior officers representing army and air force training centres as well as the military justice and medical departments discussed the incorporation of IHL into the armed forces' curricula. The ICRC followed up with six courses on the basic rules of IHL for over 300 army instructors and NCOs at five training centres.

The ICRC also received approval from the Eastern and Southern Commands, which were stationed in violence-prone regions of the country, to launch an introductory IHL programme for their ground forces. Sessions were conducted for some 10,000 officers and soldiers in military camps in the SNNPRS, SNRS, Oromia, Gambella, Benishangul/Gumuz and Amhara.

### Air force

In June the ICRC conducted its first-ever course to train air force officers as IHL instructors, with eight officers attending the intensive 10-day seminar. In addition, introductory courses on IHL were held for some 300 air force staff, including instructors, officers, pilots and technicians.

### Police and security forces

Following the previous year's programme on IHL and human rights that targeted regional instructors and commissioners and district and local commanders, the ICRC focused on investigators and members of the special police force, particularly in regions where armed violence had affected civilians and resulted in arrests. The ICRC carried out introductory seminars for some 4,500 special police force

members and 450 investigators in Addis Ababa, the SNNPRS, Oromia, Dire Dawa, Harar, Tigray, Amhara and the SNRS.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

### Promoting IHL to the media

With the outbreak of armed violence in a number of regions, the ICRC began, for the first time, to conduct seminars on IHL for journalists at a regional level. The first session was held in March for 31 journalists in the SNNPRS, in direct response to political violence in Tepi. This was followed by IHL presentations for a total of some 80 journalists in Amhara, SNRS, Oromia, Dire Dawa and Harar. In addition, a group of 155 journalism students at the Mass Media Training Institute in Addis Ababa took part in four sessions on IHL. To raise public awareness of the Geneva Conventions, the ICRC issued press releases that resulted in worldwide media coverage of the ICRC president's visit to Ethiopia and the release and repatriation of POWs.

### IHL in universities and schools

Under ICRC sponsorship, three law students from the University of Addis Ababa and the Ethiopian Civil Service College represented Ethiopia at the second annual IHL moot-court competition, organized jointly by the ICRC and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in November in Tanzania. ICRC sponsorship also enabled an international law instructor from Mekele University in Tigray to attend an advanced IHL course in Pretoria.

To introduce young people to IHL, plans progressed to integrate the ICRC's "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL) education programme into the state school curricula of Harar and Tigray. In coordination with the Harari Regional Bureau of Education, an EHL steering committee was set up comprising teachers, education officials and Ethiopian Red Cross members. Some 50 teachers received training in the programme, which was translated into

## AFRICA ETHIOPIA

Amharic. As a test run, EHL was introduced into selected schools in October for some 4,000 students. Authorities in Tigray agreed to launch a similar pilot project in 2003.

### NATIONAL SOCIETY

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society remained the ICRC's main partner in the country, in particular for carrying out repatriation operations and distributing emergency aid. To help strengthen the capacity of the National Society, the ICRC continued to provide funds, materials and expertise, focusing on headquarters and branches in war-affected Tigray and the violence-prone regions of Afar, Oromia, the SNRS and SNNPRS.

#### Building capacity

With ICRC support, a new branch of the National Society opened in Gode in the SNRS. After joint ICRC/Ethiopian Red Cross assessments of branches in Borena and Bale in Oromia, in the Hadiya and Kembata zones of the SNNPRS and in zone 3 of Afar, initiatives to expand the capacity of the National Society in these regions, especially in conflict preparedness and response, were agreed upon.

#### Strengthening conflict preparedness

With the ongoing internal violence, a high priority was to reinforce the countrywide Red Cross ambulance service. The ICRC donated two new ambulances and, with the Ethiopian Red Cross, carried out an extensive assessment of the fleet and produced an ambulance-management manual. A workshop was organized with municipal authorities who subsequently agreed to provide funds to help maintain the service. To further strengthen conflict preparedness, "best practices" for first aid were agreed at a three-day workshop attended by participants from all 31 National Society branches. The ICRC also organized a variety of first-aid courses, reaching some 40 Ethiopian Red Cross instructors and 25 volunteers.

To assist the Ethiopian Red Cross in Tigray with its mine-awareness project, an ICRC expert worked with the branch to develop its capacity and expertise. A mine-awareness video was produced for use by mobile teams in the war-affected zones, and the ICRC donated a four-wheel-drive vehicle. Following final approval for the project, granted in November by the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Department of Tigray and the Rehabilitation and Social Affairs Office, a mine-awareness coordinator was recruited.

#### Restoring family links

To reinforce the RCM service in Tigray, where a high proportion of messages were collected and distributed, the ICRC and the Ethiopian Red Cross carried out joint assessments of the main branch and all sub-branches in the region, and a two-day tracing workshop was organized in Mekele for 30 National Society tracing officers. Two other jointly organized tracing workshops covering basic procedures were held, one in Addis Ababa and the other in Nazareth, for a total of 48 tracing officers and volunteers from branches in the capital, the SNRS, Western and Eastern Hararghe (Oromia) and Dire Dawa.

#### Promoting IHL and the Movement

A dissemination training programme for all 31 Ethiopian Red Cross branches, which had begun in 2001, ended with an ICRC-supported five-day workshop in Wolliso, near Addis Ababa, for 23 people representing 12 branches.

## ICRC MISSION TO THE AFRICAN UNION

Personnel:  
see under *Ethiopia*

The aim of the ICRC's permanent mission to the African Union (AU) is to gain a broad insight into African politics and issues of humanitarian concern and to build strong relations with African governments, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs. By this means, the ICRC endeavours to draw attention to problems requiring humanitarian action, to promote greater recognition and much wider implementation of IHL throughout Africa, and to raise awareness of the ICRC's role and activities, mainly those on the African continent.

The ICRC's official observer status, granted by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on the basis of a cooperation agreement between the two organizations concluded in 1992, was extended under the AU. A permanent ICRC mission to the OAU was opened in Addis Ababa in 1993.

Expenditure: see under *Ethiopia*

## CONTEXT

On 9 July, in Durban, South Africa, the 39-year-old Organization of African Unity became the African Union. In his year-end address, the outgoing OAU secretary-general and interim chairman of the new AU Commission described the transformation as an event that would focus African leaders on the challenges confronting the continent. The AU assumed the mandate of the OAU, adding the creation by 2025 of a pan-African economic community. The revival of OAU plans for the new African Economic Community meant that Africa's regional economic communities would play a prominent role in setting AU policy. The AU further expanded its mandate to encompass the New Partnership for Africa's Development. At the UN in September, the president of South Africa, speaking in his capacity as the AU's first chairman, summarized the New Partnership as "a programme for the socio-economic revitalization of our Continent, which must help us to eradicate poverty and underdevelopment throughout Africa and, within the context of the African Union, end Africa's humiliation as an object of charity". Its Constitutive Act calls for the AU eventually to have 17 bodies, including a Pan-African Parliament, a Court of Justice, Financial Institutions, which will establish the African Central Bank, the African Monetary Fund and the African Investment Bank, an Economic, Social and Cultural Council, and a Peace and Security Council. Of particular interest to the ICRC, the Peace and Security Council's mandate will be to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts, with the authority to send troops to stop war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. To carry out the Council's wishes, a standby African peacekeeping force has been proposed. Like its predecessor, the AU is based in Addis Ababa and its 53 members encompass all African countries, with the exception of Morocco.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- African Parliamentary Union made formal commitment to respect and promote IHL
- OAU/AU incorporated ICRC's programme "Exploring Humanitarian Law" into its plan of action for the project "Decade of Education"
- AU made ensuring compliance with IHL part of its Peace and Security Council's mandate

During this transition year, the ICRC continued to attend OAU/AU meetings and meet commissioners and accredited ambassadors to discuss issues of humanitarian concern and ICRC operations in member States, while closely following the creation and development of the AU. The ICRC also coordinated with UN agencies and NGOs that had OAU/AU observer status or were working in Africa regarding issues pertaining to IHL, in particular IDPs and child soldiers. The ICRC was represented at the OAU and AU by a full-time head of mission and an assistant.

### Promoting IHL

ICRC efforts to raise awareness of IHL in Africa received a major boost when the African Parliamentary Union (APU) issued a formal commitment to respect and promote IHL. The groundbreaking declaration was adopted at the conference on "International humanitarian law for the protection of civilians during armed conflict in Africa", jointly organized by the APU, the Geneva-based Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the ICRC, and held from 18 to 20 February in Niamey, Niger. In the Niamey Declaration, the APU committed itself to ensuring that member States acceded to IHL treaties and that their parliaments incorporated the provisions of that law into their national legislation. The declaration specifically welcomed ICRC advice and assistance on IHL implementation and recommended the ICRC/IPU

parliamentary handbook *Respect for international humanitarian law* as a reference tool. The Niamey Declaration also called for humanitarian organizations to be granted unimpeded access to civilian victims of armed conflict. The ICRC distributed the declaration at subsequent OAU/AU meetings and referred to it when discussing issues of humanitarian concern.

The year also saw a breakthrough in promoting IHL among young people. The ICRC's educational programme for adolescents entitled "Exploring Humanitarian Law" was included in the plan of action for the project "Decade of Education in Africa". This was a direct result of ICRC input at OAU sub-regional conferences on education held in March in Maputo and in April in Tripoli. As a follow-up, in November and December the ICRC participated in the Forum of African Parliamentarians for Education and in the Conference of Ministers of Education of African Member States. At the latter, ICRC representatives took part in a special session which recommended that spreading knowledge of humanitarian law constitute an integral part of humanitarian aid during armed conflict and a high priority in post-conflict reconstruction.

The ICRC also focused its efforts on encouraging the AU to incorporate compliance with IHL into the mandates of its new bodies. In May, it hosted a brainstorming session entitled "The Constitutive Act of the AU and the challenges of IHL", attended by OAU experts and accredited ambassadors. Many of the points discussed during the session were incorporated into the drafts of the various instruments for the emerging AU, notably the draft protocol for the Peace and Security Council. The ICRC sponsored the head of the OAU's Refugee, Displaced Persons and Humanitarian Division for a week-long stay in June at ICRC headquarters in Geneva to discuss IHL with experts. The organization also helped an African diplomat, who was an expert on IHL, to produce a special report evaluating the ten years of cooperation between the ICRC and the OAU. The report,

entitled *Promoting humanitarian public diplomacy*, proved an excellent basis for discussing IHL with members of the AU Commission and the diplomatic community. On 23 August, the ICRC president paid a courtesy visit to AU headquarters in Addis Ababa, where he was received by the AU interim commissioner. The president stressed the important role the AU could play in promoting the implementation of IHL in Africa, in particular in relation to IDPs.

In October, the ICRC chaired a working group on IHL and conflict resolution, focusing on IDPs, at the NGO's preparatory forum for the 32nd Session of the African Commission of Human and Peoples' Rights. The meeting enabled organizations working in Africa to explain their fields of expertise and share their knowledge and experience.

## GUINEA

Personnel:  
27 expatriates  
139 national staff

In Guinea the ICRC stepped up its protection activities in 2002, focusing on visits to detainees, expanding the tracing network, and conducting dissemination sessions for the armed and security forces, political authorities, the media and the general public. Furthermore, it supports the authorities in providing medical care for the war-wounded and aid for civilians in Guinea's forest region.

Through its regional delegation in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, the ICRC has been present in Guinea since 1992. In 2001, owing to the developing conflict in Guinea and its impact on the population, the ICRC opened an operational delegation in Conakry.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	2,321,922
Assistance	3,990,778
Preventive action	1,220,690
Cooperation with National Societies	926,458
General	262,843

**8,722,691**

of which: Overheads 513,213



ICRC delegation



ICRC sub-delegation

## CONTEXT

In contested legislative elections the Guinean president's party and its allies won 90 seats while the opposition won 24. The president's party alone had an absolute majority of seats in the National Assembly and won all seats in 38 districts across the country. The ailing president's declaration that he would run for a third term generated public concern, and the state of his health became a subject of speculation.

Guinea gradually began to emerge from the crisis situation caused by the conflict on the border with Liberia that began in September 2000. Even though the conflict had since shifted into Liberia, Guinea's economy had yet to recover, especially in

the forest region. Nevertheless, as security improved in the country, most displaced people returned to their home regions.

In May, the conflict between government and Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy rebel forces in Liberia intensified. Thousands of Liberian refugees fled to Guinea's forest region, thus adding to its problems, especially in the Yomou, Macenta and Guéckédou prefectures. Additionally, the Guinean government was concerned that the outbreak of conflict in neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire might have heavy repercussions in Guinea. Towards the end of the year, Guinea received an influx of Ivorians,



## AFRICA GUINEA

third-country nationals and returning Guineans who had fled the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire. As the conflict intensified in the Man region and the situation in northern Liberia remained volatile, the Guinean army was kept mobilized in the southern parts of the forest region.

A border dispute between Guinea and Sierra Leone broke out in July over the key strategic mining village of Yenga, with both countries claiming the sector to be in their territory. By the end of the year, calm reigned in the neighbouring Sierra Leonean districts of Kono, Kailahun and Kambia; nevertheless, the Guinean army remained heavily deployed in Parrot's Beak and in Forécariah.

In the forest region, the ICRC brought aid to needy displaced people and residents in host communities where infrastructure and coping mechanisms were sorely strained by the long presence of the displaced. In addition, the ICRC helped returning IDPs to resettle in their home regions. The organization also provided aid for the residents most affected by the conflict in villages along Guinea's borders with Sierra Leone and Liberia, and tracing services for refugees. It continued its visits to people detained in connection with the conflict, promoted IHL and provided medical supplies for the wounded and sick.

The ICRC remained the Movement's lead agency in Guinea. Together with the Red Cross Society of Guinea and the International Federation, the ICRC worked to improve coordination of activities among Movement components. The ICRC continued its cross-border family reunification activities for unaccompanied minors, while UNHCR and its partners focused on family reunification within Liberia. In addition, the ICRC distributed WFP-donated food.

## ICRC ACTION

## Key points in 2002

- visits to security detainees and promotion of IHL
- assistance to civilians adversely affected by the September 2000 conflict
- response to needs generated by spillover of both the Liberian and the Ivorian conflicts

## CIVILIANS

Assessments conducted by the ICRC showed that a majority of formerly displaced Guineans had returned to the sub-prefectures closest to the country's borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone. Although the situation in terms of food and general economic activity was no longer critical in these areas, most families could afford only to buy food and lacked the seeds and tools needed to raise crops. Accordingly, the ICRC helped alleviate these problems.

In the forest-region prefectures of Macenta, Kissidougou and Guéckédou, and in the Faranah region, the ICRC provided IDPs with resettlement and agricultural aid. Over 2,150 leaders of farming groups and associations, representing nearly 14,000 members, benefited from ICRC cash-crop programmes. To ensure that the seed would be sown and not eaten, the ICRC twice distributed one-month food rations, provided by the WFP, to the displaced population. Residents of urban and suburban areas also benefited indirectly from the ICRC agricultural programmes, which generated an overall increase in agricultural production and thus a drop in prices.

After carrying out surveys in rural areas of Macenta, N'zérékoré, Lola and Beyla, the ICRC began constructing wells and latrines to provide people in those areas with clean drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities. The ICRC also restored water treatment plants and constructed 60 public water tap stands in Guéckédou, which had been partially destroyed during

the conflict, and Macenta, which had played host to the rural population that fled the conflict area along Guinea's border with Liberia.

With financial support from the ICRC and the International Federation, the Guinean Red Cross responded to the needs of civilians who had crossed into Guinea to flee the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire. To provide assistance to the first wave of people arriving from Côte d'Ivoire, the National Society rapidly mobilized and deployed its volunteers in influx zones. New arrivals were registered and received emergency medical care as well as food and water (see *National Society*). An estimated 60,000 people crossed the border into Guinea.

- 55,500 returnees/IDPs and over 17,000 residents assisted
- return transportation arranged for 65 Guinean civilians abducted and taken to Sierra Leone by force during the fighting in 2000-01
- safe drinking water provided and sanitary conditions improved for over 100,000 beneficiaries

## Restoring family links

During the year, the ICRC took action to relieve the plight of unaccompanied Sierra Leonean and Liberian children in Guinea. Despite difficulties involved in reuniting the Sierra Leonean children with their families in Sierra Leone, the delegation continued to work towards this goal. Meanwhile, the ongoing conflict on Liberian soil made it impossible to reunite Liberian children with their families, who were primarily located in unstable locations. However, the ICRC enabled these children to resume contact with their families through RCMs and kept track of both parents and children so as to be ready to reunite them whenever possible. The use of an aircraft made cross-border family-reunification activities more effective.

With the aim of restoring family links, the ICRC also expanded the RCM network to cover influx zones and helped the National Society to create its own tracing department. In mid-October, tracing offices were set up for Liberian refugees at the Lainé and Kouankan refugee camps. In response to the sudden influx of people fleeing the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, the ICRC collected one-way messages from Ivorian refugees in camps to help them restore contact with their families in Côte d'Ivoire. The messages were conveyed to the families by telephone.

- transit centre for unaccompanied children set up in Conakry
- 981 unaccompanied children registered
- 218 persons/unaccompanied children reunited with family members
- cases of 7 unaccompanied children handed over to the International Rescue Committee for inter-camp family reunification in Guinea
- over 7,000 RCMs distributed
- 81 RCMs conveyed by telephone to families in Côte d'Ivoire

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In accordance with the ICRC's standard practice, its delegates conducted regular visits to detainees in detention centres countrywide. Particular attention was given to detainees held in connection with the conflicts under way in neighbouring countries. Visits were also carried out on an ad hoc basis at temporary detention facilities. Detainees were given the opportunity to exchange personal news with their relatives via RCMs. The ICRC systematically submitted reports on its findings to the authorities concerned, to keep them informed and to remind them of their responsibilities relating to conditions of detention.

The ICRC submitted a summary report to the authorities on the nutritional situation at eight central prisons. Following an ICRC presentation of its findings, the Ministry of Justice set up a food supervision committee at the Conakry Central Prison, aimed at improving the nutritional situation in various prisons across the country.

The ICRC initiated a series of round-table meetings bringing together representatives of the Ministries of Justice and Health to discuss their shared responsibilities regarding prisoners' health.

The ICRC carried out water-supply and sanitation programmes in four provincial prisons and in the country's main prison in Conakry. Some 1,400 detainees benefited from these activities.

The ICRC donated anti-scabies treatments to the authorities in two facilities in Macenta and Kissidougou, and distributed oral rehydration salts to detainees weakened by a diarrhoea epidemic in the Kankan Central Prison.

- 63 detention centres visited
- non-food items distributed in 25 prisons on an ad hoc basis
- water supply, sewage and cells restored at 2 central prisons
- 135 RCMs distributed

## WOUNDED AND SICK

During the first three months of 2002 the ICRC focused its efforts on helping to improve the evacuation of war-wounded patients from border zones and the care they subsequently received in referral hospitals. After assessing the situation, the ICRC provided medical support and organized training as needed.

In March, the ICRC organized a first-aid training session for seven nurses from four military infirmaries, eight civil-service health staff and 21 military and civilian volunteers. It also donated four stretchers and medical materials such as dressings to these facilities in order to improve care for war-wounded patients.

Further, the ICRC:

- conducted first-aid training sessions in Koyama for 22 military and civilian nurses handling cases of war-wounded
- conducted a first-aid training seminar for 15 staff from military health-care facilities
- held awareness-raising sessions for Kissidougou hospital surgical staff on handling war-wounded patients
- provided supplies to 8 medical facilities for treating up to 850 war-wounded patients
- provided 1 clinic with supplies for treating 50 injured patients and organized a surgical nursing-care seminar for its staff

In addition, the ICRC and the Ministry of Public Health signed a protocol agreement regarding the restoration of the Guéckédou hospital that had been partially destroyed and looted in the 2000 conflict.

## AUTHORITIES

Focusing primarily on the 1997 Ottawa Convention, the 1998 Rome Statute of the ICC and the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the ICRC pursued its efforts to raise awareness of the need to ratify the main IHL treaties and to implement them at national level. To that end, it maintained regular contact with national political authorities, ranging from the president's cabinet, the National Assembly and the Ministry of Administration of Territory, Decentralization and Security to the Ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs and National Defence.

## AFRICA GUINEA

The ICRC sponsored the attendance of two IHL experts from the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at a seminar in Abidjan on ratification and implementation of the ICC Statute, which was conducted jointly by the ICRC and the Economic Community of West African States. Shortly thereafter, the National Assembly unanimously adopted a proposal to ratify the Statute.

The ICRC held several dissemination sessions for 174 key authorities on its mandate and activities in Guinea.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The ICRC organized dissemination sessions for the Guinean army and security forces, including first-time sessions at the military instruction centre in Kissidougou and the military camp in Macenta. In addition, in cooperation with the IHL Bureau of the Ministry of Defence in Kindia, the ICRC organized a training seminar in October for IHL instructors in the Guinean army. The aim of the training was to build up the IHL training capacity of the military so it could effectively decentralize the activities of this bureau. The trained IHL instructors would then be responsible for organizing IHL dissemination sessions for junior officers and troops in the country's four military regions, its four army corps, autonomous battalions and various army training centres.

Starting in mid-year, all general staff, military regions, autonomous battalions and instruction centres appointed contact persons responsible for implementing IHL teaching and exchanging information with the IHL Bureau.

The ICRC provided financial and technical support for the first train-the-trainer seminar on IHL and international human rights law for police, customs and *gendarmerie* officers, which was held in Conakry. The organization also conducted training seminars on IHL and human rights law in Kissidougou, Dabola and Kankan.

Further:

- 31 military IHL instructors attended an IHL train-the-trainer seminar
- IHL/human rights law training seminars were attended by some 200 Guinean security forces staff
- 20 IHL dissemination sessions were attended by over 1,550 military staff

### CIVIL SOCIETY

The ICRC stepped up dissemination activities in order to draw attention to its unique role among humanitarian organizations in Guinea. It made a special point of doing so in the areas bordering conflict-affected Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. These activities included basic information sessions on IHL and the ICRC's mandate and activities for members of civil society and civil servants. A special session for doctors and nurses covered the protection of medical personnel in times of conflict, in addition to the basic topics.

- 17 basic sessions were attended by 1,051 participants from civil society and 115 civil servants
- 36 participants attended the session on protection of medical personnel

### NATIONAL SOCIETY

The ICRC maintained its role as the Movement's lead agency in Guinea. It strengthened working relations with the Red Cross Society of Guinea by signing project agreements in the areas of the emblem and the Movement's Fundamental Principles, restoration of family links, and conflict preparedness and response. Tripartite meetings with the National Society and the International Federation were organized and chaired by the ICRC every other week.

Through joint aid programmes carried out with the International Federation and the Guinean Red Cross, the ICRC also responded to the needs of victims of natural disasters. These programmes provided food and other relief to some 827 people affected by brush fires in *Guinée Maritime* and 10,000 victims of the September 2001 floods in *Haute Guinée*.

While implementing ICRC aid programmes, Red Cross volunteers received hands-on experience that in turn boosted the National Society's capacity to respond to emergencies. The National Society also worked together with the International Federation on programmes for refugees.

### Conflict preparedness and response

With the aim of building up a countrywide network of Red Cross brigades, with particular emphasis on the capital and the border areas, the ICRC and the International Federation jointly supported the setting up and training of Red Cross teams. The ICRC then supervised their work and paid for running costs.

In view of the 30 June legislative elections, the National Society, the ICRC and the International Federation pooled resources to set up a contingency plan. Thanks to the experience gained during the countrywide mobilization of Red Cross teams for the 11 November 2001 referendum, the Movement components were able to plan and work with increased effectiveness. Training and practical exercises were organized for 330 participants from 16 first-aid brigades. The plan of action was discussed in detail with the government. As a result, the Red Cross was the only organization authorized to move around freely and carry out its work on election days.

In all, close to 500 Red Cross staff and volunteers were mobilized during the June elections. The ICRC provided items such as stretchers and first-aid kits to the 23 National Society branches. To maintain the readiness of Red Cross brigades after the elections, the National Society and the ICRC conducted regular assessments of the brigades' level of preparation, and provided refresher training where necessary.

To help civilians who had fled the Ivorian conflict, Red Cross brigades were set up at entry points on the border and in influx zones. In Beyla, Lola, Madiana and Conakry, over 200 Red Cross volunteers were mobilized, trained and deployed in 15 brigades. After registering the newly arrived, the Red Cross volunteers provided them with water, high-protein biscuits donated by the WFP, and cooked meals. The brigades also gave first aid, arranged for people to be transferred to health-care facilities, and maintained basic hygiene at transit centres.

### **The emblem and the Fundamental Principles**

To help strengthen the National Society's dissemination activities, the ICRC organized training workshops for Red Cross volunteers and staff, and supported the Guinean Red Cross's own training programmes. The ICRC also organized workshops on the red cross emblem at 16 National Society branches, which were attended by nearly 50 people.

After meeting with the ICRC and the National Society, the Ministry of Health gave its support to a campaign against improper use of the red cross emblem.

The National Society provided instruction on the Movement and its Fundamental Principles for 30 primary and secondary teachers in Kankan. Red Cross school programmes were run in 30 primary schools, 30 secondary schools and five teacher's colleges, and an evaluation of their impact was begun during the last quarter of the year.

### **Tracing**

Aiming to involve the National Society more closely in providing tracing services in Guinea, the ICRC helped the Guinean Red Cross to incorporate the Red Cross tracing service into its structure. The National Society then extended the RCM network to urban centres served by its branches in Conakry, Kindia, Coyah and Forécariah.

In July, the ICRC conducted an initial tracing workshop for 27 volunteers from the National Society's tracing services. Thereafter, it supported National Society training in basic tracing techniques given to 126 Red Cross volunteers.

# LIBERIA

Personnel:  
16 expatriates  
56 national staff

Escalating fighting in 2002, mainly in the northwest, prompted the ICRC to step up its work to assist and protect IDPs, the neediest residents of host communities, war-wounded people, detainees and unaccompanied children. In addition, the ICRC supported the Liberian National Red Cross Society and spread knowledge of IHL among personnel of the country's armed forces. Beginning in 1972, the ICRC worked in Liberia through its Abidjan regional delegation. Its operational delegation was opened in Monrovia in 1990.

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	1,219,312
Assistance	8,652,034
Preventive action	505,298
Cooperation with National Societies	697,742
General	87,573

**11,161,959**

of which: Overheads 640,786

# AFRICA LIBERIA



⊕ ICRC delegation ⊕ ICRC sub-delegation + ICRC office

## CONTEXT

The situation in Liberia has grown increasingly volatile since December 2001. Early 2002 ushered in a new phase of the internal conflict opposing government forces and the rebel group Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD). As the conflict zone gradually shifted southwards, thousands of people in western parts of the country – both residents and previously displaced groups – were forced to flee time and again.

The intensity of the conflict prompted a series of security measures by the Liberian president, culminating in the proclamation of a state of emergency in February. The president also made repeated demands for support from the international commu-

nity and called for the lifting of the UN sanctions imposed on Liberia since March 2001, which have added to the country's mounting financial difficulties. Nevertheless, in May the sanctions were extended for another six months and, following a report by UN experts in November, they were extended for an additional six months.

Despite the lifting of the state of emergency on 14 September and diplomatic moves to resolve the conflicts in the Mano River Union countries, this part of West Africa was still dogged by persistent fighting. The conflict in Liberia spilled over into neighbouring countries, generating influxes of



refugees into Guinea and Sierra Leone, rising tension in Guinean border areas, and cross-border incursions by armed Liberians (some of whom were later disarmed and interned in Sierra Leone). At the end of November, the conflict in neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire forced thousands of people to flee into Liberia, most of them Liberian nationals.

In October and November, Liberian armed forces gradually regained control of some areas formerly held by the LURD. In these newly accessible areas, the ICRC stepped up its field activities, establishing contact with members of the armed forces, residents and IDPs previously inaccessible to humanitarian organizations. As lead agency for the Movement, the ICRC adopted an integrated approach to providing emergency relief to people affected by the escalation of the conflict. Through its support for selected medical facilities, the ICRC ensured adequate medical treatment for the war-wounded and other emergency surgical patients. It also bolstered its tracing network with a view to reuniting families that had been split up by the conflict and continued visits to detention centres in accordance with standard ICRC procedures.

While the ICRC's strategy and objectives as defined in the 2002 *Emergency Appeals* remained applicable to Liberia, their scale was broadened to address the increased needs generated by growing conflicts in the region. The year's initial budget was revised from Sfr 6,213,173 up to Sfr 13,050,408.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- IDPs assisted to settle in transit and later in semi-permanent camps
- surgical unit opened at the John F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital to treat war-wounded and other surgical emergencies (capacity: 130 beds)
- massive tracing campaign set up to reunite Liberian families dispersed in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire

## CIVILIANS

The extension of the conflict in Liberia – from Lofa and Gbarpoplu counties to Bomi, Grand Cape Mount, Margibi and Bong counties – created a widely dispersed population of tens of thousands of displaced people. In addition to the needs of the displaced, the highly volatile situation in Liberia caused another problem for humanitarian organizations as time and again relief projects were abandoned and restarted owing to the fact that the IDPs were repeatedly forced to flee the spreading conflict. These numerous displacements also made it difficult for the ICRC and other organizations to ascertain the number of displaced people reliably.

Deteriorating health, psychological trauma, socio-economic dislocation and the breakdown of family and community coping mechanisms were some of the challenges faced by these IDPs, and those challenges stretched the response capabilities of the ICRC and other organizations. The ICRC furnished emergency relief, water and sanitation aid, tracing services and medical care to IDPs in transit camps and later in semi-permanent ones.

The ICRC continued aid work in 16 IDP camps around Monrovia, along the south/north axis and three camps in Grand Bassa, Bong county and Nimba county. The organization maintained its role as lead agency in the Blamacee and Plumkor IDP camps. The practice of night-time verification (i.e. ensuring that IDPs

registered in a camp were actually there at nightfall and not merely appearing at distribution time during the day) and next-day distributions at these camps enabled the ICRC to give aid to the proper beneficiaries and avoid engaging in disputes over the accuracy of population figures.

The coping mechanisms of impoverished host communities were already sorely strained by successive IDP influxes. In these needy communities and in other potential IDP-influx zones, the ICRC worked to enable the existing infrastructure to meet increased needs. The ICRC also continued support to two Liberian Red Cross clinics with essential medicines, pay incentives and supervision of the clinics' staff up to the end of June. A total of 7,323 IDPs were treated at these clinics.

The ICRC:

- completed water and sanitation projects in 7 IDP-influx zones for the benefit of 43,000 people
- provided shelter, access to water and sanitation, and non-food relief to 110,661 IDPs
- gave over 3,400 medical consultations at Blamacee's ICRC clinic
- conducted health and hygiene education at 5 camps for 27,907 IDPs
- provided agriculture aid to some 2,127 beneficiaries

### Restoring family links

An inestimable number of Liberians inside Liberia or who had crossed into neighbouring countries became separated owing to fighting either in Liberia or Côte d'Ivoire. ICRC delegations in Sierra Leone, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire registered hundreds of unaccompanied children of Liberian nationality. Tracing the relatives of more than 1,200 unaccompanied Liberian children among the IDPs in Liberia and the refugee population in the three neighbouring countries became a priority for the ICRC.

## AFRICA LIBERIA

To respond faster and more effectively to the tracing needs of the displaced population, the ICRC increased its tracing staff and strengthened the RCM network in the newer IDP camps. It maintained close contact with the Liberian authorities in order to secure access to the dispersed IDPs. Working with ICRC delegations in neighbouring countries, delegates registered and photographed unaccompanied children in the hope of finding their parents or other relatives. Hundreds of their pictures were displayed in 115 places throughout Liberia such as IDP camps, host communities, markets, schools and hospitals. Once the family relationship was verified, relatives were able to use the RCM network to restore contact.

The ICRC also reinforced its tracing services to enable the parents of unaccompanied Liberian children registered in Sierra Leone, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire to be traced more effectively.

The ICRC repatriated nine Liberian children from the Tabou area of southwestern Côte d'Ivoire. The organization reunited these and 39 other unaccompanied children with their families in Monrovia and in the southeast of Liberia, traced the parents of 348 unaccompanied Liberian children currently in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire and launched a massive poster campaign with pictures of over 600 unaccompanied children. In cooperation with the Liberian Red Cross, the ICRC dispatched tracing volunteers to the border with Côte d'Ivoire to deal with needs of Liberian returnees and Ivorian refugees.

In all, the ICRC distributed 9,011 RCMs.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

## Visiting detention centres

Alongside frequent visits to Monrovia Central Prison, the ICRC carried out regular visits to various temporary places of detention in Liberia run by the National Police, the Ministry of Defence and other entities. At these places, delegates monitored treatment of detainees and their conditions of detention. The ICRC continued discussions with the authorities regarding access to all places where detainees of ICRC concern were being held and to visit them in accordance with customary ICRC procedures.

In January 2002, the ICRC ended its prison medical programme on the basis of two assessments. The responsibility for such programmes was handed over to the Ministries of Health, Justice and Defence. However, in the event of epidemics, the ICRC remained ready to intervene.

Delegates visited 13 places of detention and obtained access to the National Bureau of Investigation's detention facilities. It registered security detainees in nine detention centres, followed up on other cases and delivered 65 RCMs.

The ICRC:

- distributed non-food items to 309 detainees
- restored the water supply, sewage facilities and cells at several detention centres

Authorities of all the country's central prisons were reminded that the ICRC's food-aid programme would be terminated at the end of 2002.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

## Ensuring proper health care

Beginning in December 2001, attacks increased in several counties adjacent to Lofa County. After years of conflict, the majority of qualified medical staff had fled Liberia. As security worsened, the state of health-care facilities in these counties steadily deteriorated. To make matters worse, a large number of the country's facilities closed when the churches or NGOs they depended on withdrew for security reasons. The sharp drop in the number of medical facilities, the absence of qualified medical staff and the higher number of war-wounded people quickly over-stretched the Ministry of Health's capacities. An ICRC countrywide evaluation of Liberia's neediest medical facilities revealed that there remained no more than 24 qualified medical staff in the country. Of these, only four were qualified to perform surgery.

The ICRC responded to the country's medical crisis by supporting treatment, principally for war-wounded people and other surgical emergencies. In cooperation with the Ministry of Health and John F. Kennedy (JFK) Memorial Hospital, the ICRC negotiated a three-month renewable memorandum of understanding for the reopening of a ward within the hospital to provide surgery and traumatology care. The ward was opened in July with 130 beds. By December, the hospital had treated a total of 474 inpatients, 869 outpatients and carried out 927 surgical operations.

The ICRC also signed a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Health to assist the Bong Mine Hospital in order to ensure appropriate care for residents and free care for IDPs and the war-wounded. At this facility, a total of 3,813 people were treated, including 654 patients who were received free of charge.

The ICRC:

- provided the JFK Hospital with a 12-member ICRC surgery and hospital team and surgical materials/equipment and consumables to treat 130 inpatients
- provided 3 referral hospitals with basic surgical kits to treat war-wounded people
- conducted war-surgery seminars and provided on-the-job training in war-surgery techniques and post-operative care
- conducted first-aid courses for armed forces personnel at the front line and provided several units with basic dressing kits

## AUTHORITIES

The ICRC maintained regular contact with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Defence and National Security. These ministries were reminded of ICRC activities and their responsibility to ensure that the fundamental rules of IHL were known and respected by Liberia's armed and security forces. The ICRC also held several IHL workshops in Monrovia and elsewhere for ministry staff and other national and local authorities.

The ICRC facilitated participation by senior representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice in an international seminar organized by the organization in Côte d'Ivoire on the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Owing to the instability that prevailed in Liberia, it was not possible to conduct seminars for the security forces during the first three months of the year. However, regular contact was maintained with the police in Monrovia regarding the situation in the capital, in particular the state of emergency. Later, the ICRC was able on a

more regular basis to make presentations on the rules of IHL, the Movement and its own mandate for members of the armed forces and its special units. Endeavouring to gain sorely needed access to people in need, the ICRC also held ad hoc first-aid sessions at various checkpoints and army barracks for over 400 armed forces members.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The ICRC regularly organized information sessions on its mandate and activities for the media, the general public, local and international NGOs, university students, secondary school teachers and students. It also participated in workshops organized by the UN to explain IHL and the ICRC's mandate. In addition, delegates joined the Liberian Red Cross to hold two awareness-raising seminars for 100 members from two teachers' associations.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

The Liberian National Red Cross Society went through a major internal crisis that led to the International Federation's withdrawal from the country in 2001. Without external support, it became increasingly difficult for the National Society to carry out its primary duties. To avoid total collapse at a time when many of its volunteers were being mobilized in the field, the ICRC took the exceptional measure of covering the operating costs of the National Society's headquarters.

### Conflict preparedness and response (CPR)

With the need to step up activities in the field, many of the National Society's branches were mobilized to implement ICRC objectives. Under the close supervision of ICRC delegates, who provided them with practical training, up to 400 volunteers did various types of work in the camps: site layout, relief distribution, digging wells and promoting good hygiene practices.

The ICRC, together with the International Federation, helped finalize CPR training modules at the National Society's headquarters and at chapter level. In November, 21 volunteers from three chapters participated in the first joint CPR course. Some of the participants were mobilized in towns on the border with Côte d'Ivoire where they immediately put into use their newly acquired skills, registering people who had fled there and providing tracing services for refugees and returnees.

The ICRC provided support to complete the National Society's volunteer database designed to provide relevant information on volunteers from 15 chapters and thus make it easier to find the appropriate personnel when specific needs arise.

### Promoting IHL

To boost Liberian Red Cross work to spread knowledge of IHL, the ICRC organized training workshops for volunteers and staff or supported the National Society's own workshops. The ICRC also supported the Society in its efforts to ensure proper use of and respect for the emblem. Finally, the ICRC donated one video recorder plus television and a portable generator.

### Restoring family links

To build the National Society's tracing capacity, the ICRC encouraged the Society to adopt a tracing plan of action. Delegates organized, among other training, a tracing and IHL dissemination workshop for all chapter field officers, representing the first gathering of this staff since 1997. Workshops were also organized to train volunteers and staff for the poster campaign on unaccompanied children.

## RWANDA

Personnel:  
50 expatriates  
312 national staff

The ICRC opened a delegation in Rwanda in 1990, prior to which it had covered the country from its regional delegation in Kinshasa. In Rwanda the ICRC focuses on: detainees held in prisons and communal lock-ups (*cachots*); unaccompanied children in search of families from which they became separated either in 1994 or during the mass repatriations of 1996/1997; vulnerable genocide survivors and people affected by the internal armed conflict that lasted from 1990 to 1994 (predominantly widows and orphans) and who need help rebuilding their lives; people whose local water-distribution networks remain damaged from the time of the conflict and the genocide.

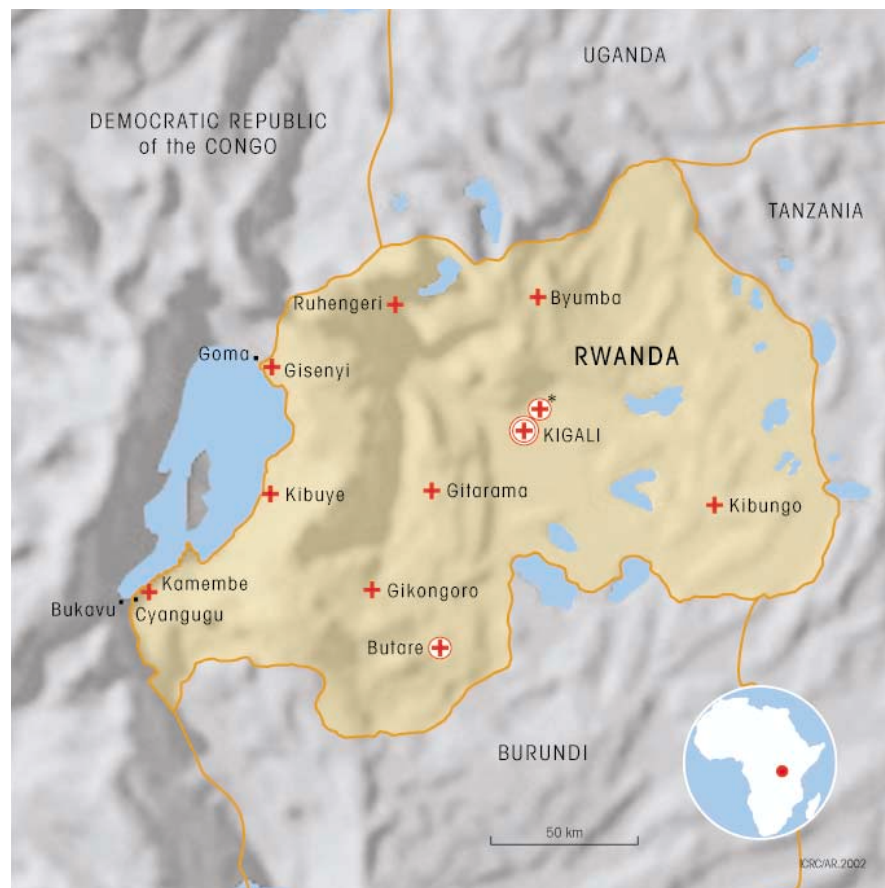
### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	6,784,939
Assistance	18,062,343
Preventive action	1,173,735
Cooperation with National Societies	713,893
General	196,227

**26,931,138**

of which: Overheads 1,579,827

## AFRICA RWANDA



⊕ ICRC delegation ⊕ ICRC sub-delegation + ICRC office/presence ⊕\* ICRC sub-delegation for NE region

### CONTEXT

The *gacaca* trials of those accused of genocide were officially launched in June. A sector of each prefecture was chosen according to the following criteria to test the new trials: the number of accused who had confessed to the crime; the capabilities of the elected judges; the degree of awareness of the process among the local population; and logistical concerns. The process was later extended to 106 other sectors. Despite the fact that there were over 100,000 people accused of genocide still in custody along with a further 8,000 ordinary detainees, the ICRC noted an overall stabilization of the food situation at the prisons and therefore started scaling down its aid to certain facilities. It

nonetheless continued to remind the authorities of their obligation to provide adequately for the detainees.

The situation in Rwanda itself remained calm in 2002 and the country contributed to peace efforts in the region by signing an agreement with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in Pretoria in July. Rwanda agreed to withdraw its troops from eastern DRC, and the DRC undertook to end support to the *Interahamwe* militia and the former Rwandan Armed Forces (ex-FAR). By the beginning of October, the withdrawal of Rwandan troops had reportedly been completed. The relative calm enabled the ICRC to focus more on pro-



moting IHL within the government. The organization welcomed the authorities' attention to implementing IHL at national level and to its IHL programme for school children.

In January, the Nyiragongo volcano erupted in North Kivu, in the DRC. The lava flow caused the population of Goma to flee the city, particularly into Rwandan territory. Within a few days, however, most had returned to Goma, with only 10,000 people remaining in Rwandan camps. The ICRC worked closely with the International Federation, the German, Belgian, French and Spanish Red Cross Societies, and with the Rwandan Red Cross to meet the needs of those affected by this disaster.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- detention conditions improved for 94,000 detainees in Rwanda's central prisons owing to better supply of food, hygiene items and essential medicines, and maintenance work on the premises
- first-ever tracing-cooperation agreement with the Rwandan Red Cross signed to help develop its operational capacity
- most urgent needs of Congolese refugees in Rwanda met following the volcanic eruption in Goma, DRC

## CIVILIANS

### Restoring family links

To enable them to restore contact with their families, the ICRC continued to place its RCM and tracing network at the disposal of people who had become separated from their loved ones. The repatriation of 390 unaccompanied Rwandan children from the Kivu provinces of the DRC and several from other neighbouring countries, including Tanzania and Burundi, continued during 2002, either while their parents were being located or specifically for the families to be reunited. Sixty-nine children were unable to give sufficient information about their parents because they were too young or traumatized by the conflict. Photographs of these children were to be included in a book to be distributed throughout Rwanda in the hope that parents would recognize their missing children.

The ICRC closely monitored a group of 315 demobilized child soldiers registered in October 2001 in Gitagata camp, where they were being prepared for reintegration into society. Delegates located their families and reunification took place at a rate of 10 to 20 children a week. Save the Children Fund-UK prepared their arrival in their communities of origin. Over 180 family kits were distributed to help families cope with the sudden re-

enlargement of the family unit. In total, the ICRC registered 404 demobilized child soldiers in Rwanda in the year under review.

- RCMs collected: 9,077
- RCMs delivered: 9,890
- family reunification organized for 650 children, 54 of whom had been identified by means of a photograph

### Contributing to better quality of life

Widowed and orphaned survivors of the genocide remained vulnerable, especially in economic terms. During the year, the ICRC launched 84 farming micro-projects, instead of the 70 initially planned, without increasing the budget. A tripartite agreement between the ICRC, the Rwandan Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross enabled farming micro-projects to be set up in the prefecture of Ruhengeri. Furthermore, the ICRC paid the school fees of 2,400 orphans and examination fees for about 1,000 pupils to enable them to continue their schooling.

The water-supply infrastructure in Rwanda had to meet the needs of large numbers of people, but the resources required to expand the network and carry out maintenance on existing installations were still not available in 2002. The ICRC therefore undertook a series of nine projects, six of which were identified as priorities for 2002, to repair and upgrade existing systems for 210,000 beneficiaries. In addition, the ICRC delegated a number of water projects to the Swiss Red Cross. The repair and upgrade work on the projects in the prefectures of Ruhengeri and Gisenyi was completed according to schedule.

In May, Rwanda suffered its own natural disaster in the form of torrential rains which inundated several prefectures. Many people lost their homes and belongings and much general damage was sustained. For several days the ICRC supplied clean water to two hospitals in Kigali and distributed 90,000 litres of drinking water to some 200 IDPs over a period of four weeks.



## AFRICA RWANDA

PEOPLE DEPRIVED  
OF THEIR FREEDOM

The final five Congolese POWs in Rwanda were repatriated to Kinshasa on 30 November 2001 in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention. No additional POWs were registered during 2002.

## Visiting detainees

Even though the overall number of detainees accused of genocide in the country continued to drop (from 105,273 at the end of 2001 to 101,944 at the end of 2002), the population of civilian prisons increased slightly in comparison with the end of 2001. This could be explained by two factors: an increase in ordinary crime and the resumption of transfers from *cachots* to the central prisons. The ICRC continued to monitor the conditions of detention and the detainees' nutritional status. Oral representations were repeatedly made to remind the authorities of their obligations to improve conditions of detention. The ICRC made regular representations to the authorities about minors accused of genocide (those who were under 14 in 1994 and therefore below the age of criminal responsibility). By the end of the year, in the central prisons of Gikongoro, Gisenyi and Kibuye, minors were being held in a block separate from the adult detainees, as a result of ICRC recommendations. A summary report was submitted to the highest authorities in October 2002.

The ICRC pursued its visits to people temporarily detained in military camps, including Cyangugu camp. Delegates registered 179 security detainees – all awaiting reintegration into civil society or the army after participation in "solidarity" camps – and conducted private interviews with them.

The ICRC registered 964 new detainees during:

- 298 visits to the 19 central prisons
- 251 visits to 106 *cachots*, police posts and police stations
- 31 visits to 12 military camps

## Assisting detainees

The ICRC continued to provide food in the prisons, covering 50% of basic needs. Over 9,225 tonnes of split peas, palm oil and salt were distributed during the year. As a result of a nutritional assessment, as of 1 November 2002 the ICRC reduced its provision of multivitamins to prisons and ceased distribution completely in the central prisons of Ruhengeri and Gikondo (Kigali).

In the central prisons, the ICRC carried out work to improve detention conditions for the detainees. This included building new latrine blocks and new kitchens and laying pipes. Aid programmes to supply food, essential medicines and hygiene items were pursued with regularity and benefited all the detainees in the central prisons: about 94,000 in all, including ordinary detainees.

## HIV/AIDS

The ICRC continued to urge the Ministry of Health and the National Commission against AIDS to include the prison population in the national anti-HIV programme. The programme against sexually transmitted diseases, which began in December 2001 with information sessions for detainees, was pursued with the supply of drugs recommended by the Rwandan authorities to the two central prisons of Nsinda and Kibungo (16,500 detainees). The central prison of Kibuye (3,300 detainees) was scheduled to be the next to join the programme.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

Despite instability in the Great Lakes region, no influx of war-wounded people was reported in 2002, and the Rwandan health-care system coped well with the temporary presence of Congolese nationals seeking refuge in Rwanda after the volcanic eruption in Goma.

At the end of September, the ICRC organized an eight-week first-aid course for 72 Rwandan Defence Forces personnel. All passed their final test.

## AUTHORITIES

The ICRC's Advisory Service on IHL was asked to suggest amendments to a bill before parliament on the repression of war crimes, crimes against humanity, hostilities against humanitarian organizations and misuse of the red cross and red crescent emblem. The service's advice was taken and the suggested amendments made. The ICRC also welcomed the news that, on 23 April, Rwanda had acceded to the Optional Protocol (2000) – on the involvement of children in armed conflicts – to the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child.

In addition to the national authorities, the ICRC was in regular contact with the provincial political authorities. Information sessions on the basic rules of IHL and on the mandate and activities of the ICRC reached 265 elected officials from seven districts in Kibuye, Gitarama and Cyangugu prefectures.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### Promoting IHL among the armed forces

The Rwandan armed forces continued the process of restructuring after changing their name in July from the Rwandan Patriotic Army to the Rwandan Defence Forces. The ICRC recommended to the Forces and the Ministry of Defence that IHL be included as a compulsory subject in training. IHL's incorporation into the curriculum of academies and other military schools was discussed but did not formally begin. Nonetheless, the ICRC presentations reached over 2,700 platoon commanders, officers, NCOs and soldiers at military schools and during its own field operations.

### Training police instructors

Following a seminar organized in December 2001 for high-ranking police officers, the ICRC was invited to conduct a two-week train-the-trainer course. This began at the end of March for 15 instructors to enable them to teach members of the police force to perform their duties in accordance with international standards. The instruction was given at the National Police Academy by an ICRC specialist.

Regular contact was maintained with police commanders of *prefectures* and individual police stations. In all, 422 police officers and 132 prison guards attended ICRC presentations on its work and IHL.

### Spreading knowledge of IHL among local defence forces

Regular meetings were held between the ICRC and local defence-force commanders in all prefectures and most districts. Presentations were organized to raise awareness of the basic rules of IHL for 12,806 recruits in all.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Work to promote knowledge of IHL was carried out largely by the Rwandan Red Cross. The ICRC strengthened the National Society's unit responsible for awareness-raising. Good working relations between the ICRC and the media – based on a better understanding of the specific role played by the organization – continued to develop. The general public gained a better knowledge of IHL and the ICRC through coverage of the main ICRC activities in the national media.

The first training sessions for National Society youth leaders in the "Exploring Humanitarian Law" programme began in April, along with a training workshop for educators from the municipality of Kigali, in cooperation with Mecerios-Rwanda,<sup>1</sup> an NGO working for orphans. The EHL programme then made rapid progress as it was launched in several schools. In early July, the ICRC signed a cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Education and the Rwandan Red Cross making official the integration of EHL modules into the civic education curriculums of secondary schools across the country, and providing for the production of educational materials for both teachers and pupils. Preparations began for a new textbook to cover the first three years of secondary school. The next step was to be training for the teachers to enable them to begin the modules in early 2003.

IHL continued to be offered in the law faculty of Rwanda's National University in the fourth and final year as an optional module of 30 hours. The Free University in Kigali (a private institution) also continued to give a compulsory IHL course of 45 hours in the fourth year. Several students were welcomed in the ICRC offices to consult IHL documentation as part of their studies.

<sup>1</sup> *Mission d'encadrement contre les risques des enfants orphelins du sida* – Training mission to protect orphans against the risks of AIDS

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

Three cooperation agreements were signed between the ICRC and the Rwandan Red Cross during the first three months of the year to strengthen the Society's emergency preparedness and its ability to spread knowledge of IHL and the Movement, and to restore family links through the Red Cross tracing network.

The new emergency-preparedness programme got under way as soon as the agreement was signed in January, with 120 volunteers being trained in first aid in the prefectures of Kibuye, Ruhengeri, Byumba and Butare. As this number exceeded the terms of the agreement, the Ministry of Health and USAID each covered the cost of training 20 of the volunteers. Workshops on managing volunteers were also held in the four prefectures.

IHL-promotion work continued to develop well throughout the country. In seven branches of the Rwandan Red Cross, presentations were held for over 120 people on the Movement's Fundamental Principles, the Seville Agreement and the new strategies adopted. About 100 National Society staff took part in a training session at the ICRC delegation on the Movement's strategy. In addition, the National Society organized the third East African communications forum. The ICRC fully financed this annual regional meeting and covered the transport costs of the communications staff from the six other National Societies that took part (Ethiopia, Somalia, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya). The meeting's aim was to improve the National Societies' ability to promote knowledge of IHL.

Following the signature of a tracing agreement, the ICRC and the National Society set up the basic structures of a tracing service in three prefectures (Kigali city, Byumba, Gikongoro). One hundred bicycles, three motorcycles and a four-wheel-drive vehicle were bought for use by tracing officers to facilitate the collection and distribution of RCMs.

## SIERRA LEONE

Personnel:  
29 expatriates  
215 national staff

Adapting to Sierra Leone's evolving peace process, the ICRC continues to address the needs of vulnerable people in terms of protection and assistance. In the areas most affected by the war, the ICRC helps IDPs to resettle in their home areas through its rehabilitation and agriculture programmes.

The ICRC has worked in Sierra Leone since 1989, first through its regional delegation in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, and since 1992 from its Freetown delegation. It continues to coordinate its operations mainly with the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, UN agencies, other humanitarian organizations and local authorities.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	1,905,861
Assistance	15,125,775
Preventive action	725,138
Cooperation with National Societies	1,396,168
General	106,088

**19,259,029**

of which: Overheads 1,156,319

## AFRICA SIERRA LEONE



⊕ ICRC delegation    ⊕ ICRC sub-delegation    + ICRC office/presence

### CONTEXT

On 18 January, the Sierra Leonean president declared that the civil war was over and that the country's disarmament and demobilization programme had been completed. The progressive reintegration of former fighters, however, will continue into 2003.

In May, the president was re-elected and his party won 83 of the 112 seats in parliament. The new government drafted a National Recovery Strategy for newly accessible areas in the north-east. The aim of the Strategy was to contribute to the consolidation of peace and the stabilization of the country while laying the foundations for longer-term development. It focused on improving the delivery of basic

services, resettling civilians, promoting reconciliation, stimulating economic recovery and facilitating the free movement of people and goods throughout the country.

Hundreds of thousands of IDPs returned to their home areas in the northern part of the country, mostly in two districts, Kailahun and Kono. Thousands of Sierra Leonean refugees, most of whom were originally from the same two districts, were repatriated from Liberia and Guinea with help from UNHCR; still others returned by their own means.

Despite diplomatic efforts to resolve the conflicts in the Mano River Union countries, conflict persisted in the region and showed little sign of letting up. While Sierra Leone remained calm, the conflict in neighbouring Liberia raised tension in border areas, generated influxes of Liberian refugees and Sierra Leonean returnees, and resulted in incursions by armed Liberians – some of whom were subsequently disarmed and interned in Sierra Leone. By June, some 24,000 Liberian refugees had entered the country. The United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) extended its mandate by six months in order to maintain a strong presence in the eastern border region, but nevertheless announced plans to progressively reduce its 17,000-member peace-keeping force.

In light of Sierra Leone's evolving peace process, the ICRC focused on running short-term integrated rehabilitation programmes in a number of newly accessible chiefdoms of the Kono and Kailahun districts hardest hit by the ravages of the war. While waiting for government services to be resumed, stopgap aid programmes – planned in close coordination with the National Council for Social Action and the Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Social Welfare – were launched. While decreasing the volume and scope of its activities, the ICRC worked to complete all rehabilitation and agriculture programmes begun in 2002 and earlier.

In Kono and Kailahun districts in particular, priority was given to providing primary health care, safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities, and on promoting agricultural activities among those who met ICRC criteria for receiving aid. Special attention was paid to the needs of women. WFP-provided food was distributed to all beneficiaries of the ICRC's agricultural aid programme. In addition, the ICRC continued visiting people detained in connection with the conflict, promoting IHL and bringing aid to the wounded and sick.

The ICRC reacted quickly to address needs arising from the spillover of the Liberian conflict. It registered new cases of separated families and provided tracing services, especially where unaccompanied refugee children were involved. The organization helped the authorities set up an internee camp and visited former fighters interned there.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- scaling down and/or completing major aid programmes for civilians resettling in Sierra Leone, according to plan
- ongoing protection and prevention programmes (visits to detainees, tracing activities, promotion of IHL)
- response to needs generated by the spillover of the Liberian conflict

## CIVILIANS

### Aid for resettling families

Government-sponsored and spontaneous resettlement of IDPs from camps or host communities and of returnees from Guinea and Liberia, mainly in the Kono and Kailahun districts, was continuous. As farming families represent approximately 80% of the total population in these severely war-affected districts, support for agricultural activities remained crucial.

Following ICRC verification and assessments, close to 40,000 farming families received agricultural aid comprising 2,000 tonnes of rice and groundnut seeds and hoes in time for the May/June planting season. The ICRC worked in close cooperation with the Sierra Leonean agriculture ministry and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization to procure seed meeting the ministry's standards. An agreement was reached with WFP to provide beneficiaries with one-month food rations to ensure that the seed was planted and not eaten.

By redistributing over 40 different local and improved seed varieties for reproduction by a beneficiary population of over 240,000, the ICRC's programme contributed to the restoration of the biological diversity of rice culture in Sierra Leone. Some 24,630 tonnes were produced from the ICRC rice seed distributions in Kono and Kailahun. The ICRC also provided other kinds of relief to 75,600 of the most needy civilians.



## AFRICA SIERRA LEONE

In cooperation with the Sierra Leonean Red Cross, the ICRC provided 754 fishing kits for over 1,700 fishermen from 206 associations in 11 chiefdoms in Kono and Kalaihun. The small-scale fisheries that benefited brought high-quality animal protein to the local diet at a reasonable cost, improved household income and helped reduce the poverty level in the two districts.

Sierra Leoneans continued to suffer from an acute lack of sanitation and health-care facilities and safe sources of drinking water. The ICRC therefore carried out programmes involving the construction of wells and sanitation facilities for the benefit of civilians in Kono and Kalaihun. Seventy settlements within the eastern region were provided with improved water and sanitation facilities. The ICRC furnished materials, expertise and training; members of the local communities participated in the construction work. Health committees were also formed in all 70 settlements and trained in basic environmental public health.

The ICRC constructed 830 traditional family pit latrines and eight safe water points in Kono district. In addition, thanks to an ICRC water and sanitation project delegated to the Netherlands Red Cross, 777 traditional family pit latrines and 20 safe water points were constructed for needy civilians in Kalaihun district.

### Helping needy women

In cooperation with the Sierra Leonean Red Cross and the Ministry of Agriculture, the ICRC pursued its community-based vegetable-production project which aimed to improve the economic situation of needy members of 415 women's associations in Kono and Kalaihun. The project raised the living standards of over 8,900 women and enhanced their ability to generate income. In addition to receiving seeds and tools, participants were given instruction in such varied topics as how to prepare a nursery, where to locate a garden for best results, and principles of pest

control, soil conservation and marketing and production.

### Restoring family links

The ICRC identified and registered 474 unaccompanied children among the estimated 40,000 Sierra Leonean refugees still residing in Guinea. The children's cases were followed by the ICRC's operational delegation in Guinea while its delegation in Sierra Leone searched for their parents.

According to UNHCR, some 43,000 of the approximately 60,000 refugees in Sierra Leone were living in camps. As the majority of these had become separated from family members who remained in Liberia, the need to help them restore contact with their families was great.

With the cooperation of the National Society, the ICRC expanded its tracing activities in eastern Sierra Leone and set up a RCM network in several refugee camps. It also continued to process messages from Sierra Leoneans abroad. The use of an aircraft increased the ICRC's effectiveness in carrying out its cross-border family reunification activities.

- RCMs distributed: 6,129
- unaccompanied displaced children reunited with family members in Sierra Leone: 243
- unaccompanied refugee children identified and registered in refugee camps: 547

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Visits to detainees

The ICRC submitted findings from 17 visits to State prisons (conducted from January 2001 to February 2002), together with a report on the ICRC's general assessment of seven penitentiaries, to the president.

During the year the ICRC carried out a total of 80 visits to State prisons and various police stations in border areas with Liberia. The ICRC conducted frequent visits to the Pademba prison, where detainees it was entitled to visit were held, and closely monitored the conditions of detention.

- RCMs distributed: 682

### Prison renovation

ICRC support for the renovation of Pademba prison included technical plans, building materials, tools and equipment. With the active involvement of both prisoners and penitentiary employees, the kitchen building and cooking facilities were renovated. Six energy-saving ovens were installed and a new warehouse was constructed. In addition, an elevated water tank with a capacity of 3,500 litres was installed to provide water for food preparation and cleaning. The renovated kitchen was inaugurated in March.

### Internment camp

The ICRC monitored the conditions of internment for over 70 disarmed Liberians held in accordance with applicable law at a government-run camp opened in October in Mape village. The internees received personal hygiene items and clothing, and were offered the means to contact family via the RCM network.

The ICRC built latrines and wells in the camp for up to 500 internees. The organization also monitored the conditions of internment of the inmates by regularly carrying out private talks with them. The ICRC conveyed recommendations to the Sierra Leonean government based on its observations.

- RCMs distributed: 172



## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Supporting health care

A memorandum of understanding between the ICRC, the Ministry of Health and the Kailahun and Kono District Health Management Teams was signed in May.

In Kailahun, the ICRC handed over the Segbwema mobile clinic in March. From inception to handover, the facility provided treatment for some 16,000 beneficiaries. In February, the ICRC set up its Bunumbu/Manowa mobile clinic. In addition, four of the five planned peripheral health units were completed and functional. Construction of the last unit was under way.

ICRC assistance to the Koidu Government Hospital in Kono ended in May. Approximately 15,700 cases had been treated there since September 2001. Continued support for this facility will be provided by MSF-Belgium.

In the Kono and Kailahun districts, health-care facilities and water and sanitation installations had either been destroyed during the war or were completely dilapidated owing to lack of maintenance. The ICRC repaired water and sanitation facilities and provided medical supplies, equipment and training, enabling 12 government-run primary health-care units to resume services for the resident population. Some of these activities were carried out by the Netherlands Red Cross, in the form of a delegated project, in remote settlements in the Kailahun district. They included repair work on six of the primary health units, latrine and shower construction and health education. The ICRC/Netherlands Red Cross activities benefited an estimated total of 82,900 people.

The ICRC repaired Kono's Saiama clinic and handed it over to the district medical officer in June. All five of the planned peripheral health units were completed. Three were functional, with Ministry of Health and weekly supervisory support from the ICRC. The other two units were awaiting Ministry staff.

The main constraint in projects conducted in Kailahun and especially in Kono was the lack of appropriately trained staff to run the health-care facilities. For this reason, the ICRC maintained its weekly supervisory visits, such as those to the Kundundu clinic in Kono, which was completed in early November and run by Ministry of Health staff. Generally speaking, the issue of the quality of services provided in the health-care facilities remained a major concern for the ICRC.

### Maternity care

Since 1998, the Canadian Red Cross Society and the ICRC have been supporting the Princess Christian Maternity Hospital with the objective of reducing maternal and infant mortality by assisting in obstetrical emergencies. Over 13,316 destitute and internally displaced women were treated over the past four years.

The hospital was handed over to the Sierra Leone Ministry of Health on 28 March. In preparation for the handover, the ICRC reconfigured the hospital's operating theatre and helped bring down the cost of running it by donating an oxygen concentrator. To ensure a smooth transition and guarantee delivery of health care to destitute women with life-threatening obstetrical cases, the ICRC continued to provide drugs until June.

### Surgical support

Ending expatriate nursing support to the Kenema General Hospital's operating theatre in June, the ICRC completed the first phase in its strategy to withdraw its support for the hospital. In September, the surgeon and anaesthesiologist surgical team departed. The phase-out was completed in December, with the departure of the ICRC hospital project manager and the delivery of the last consignment of medicines. Under the exit agreement, the Ministry of Health will manage the hospital's operating theatre and its laboratory.

At the end of its three-year assignment in the hospital, the ICRC medical team reported that nursing standards in the Kenema General operating theatre and surgical ward were acceptable. Though improvements were still required in certain areas, the ICRC was satisfied that the hospital was capable of providing safe surgical care for all patients with life-threatening surgical pathologies.

- surgical operations performed at Kenema General Hospital in 2002: 2,893
- support to the hospital in 2002 included training, the presence of an ICRC lab technician and basic equipment such as a centrifuge, microscopes and reagents

### Limb-fitting centre

The ICRC supported the Ministry of Health's limb-fitting centre in Freetown by providing raw materials to fit 100 patients. It also sponsored the training of two technicians in Addis Ababa in ICRC polypropylene techniques.

## AUTHORITIES

With a view to encouraging legislative and administrative measures implementing IHL on a national level, the ICRC organized several workshops for 86 parliamentarians and 32 senior government and legal officers from key ministries. It also held an information session for 15 senior staff of the Office of National Security to raise their awareness of the ICRC's role during and after conflicts, IHL and human rights law, and UNAMSIL's activities on behalf of detainees.

Because IHL issues were not a priority for the new parliament and there was a lack of qualified legal personnel to draw up legislation concerning IHL, it was urgent to raise awareness of the relevance of this body of law and to promote it in academic circles.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### IHL training

The ICRC continued to conduct information and training sessions on IHL for members of the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF), the Sierra Leone police and UNAMSIL. It also organized IHL train-the-trainer courses for 55 RSLAF officers and handed over teaching materials for use by military IHL instructors.

Further, the ICRC concluded its IHL awareness programme for demobilized former fighters taking part in the Military Reintegration Programme and who wanted to join the RSLAF. A total of 788 former Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and Civil Defence Forces fighters attended eight lectures covering basic rules of behaviour in combat, the role of the ICRC and Red Cross activities in Sierra Leone.

In connection with UNAMSIL's introductory training programme, the ICRC gave lectures for hundreds of UN peacekeepers on their obligation to respect and to ensure respect for IHL. The role of the ICRC, the Fundamental Principles of the Movement, and ICRC activities in Sierra Leone were also covered in the lectures.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Since the country was no longer divided between government and former RUF forces, the tendency to bring accusations against foreign organizations – including humanitarian ones such as the ICRC – decreased. Thus, the perception of the ICRC by the general public in Sierra Leone improved. However, expectations were high and the ICRC's role and mandate were not fully understood.

To emphasize its identity as a strictly impartial and neutral humanitarian organization and to encourage the media to support the promotion of humanitarian law, the ICRC held a workshop in Kenema for 20 broadcast and print journalists working in the eastern and southern regions. It issued regular updates for the media and press releases on issues of concern to the ICRC and on its efforts to address them, including activities carried out jointly with the National Society. In addition, the "Red Cross Na Salone" panel discussion programme was aired weekly by the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service. Additional radio programmes were broadcast in the capital and in Bo and Kenema, with the aim of improving general understanding of the Red Cross, its Fundamental Principles and its activities throughout Sierra Leone.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

### Cooperation

The Sierra Leone Red Cross Society and the ICRC signed a cooperation framework agreement and several project agreements on communication, tracing, conflict preparedness and response, and children affected by armed conflict.

Jointly with the International Federation, the ICRC supported steps taken by the National Society to resume its work and reopen branches in newly accessible areas.

In October, the National Society, the International Federation and the ICRC unanimously agreed that the remaining months would be viewed as a period of transition after which the ICRC would relinquish its role as lead agency.

### Conflict preparedness and response

The National Society informed the government of its contingency plan in the event of violence during May elections and mobilized its volunteers countrywide. A Movement task force coordinated and facilitated the preparation of National Society staff. In addition to providing vehicles and VHF handsets, the ICRC and the International Federation covered the cost of the training and refresher courses and donated first-aid materials and other equipment.

With ICRC technical support, the Sierra Leonean Red Cross finalized its "Basic Guidelines for Response to Disasters", which were intended to contribute to the National Society's preparedness and to clarify its possible range of action in disasters outside the scope of ICRC aid programmes. The ICRC donated 4,200 non-food family kits to the National Society (50 kits per branch) for disaster preparedness.

### Dissemination

With ICRC support, the National Society organized information workshops for traditional, religious and community leaders in the Kono and Kalaihun districts. The workshops' aim was to disseminate information on the ideals, principles, and activities of the Movement in Sierra Leone.

### Tracing

The ICRC boosted the National Society's tracing capacity through various training sessions and joint dissemination or tracing activities. In particular, following the merger of the National Society's tracing and dissemination departments in March, one week of training was provided for new staff in charge of these activities.

## SOMALIA

Personnel:  
12 expatriates  
24 national staff

In Somalia, the ICRC focuses on providing an emergency response to the direct effects of conflict, which are frequently compounded by natural disasters. Its activities include the provision of mainly non-food aid, medical assistance for the war-wounded and water and sanitation work. The ICRC also carries out programmes with a medium-term outlook designed to maintain local coping mechanisms and preserve adequate living conditions for extremely vulnerable populations. Cooperation with the Somali Red Crescent Society completes this range of activities.

The ICRC has maintained a presence in Somalia since 1982, basing its delegation in Nairobi since 1994.

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	196,732
Assistance	17,993,737
Preventive action	345,564
Cooperation with National Societies	1,582,876
General	105,465

**20,224,373**

of which: Overheads 1,234,351



(ICRC delegation in Nairobi)

SRCS/ICRC hospital

## CONTEXT

Political violence, clan feuds and individual power struggles escalated in many parts of Somalia in 2002, leaving hundreds of people dead, thousands wounded and tens of thousands displaced. Gedo experienced its worst fighting in years. Other arenas of heavy conflict were Middle and Lower Juba, Bay region, and Puntland. Sporadic clan feuds, often over water and pastureland, were reported in Hiran, Mudug, Galgudud and Lower Shebele. In the capital, Mogadishu, clashes between Transitional National Government (TNG) police and various factions in April and May triggered an increase in fighting between clans, the formation of neighbourhood vigilante groups

and a rise in crime, including kidnapping. In June, the TNG issued the first of several public appeals calling on the international community to help end over a decade of armed conflict in the country.

The Somali national reconciliation conference opened on 15 October in Eldoret, Kenya, under the aegis of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development. On 27 October, the TNG and warring factions agreed to a cease-fire for the duration of the talks. When the conference adjourned on 24 December, set to resume in January 2003, the process was reported to be faltering.

## AFRICA SOMALIA

On the economic front, the *Gu* harvest (July-August) was above average, followed by exceptionally good *Deyr* rains (October-December), which brought some relief to drought-stricken regions such as Gedo, Bakool, Hiran and parts of Puntland and Somaliland. However, the continuing violence, insecurity, the effects of previous droughts, and a deteriorating economy meant there were still large numbers of people facing severe hardship.

Somalia remained an unpredictable environment for humanitarian agencies to work in. Access to victims in conflict-affected areas was often difficult or impossible because of security constraints. During the year, convoys transporting ICRC relief goods were attacked on three occasions. The attacks were carried out not to target the ICRC but purely for material gain.

Despite these difficulties, the ICRC was able to carry out the majority of its activities in Somalia, thanks to its flexible operational set-up, well adapted to the country's situation. Teams of ICRC experts based in Nairobi made frequent field trips to assess the situation and monitor programmes, while a network of Somali ICRC staff carried out activities with the Somali Red Crescent, often assisted by specialist ICRC personnel. The ICRC maintained its two-pronged approach, distributing emergency aid to IDPs and carrying out medium-term projects to secure basic services for local communities indirectly threatened by conflict. To care for the wounded and sick, ICRC support continued for four surgical hospitals and 25 health-care centres. The ICRC also maintained a high level of support for the Somali Red Crescent, which continued to be a key partner in implementing ICRC programmes.

## ICRC ACTION

## Key points in 2002

- emergency aid distributed to some 11,000 families displaced by conflict, frequently compounded by natural disasters
- access to clean water secured for some 170,000 families, and irrigation systems rehabilitated or improved for some 100,000 families to help maintain or restore their livelihoods
- some 9,000 patients, over 50% of them war-wounded, treated in 4 ICRC-supported hospitals

## CIVILIANS

## Assisting IDPs

Prolonged fighting, for example in the Gedo, Bay and Middle and Lower Juba regions, meant thousands of people who had fled their homes with few possessions were displaced for long periods. The ICRC provided emergency supplies, including tarpaulins, blankets, clothing, jerrycans and kitchenware, for some 11,000 displaced families, 5,000 of whom also received items such as tools, wire and seeds for planting to enable them to return home and start to rebuild their lives.

## Helping communities survive crises

Over a decade of conflict and a series of natural disasters had taken their toll on many Somali resident communities. To help weakened communities maintain or rebuild their livelihoods and be in a better position to weather another crisis, the ICRC continued to run short- and medium-term projects to build or repair facilities, mostly water and irrigation systems.

The ICRC completed 70 community improvement projects benefiting some 67,000 families in eight regions of central and southern Somalia. Each project lasted around 25 days and provided food and/or cash for work for some 3,000 local people who helped to repair vital infrastruc-

ture, usually water catchments and irrigation channels. The ICRC also donated materials (tools, jerrycans, tarpaulins and sandbags) to the communities to carry out future maintenance. Over one-third of the projects (26 in all) were carried out in the Gedo region, where people suffered from the combined effects of prolonged drought and intense fighting during most of the year.

In Lower Shebele, potentially one of the most productive regions in Somalia, the ICRC through its gravity irrigation project repaired 30 river gates that controlled water levels and irrigation for 18,051 farming families. The aim was to prevent seasonal flooding that destroyed crops, and ensure a long-term increase in food production. The ICRC also distributed 400,000 sandbags to riverside farming communities in the Juba and Shebele regions as protection against seasonal flooding in April and October.

In another project, the ICRC installed seven irrigation systems driven by diesel pumps to serve 4,510 families in the Hiran region who already practised rain-fed irrigation. Seven more systems were under construction. The ICRC also rehabilitated six pump-irrigation systems that it installed in 1997, and provided training for future maintenance.

A total of 113 other water projects were completed in central and southern Somalia to ensure that over 170,000 families and their livestock had access to clean water within a reasonable distance. These included the rehabilitation of 50 shallow wells, 26 *berkads* (traditional sub-surface reservoirs), 24 boreholes and 13 rain-water catchments, plus the donation of cement to maintain some 900 *berkads*.

To cover crop failures, the ICRC distributed seeds and hoes to some 8,000 families in central and southern regions in April, 14,000 in September and 11,000 in December, in time for the planting seasons. Limited food rations were provided for some of these families to ensure they were not forced to sell or consume the seeds.



At the end of the year, the ICRC distributed 12,000 fishing kits to needy families along the Juba and Shebele rivers and the coastal regions of Mudug and Middle Shebele to diversify their food sources and increase their income during the harsh, dry season known as *jilaal* (January-March).

## Restoring family links

Thousands of Somalis were scattered by conflict, lost contact with their families and often could not afford private means of communication. This meant there was still a clear need for the RCM and tracing service which reconnected Somalis with their relatives at home and abroad. The ICRC, together with the Somali Red Crescent, delivered 8,041 RCMs. The ICRC also continued to sponsor the BBC Somali Service's "Missing Persons Programme", which broadcast 4,694 names of people sought.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Supporting hospitals

The ICRC continued to support four surgical hospitals that were referral units for the war-wounded in most of the country. It provided surgical materials, drugs, salaries and food for the 110-bed Keysaney Hospital in Mogadishu North, run by the Somali Red Crescent. Keysaney treated 2,912 patients, one-third of whom were war-wounded. The ICRC also gave the 55-bed Medina Hospital in Mogadishu South funds to cover a major portion of its running costs, in addition to food and medical supplies. It donated more supplies than in 2001 to cope with the influx of war-wounded. Medina treated 3,677 patients, 50% of whom were war-wounded. As a step towards self-management, Medina Hospital, with ICRC support, took over responsibility for its budget, excluding staff, and introduced fees for beds and operations and a new accounting system. One staff member each from Medina and Keysaney attended a six-week course in Nairobi on hospital admin-

istration, organized by the ICRC. In 2001, the ICRC introduced cost-recovery programmes in both hospitals. One year on, Keysaney was generating an average of 3,000 US dollars per month or 10% of its costs, and Medina was covering one-quarter of its running costs, or 4,500 dollars per month.

Mudug Regional Hospital in Galkayo and Baidoa Hospital in Bay region received monthly deliveries of ICRC-donated pharmaceuticals and other running stock, and emergency supplies when needed. Both regions experienced heavy fighting. In July, during clan feuds over water, Mudug treated 217 war-wounded. Between October and December, when Baidoa changed hands several times, the hospital admitted 195 war-wounded. In total, Mudug treated 1,941 war-wounded patients and Baidoa 595.

### Delivering primary health care

The ICRC maintained its financial, material and technical support for 25 primary health-care posts run by the Somali Red Crescent. The posts (10 in Hiran, seven in Lower Juba, four in Galgudud, two in Gedo and two in Bakool) were strategically located in remote rural areas with a combined population of around 500,000 people. During a severe cholera outbreak between April and June, the network of health-care posts proved to be effective in monitoring the disease, treating patients and organizing local cholera-awareness campaigns. The posts carried out 235,895 consultations.

Medical supplies were dispatched on an ad hoc basis throughout the year to several health-care facilities overwhelmed by an influx of war-wounded, thus highlighting the need for the ICRC to remain flexible, with a contingency stock to meet local emergencies. In July, for example, when factional fighting broke out in Puntland, the ICRC sent dressing material to Bossaso and Garowe hospitals and to a clinic to treat injured civilians and fighters on both sides.

## Containing cholera

The ICRC supported four centres in Mogadishu run by the Somali Red Crescent that dispensed oral rehydration salts between February and July, the high-risk period for cholera outbreaks. Around one-third of the over 3,000 patients treated at the centres in 2002 tested positive for cholera. Severely dehydrated patients were referred to the two cholera treatment centres in Mogadishu run by *Action contre la faim* and MSF-Spain.

## AUTHORITIES

With a weakened TNG and ongoing conflicts between various factions, the ICRC found it could not adopt a structured approach to the dissemination of IHL for Somali authorities and armed forces. Efforts to raise awareness of IHL focused on security forces in Somaliland and on civil society, in particular women and students.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### IHL training

The ICRC initiated a programme in Somaliland with the aim of promoting the basic rules of IHL among the security forces. Four courses were conducted for some 80 instructors and battalion officers.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Taking into account the role women play in Somali society, the ICRC conducted two three-day workshops for women's groups in Mogadishu and Hargeisa, with the aim of raising awareness of IHL. Using the format of focus groups employed in the ICRC's "People on War" project, the women talked about how their lives were affected by conflict. The workshop participants then organized 16 similar discussion groups in their own neighbourhoods. In addition, the BBC Somali Service broadcast 16 ICRC-produced "People on War"



radio spots twice a week for four months (January-April), promoting respect for civilians in conflict situations.

To spread awareness of IHL among future leaders and decision-makers, the ICRC launched a programme for university staff and students, holding a total of eight workshops on the basic rules of IHL at the universities of Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Boroma.

To enhance the media's reporting of issues of humanitarian concern, the ICRC conducted a half-day workshop on IHL in Mogadishu for Somali journalists based in the capital and in the south of the country (Lower Juba, Hiran and Lower Shebele).

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

The Somali Red Crescent Society remained a key partner in all areas of ICRC activities, carrying out tracing services, distributing aid, running health-care centres and a hospital, and disseminating IHL to leaders of factions in areas inaccessible to the ICRC. Against a backdrop of ongoing conflict, the National Society's main challenge was to preserve its internal unity and its capacity to assist people in need in an impartial and balanced manner, throughout the country.

### Strengthening management

To ensure the Somali Red Crescent had a solid management structure, the ICRC continued to pay for the salaries of core staff and the running costs of the National Society's headquarters in Mogadishu and coordination offices in Hargeisa and Nairobi, and two branches.

### Restoring family links and promoting IHL

To maximize resources, 23 National Society staff and two volunteers were trained at the end of 2001 to carry out both tracing and dissemination activities in their regions. The ICRC covered the wages of these workers, field-trip expenses and other running costs such as materials and audio-visual equipment. At two workshops, held in January and November, the 23 field officers agreed on new tracing guidelines, and the ICRC introduced a database to record and monitor the workload.

At the January workshop, new guidelines were also agreed on how to promote the Somali Red Crescent Society as a national, autonomous humanitarian organization. To help the National Society become better known, the ICRC and Horn Afrik, a Somali radio station, co-produced a series of spots that publicized its cholera-treatment centres in Mogadishu. The spots were broadcast on the station and played on the streets of the capital over a mobile public-address system. ICRC-produced promotional material, including over 22,000 calendars for 2003, was sent to all 19 branches for distribution.

### Emergency preparedness

On the basis of the 2001 assessment of the needs of the Somali Red Crescent first-aid training programme, the ICRC organized two workshops, held in July and November, to reach the first-aid instructors of all 19 branches. The aims were to upgrade and standardize first-aid training courses, and then expand the service to areas not covered. With the International Federation, an action plan was agreed and a working group set up to produce a final draft of training manuals and procedures.

## SUDAN

Personnel:  
83 expatriates  
638 national staff

In Sudan, the ICRC focuses on protecting and assisting IDPs and resident communities affected by conflict; medical assistance for the war-wounded and support for prosthetic/orthotic centres in Khartoum and Lokichokio (Kenya); monitoring the living conditions and treatment of people detained in connection with the conflict; dissemination of IHL to government forces, the Sudan People's Liberation Army and other bearers of weapons; restoring links between relatives separated by conflict; and cooperation with the Sudanese Red Crescent.

The ICRC opened its first office in Khartoum in 1978 in response to the Ethiopian conflict. In 1984, the ICRC launched operations relating to Sudan's internal conflict.

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	2,722,761
Assistance	32,587,684
Preventive action	1,405,451
Cooperation with National Societies	1,826,455
General	191,621

**38,733,972**

of which: Overheads 2,364,045



ICRC delegation  
 ICRC sub-delegation  
 ICRC office  
 ICRC hospital  
 ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

## CONTEXT

The year saw the revival of the peace process aimed at ending the 19-year internal armed conflict between the Sudanese government and various opposition militias. The government and the main armed opposition group, the Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M), agreed to suspend hostilities until 31 March 2003, and to give humanitarian organizations unimpeded access, from 1 November 2002, to all regions controlled by the two parties. These landmark agreements were signed during two rounds of peace talks held between June and November in the Kenyan town of Machakos, under the aegis of the Inter-

Governmental Authority on Development. In order to address issues such as the sharing of power and wealth and self-determination for the south, the government and SPLA/M also agreed to a six-month pre-transitional period, followed by a six-year period of transition at the end of which a referendum on self-determination for the south would be held. A third round of peace talks was scheduled to begin in January 2003. Prior to the start of the talks in June, US-led peace initiatives had already resulted in the two sides agreeing in January to a six-month ceasefire (renewed in June) in the Nuba Mountains.

## AFRICA SUDAN

Despite these initiatives, the internal conflict between government troops and opposition forces, as well as inter-factional fighting, persisted. Civilian casualties were high and thousands of people were forced to flee their homes. The main battlefields were in Western Upper Nile/Unity state, Equatoria and Bahr al-Ghazal, while armed clashes were also reported in the Blue Nile and Kassala regions.

During most of the year, aid organizations faced enormous constraints. Access to victims in conflict zones remained difficult, at times impossible, because of flight restrictions. Security was also a constant concern. From 1 November, when humanitarian agencies were granted free movement in Sudan, the ICRC began conducting surveys of medical facilities in southern Sudan to assess their capacity to treat the war-wounded. It also increased the number of its visits to detainees and stepped up its programme to promote IHL among the authorities, the armed forces, the SPLA and other bearers of weapons.

## ICRC ACTION

## Key points in 2002

- some 9,500 patients treated at 2 ICRC-supported surgical hospitals
- over 1,000 amputees fitted with prostheses in 3 ICRC-supported workshops
- water secured for some 55,000 IDPs
- 753 detainees visited in connection with the internal conflict
- some 42,000 RCMs distributed, enabling family members separated by conflict to maintain contact
- law drafted to create a national committee on the implementation of IHL

## CIVILIANS

## Restoring family links

The ICRC, together with the Sudanese Red Crescent, distributed 41,769 RCMs, bringing news of family to relatives in Sudan and abroad who were separated by conflict. Under its family reunification programme, the ICRC focused on reuniting children with their families, in particular minors who had lost contact with their parents during fighting in Raga in 2001. Together with other organizations, in particular the Save the Children Fund, the ICRC worked on the cases of 149 unaccompanied minors, 67 of whom were reunited with their families.

The ICRC reminded the government and the SPLA of their obligation under the Geneva Conventions to address the issue of civilians and soldiers reported missing. Under ICRC sponsorship, representatives of the Sudanese Ministry of Justice and of the Commission for the Eradication of the Abduction of Women and Children attended one of six workshops in Geneva organized as part of an ICRC project called "The Missing". The workshops provided data and recommendations for an ICRC-organized international conference on persons missing because of armed con-

flict, scheduled to take place in Geneva in February 2003.

## Improving health standards

The ICRC continued to develop "integrated" health projects designed to reduce illness and disease by upgrading community health centres and water and sanitation facilities. The projects were situated mainly in areas where large numbers of IDPs placed a strain on resources. Including the new health centre which opened in conflict-damaged Raga in October, the ICRC provided medical supplies, staff training and supervision and building materials and maintenance for 13 primary health-care (PHC) facilities in southern Sudan, serving some 160,000 people. The PHCs (four in Yirol and one in Chelkou in SPLA-controlled areas; four in Juba, three in Wau and one in Raga in government-controlled areas) carried out 189,223 consultations, including curative, antenatal and mother and child care, vaccination programmes and health education. To improve the skills of PHC personnel, the ICRC helped to organize a variety of courses and sponsored the training of over 60 Sudanese health professionals and students at the ICRC's Lopiding Hospital in Kenya. To reinforce the work of the PHCs, the ICRC launched pilot hygiene-promotion programmes in Yirol, Wau and Chelkou. This involved setting up local health and water committees that, with ICRC support, could eventually assume responsibility for health education and water and sanitation facilities in their villages. Together with these committees, the ICRC built or repaired over 100 water-supply systems in the three regions.

## Providing emergency aid in conflict regions

The ICRC, together with the Sudanese Red Crescent, distributed emergency aid, mainly essential household supplies such as blankets, seed for planting and tools, to over 10,000 families affected by conflict, and secured a supply of clean water for some 55,000 IDPs. The majority of beneficiaries had been forced to abandon their homes during fighting around Raga (Bahr al-Ghazal), Juba (Western Equatoria), Bentiu (Western Upper Nile/Unity state) and Akobo (Jonglei). For example, when armed conflict near Bentiu triggered the flight of some 35,000 people to Mayom, the ICRC and Sudanese Red Crescent evacuated the wounded to Bentiu hospital and set up four water tanks for the IDPs. The ICRC then trained Red Crescent volunteers to treat the water and monitor the IDPs for symptoms of communicable and water-borne diseases. The ICRC also carried out major repairs to a water treatment plant in Bentiu serving 15,000 residents and 20,000 IDPs.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The ICRC carried out 37 visits to 25 places of detention to monitor the treatment and living conditions of 753 detainees held by the SPLA and other opposition factions in connection with the internal conflict. After the visits, the ICRC reported its findings to the authorities. Following fighting in October between government troops and the northern opposition group, the National Democratic Alliance, near the border with Eritrea, the ICRC was granted access, for the first time, to 198 detainees held by the Alliance. From 1 November, when access to all regions improved significantly, the ICRC visited four detention facilities previously inaccessible, registering 20 detainees. During the year, the ICRC distributed 3,218 RCMs to detainees, and provided essential items to contribute to their health and welfare, including medical supplies, food, soap and clothes.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Treating the war-wounded

To provide comprehensive treatment for the war-wounded and other patients needing emergency surgery in southern Sudan, the ICRC continued to run Lopiding Hospital in Lokichokio, Kenya, near the Sudanese border, and provide Juba Teaching Hospital with staff, medical supplies, training and food for patients and staff.

Lopiding Hospital treated 3,357 patients, including 1,196 war-wounded. Major maintenance work was completed to upgrade the hospital's electricity supply and water and drainage systems, and guidelines were produced to improve maintenance, cleaning and waste management.

Juba Teaching Hospital treated 5,383 patients. The ICRC, together with the hospital authorities, launched a training programme in April designed to improve the practical and management skills of the 70 head, assistant-head and certified nurses. In addition, 35 Sudanese medical students started a 10-month clinical training programme in the hospital, with ICRC support. The hospital authorities gradually assumed full responsibility for maintenance work, with the ICRC providing materials.

The ICRC, working with the Sudanese authorities, organized a seminar on war-surgery in Khartoum in October for some 100 Sudanese medics and paramedics.

### Fitting amputees

The ICRC continued to provide financial support, materials, and training and supervision for three centres that produced artificial limbs and prosthetic/orthotic appliances for war amputees and other disabled people. At the largest, the Prosthetic and Orthotic Centre in Khartoum, production was steady – 798 prostheses, including 117 for mine victims, and 627 orthoses – and met the required standards. The ICRC transported 18 patients from as far afield as Wau and Malakal to

the Centre to be fitted with prostheses. The workshop at Lopiding Hospital increased its output by six percent over last year, producing 380 prostheses, including 78 for mine victims. The ICRC strengthened its support in the areas of training and materials to Juba Orthopaedic Workshop, which almost doubled its production, fitting over 100 patients with prostheses.

## AUTHORITIES

### Creating a national IHL committee

Significant progress was made in implementing IHL at the national level. At the end of the year, the Sudanese authorities, with ICRC support, produced a draft law that would create a national committee on the implementation of IHL. Leading up to this, the ICRC had organized the first-ever round table in Sudan, followed by a seminar, on the incorporation of IHL into national law. The two events drew representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, the Interior and Justice, the Peace Advisory Commission, the judiciary, the armed and security forces and the Sudanese Red Crescent, as well as members of the national IHL committees of Egypt, Jordan and Yemen. As a result, a steering committee was created that drafted the law.

In October, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs held a round table on becoming party to the Protocols additional to the 1949 Geneva Conventions. The ICRC made the opening presentation, and organized three subsequent round tables promoting the relevance of these instruments, attended by high-ranking government, judicial and military officials.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### IHL in armed forces training

A milestone was reached when the Sudanese army, with ICRC support, incorporated IHL into its standard training pro-



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gramme. A series of courses to train army instructors to teach IHL was completed in February with a six-day workshop for 20 officers. A final assessment confirmed that Sudanese officers were ready to take over the teaching of IHL, with the ICRC providing support on an ad hoc basis. In addition, with the authorities' approval, the ICRC began organizing IHL sessions in the field, including three presentations in June for over 600 soldiers and officers in the newly accessible Nuba Mountains region. The ICRC also conducted two introductory courses on IHL for 49 air force officers.

### Police

The director of the Law Department of the Sudanese Police Academy provisionally agreed to introduce IHL and human rights into the curriculum in the next academic year. The ICRC was to provide instructors until the police, through ICRC training, could take over.

### Other bearers of weapons

In November, the SPLA incorporated a 44-hour course on IHL into the standard curricula of its main training facility, the Institute for Strategic Studies. In July, the ICRC conducted its first-ever IHL presentation at the Institute – a two-day session for 90 officers plus a first-aid course for medical personnel. Also, the ICRC held two introductory IHL sessions in November for 150 SPLA officers in Waat (Jonglei) and Tambura (Western Equatoria), areas to which it had previously been difficult to gain access. In total, the ICRC held eight sessions on IHL for armed opposition groups, reaching some 350 officers and over 50 medical personnel.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

### Promoting IHL

Given the media's potential to draw attention to issues of humanitarian concern, the ICRC accommodated an increasing number of requests from journalists, including television crews from Brazil,

South Africa and Hong Kong, to visit Lopiding Hospital. In addition, the ICRC organized two talks on IHL for 20 journalists in Khartoum. The ICRC also developed its relationship with the Sudanese Bar Association in Khartoum, giving a talk for some 60 members of the Association on "IHL and current challenges", and donating standard IHL reference materials to the organization. To reinforce knowledge of IHL among humanitarian organizations, the ICRC gave presentations on IHL and ICRC activities at 12 workshops organized by Operation Lifeline Sudan, a UN-sponsored umbrella group, reaching some 900 UN and NGO personnel. To mark International Women's Day on 8 March, the ICRC held a one-day event in Khartoum to present its *Women facing War* study to 100 people from human rights organizations, academic circles, law organizations and the media.

### University IHL network

As part of an ICRC initiative, the heads of university law faculties and prominent lawyers in Sudan formed an IHL network with the aim of spreading knowledge of IHL among academic circles and incorporating the subject into law curricula. The ICRC drew up the statutes for the network and provided IHL reference materials. At the University of Khartoum, the ICRC held a two-day IHL train-the-trainer workshop in June for 30 law tutors, and gave four lectures on the basic rules of IHL for some 50 undergraduates.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

The ICRC continued to help the headquarters of the Sudanese Red Crescent and its branches in conflict-affected regions to strengthen their capacity to carry out activities in the fields of conflict preparedness and response, tracing and dissemination. This included training and supervision as well as a financial contribution towards the salaries of 139 employees and the maintenance and running costs of offices and some 20 National Society vehicles. With ICRC support, a new branch office

was built in Bentiu, and new premises were under construction in conflict-damaged Raga.

### Restoring family links

Working together, the ICRC and the Sudanese Red Crescent held four workshops on tracing techniques for staff and volunteers in Khartoum, Damazine, Kosti and Malakal, and, on the basis of field assessments countrywide, agreed on a plan of action to improve RCM and tracing services. The ICRC also paid the transport costs and daily expenses and provided equipment such as bicycles and raingear to carry out tracing services in the field.

### Conflict preparedness and response

The ICRC donated some 6,500 kits of emergency household supplies to Sudanese Red Crescent branches in Juba, Bentiu, Kadugli, Malakal, Wau and Kassala to respond to the needs of people affected by conflict and continue on-the-job relief training. The ICRC also provided first-aid training manuals, kits and certificates that benefited some 60 volunteers per branch every month.

### Promoting IHL and the Fundamental Principles

To enhance Sudanese Red Crescent skills in promoting IHL and the Fundamental Principles, 25 dissemination officers and volunteers attended a joint ICRC/Sudanese Red Crescent training seminar in December in Khartoum. The ICRC also involved the National Society in a variety of events to increase awareness of the Movement's activities, including IHL sessions for the armed forces and a public presentation of the ICRC report, *Women and War*. Dissemination was also a part of many joint ICRC/Sudanese Red Crescent relief and tracing operations.



## UGANDA

Personnel:  
3 expatriates  
119 national staff

The ICRC opened a fully-fledged delegation in Uganda in April 1997. Prior to that, its activities in the country had been supervised by the regional delegation in Nairobi. Following the killing of six ICRC staff members in northeastern Democratic Republic of the Congo in April 2001, the ICRC had to suspend activities in its sub-delegations in Uganda and has since maintained a reduced expatriate presence confined to the capital, Kampala. The ICRC is seeking to obtain a thorough investigation by the Ugandan authorities into the killings. Meanwhile, the ICRC remains informed about the situation in the field. It is monitoring the needs of the population so as to be in a position to respond in the event of a major life-threatening emergency.

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	
<b>410,261</b>	
Assistance	
<b>1,671,680</b>	
Preventive action	
<b>354,151</b>	
Cooperation with National Societies	
<b>811,898</b>	
General	
<b>253,636</b>	

**3,501,625**

of which: Overheads 213,714



⊕ ICRC delegation   ⊕ ICRC sub-delegation   + ICRC office

## CONTEXT

The year began with a build-up of Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) soldiers in the north of the country, followed in March by large-scale UPDF operations against the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), a Ugandan rebel group, just north of the border inside Sudan. The LRA outflanked the UPDF, moved back into Uganda and split up into smaller units that, from June, proceeded to destabilize virtually the whole of the north of the country. Villages and crops were burnt, IDP camps attacked and vehicles frequently ambushed. The districts of Gulu, Kitgum and Pader came under regular LRA attack, but the violence also spread to areas previously unaffected such as Lira, Apac, Masindi, Moyo and

Adjumani. According to the UN, the conflict forced over 100,000 people to flee their homes in Uganda in 2002, the majority of whom sought refuge in district centres. By the end of the year, the UN estimated there were some 500,000 IDPs in the north. The Uganda Red Cross Society and WFP were the sole organizations able to make regular field trips outside the district capitals to assist victims of armed attacks. The ICRC stepped up its support for the Ugandan Red Cross, procuring goods and transport that enabled the National Society to assist some 17,000 displaced families.

## AFRICA UGANDA

The southwest remained relatively calm during the first half of the year, and an increasing number of IDPs felt secure enough to return to their homes. From June onwards, however, there was a build-up of UPDF forces in the Rwenzori mountains bordering the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), reportedly to quell a resurgence of the Allied Democratic Front and a new opposition group called the People's Redemption Army. In September, the presidents of Uganda and the DRC signed an agreement that provided a framework for normalizing relations between the two countries. Uganda committed itself to withdrawing its remaining troops from the DRC.

On 26 December, a peace deal was signed between the Ugandan government and the Uganda National Rescue Front II, which had been operating in the north-west of the country. Under the agreement, some 700 of the rebels were to be integrated into the UPDF and the remaining 1,300 would receive resettlement packages.

All ICRC field operations outside Kampala remained suspended. The delegation maintained its offices in Bundibugyo, Kasese, Gulu and Kitgum, but with no expatriate staff present. These offices stayed in contact with other humanitarian organizations and the local authorities but carried out no operations. The Bundibugyo sub-delegation was closed at the end of the year. A final decision on the future of ICRC operations in Uganda remained dependent both on a security assessment, which would take into account the investigation of the murder of six ICRC staff members in northeastern DRC in April 2001, and on the needs of the population affected by conflict. The ICRC continued its dialogue with the Ugandan authorities in an effort to shed light on the circumstances surrounding the murders. At the end of May the ICRC received a reply to a letter sent by its president to the president of Uganda. The reply, signed by the minister of defence, indicated that the Ugandan authorities wanted to continue working with the ICRC

and to have the murders solved. In June, the ministry informed the ICRC that a new inquiry was to be carried out in July. A report received on 20 August appeared to be inconclusive.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- support for the National Society increased in response to the escalation of armed attacks in the north
- goods procured for the National Society to distribute to over 17,000 families adversely affected by conflict
- aid provided for 6,675 detainees in 6 prisons

## CIVILIANS

### Restoring family links

The ICRC, together with the Ugandan Red Cross, reunited six people with their families, including three Congolese children who were flown to Belgium to join their parents. With ICRC financial and technical support, the National Society distributed 776 RCMs to refugees and others separated from their relatives by conflict, and collected 873 RCMs in refugee camps countrywide to be forwarded to families abroad.

### Assisting IDPs and conflict-affected residents

Following the resurgence of LRA attacks in June in northern Uganda, the Ugandan Red Cross, supported by the ICRC, launched large-scale distributions of emergency aid for victims of the conflict. The ICRC helped the local Red Cross to draft successful funding appeals, and procured goods and organized transport to enable the National Society to distribute shelter material and household supplies to some 15,000 families in the worst-affected districts of Gulu, Kitgum and Pader. Prior to this, the ICRC donated vegetable seed as well as basic shelter and household items to the Red Cross Kitgum branch for 2,059 families affected by armed attacks and for IDPs sleeping in the compound of Kitgum hospital. Through the Bundibugyo branch of the Ugandan Red Cross, similar aid was given to 18

IDPs and also to two families who had been rescued after being abducted by an armed opposition group.

## Assisting with health care for IDPs

IDPs received medical treatment under the government-run national health system. With ICRC support, the National Society continued to collect data on the five main causes of death in over 20 representative IDP camps in northern and south-western Uganda. The information was analysed and sent to the district authorities twice during the year.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

With field activities suspended, ICRC detention visits were restricted to six facilities in Kampala district under the authority of the Uganda Prison Service. The ICRC carried out 44 visits to the six prisons, registering 31 new detainees and monitoring the treatment and living conditions of the 157 detainees falling within its mandate. Following the visits, the ICRC made representations to the prison service authorities. A total of 825 RCMs were distributed to detainees and 466 collected for distribution to their families, enabling the inmates to maintain regular contact with loved ones. The ICRC also paid the transport costs for over 1,000 visits by family members to inmates on death row and detainees visited regularly by the ICRC. Upon release, 55 former detainees received basic supplies and a transport allowance from the ICRC.

The ICRC was the only organization providing regular aid contributing to the health and welfare of the approximately 6,500 inmates in the six prisons. It distributed personal hygiene products, blankets, buckets, cleaning materials and recreational items, and provided four prisons with tools, seed and fertilizer for growing vegetables, which helped meet detainees' nutritional requirements.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Assisting the war-wounded

The ICRC donated surgical supplies on an ad hoc basis to regional hospitals in conflict-affected areas to treat war-wounded patients. Assorted drugs and dressings were provided for three hospitals in the southwest in Kasese and Bundibugyo, six hospitals in the north in Gulu and Kitgum, and a medical camp in Mbale set up by the Uganda Medical Board, an association of doctors dispensing free treatment.

## AUTHORITIES

See *Context*, last paragraph, for details.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

Although the ICRC's own activities outside Kampala were suspended, it maintained a high level of cooperation with the Uganda Red Cross Society aimed at strengthening the National Society's capacities in the areas of tracing, dissemination and conflict preparedness and response. The Ugandan Red Cross continued to be operational throughout the country and, with ICRC financial and technical support, was able to respond to various emergency needs at branch level. During the last six months of the year, when LRA attacks intensified in the north, the National Society was one of the few organizations able to make regular field trips outside the district capitals to distribute emergency aid. It provided invaluable tracing services for IDPs and refugees and worked closely with the ICRC to distribute RCMs to detainees and facilitate prison visits by the relatives of inmates. It was also involved in family reunification.

## Building capacity

At the start of the year, the ICRC discussed work plans and budgets with National Society staff responsible for tracing, dissemination and conflict preparedness. This was followed up by regular consultations and coordination meetings with Ugandan Red Cross management. The ICRC also helped 16 National Society volunteers assess the needs of 14 branches, and subsequently donated radio equipment and funds to buy two motorbikes for use in conflict-prone regions.

## Restoring family links

The ICRC provided the necessary funds and training for the National Society to carry out tracing services. It also maintained the motorcycles used in tracing activities and financed the printing of promotional brochures on tracing services for distribution in IDP and refugee camps.

## Conflict preparedness and response

With the resurgence of LRA attacks in the north in June, the ICRC seconded a staff member to the National Society to help in the planning and implementation of relief operations for some 15,000 families in Gulu, Kitgum and Pader, the districts most affected by the violence. The ICRC helped to draft two successful funding appeals, procured the emergency goods required and transported them from its Nairobi Logistics Centre to Uganda for distribution by the Ugandan Red Cross. It also provided radio-communication sets, a truck and two four-wheel-drive vehicles. In parallel, the ICRC assisted the National Society in training volunteers and forming Red Cross action teams in the three districts.

**Promoting IHL and the Movement**

In response to LRA attacks, efforts to assist the National Society to promote IHL focused on the conflict-affected districts of Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Adjumani. With ICRC support, a campaign of radio spots, reinforced by posters and leaflets, was launched in the districts, stressing the need to respect humanitarian law, especially its provisions concerning the protection of civilians. The ICRC also helped to organize a train-the-trainer course for eight Red Cross volunteers who then became responsible for dissemination training in 10 branches. In addition, the National Society and the ICRC gave a joint presentation on IHL and the Movement to local authorities in Gulu. To raise awareness of the various activities of the Ugandan Red Cross, the ICRC helped the National Society to produce and distribute newsletters and promotional wall calendars for 2003.

In other cooperative initiatives, the ICRC organized a meeting in Mukono, near Kampala, for 13 local Red Cross staff and volunteers to evaluate and strengthen their dissemination skills. An introductory training session on dissemination was held in Apaca, near Lira, for 37 volunteers from branches in the north, and five drama groups formed by Red Cross volunteers received training aimed at incorporating IHL into their performances. To mark World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day on 8 May, the Ugandan Red Cross, with ICRC financial support, organized a blood-donor campaign in Kampala's main square, carried out HIV/AIDS-awareness campaigns, and wrote a feature on National Society activities for daily newspapers.

## ABIDJAN

## Regional delegation

## Countries covered:

Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire,  
Ghana, Togo

## Personnel:

15 expatriates  
49 national staff

Since the outbreak of the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire in 2002, the regional delegation's activities have focused on maintaining an operational capacity in order to provide protection and assistance to victims of the conflict, to visit places of detention and to monitor the situation in the country so as to be able to react in the event of outbreaks of intercommunal violence. In all countries covered by the regional delegation, the ICRC supports the efforts of the authorities and armed and security forces to implement IHL and raises awareness among the armed forces of the need to comply with its rules.

The ICRC originally set up its regional delegation in Abidjan in July 1992, primarily to coordinate activities in response to conflicts in Liberia and Sierra Leone.

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	1,020,286
Assistance	1,451,377
Preventive action	1,706,124
Cooperation with National Societies	862,834
General	49,352

**5,089,974**

of which: Overheads 310,656



⊕ ICRC regional delegation ⊕ ICRC sub-delegation ⊕ ICRC mission ⊕ ICRC office/presence

## CONTEXT

## Côte d'Ivoire prior to the events of 19 September

Prior to the 19 September uprising, the political scene was dominated by the end of the National Reconciliation Forum that culminated in a meeting held between the four main figures in Ivorian politics – the president, two former heads of State and a former prime minister – to discuss ways of strengthening peace and reconciliation efforts.

Political tension in Côte d'Ivoire increased in the run-up to local elections held on 7 July. In June, Rally of Republicans (RDR) leader and former prime minister Alassane Ouattara was granted Ivorian cit-

izenship by judicial decision, but this failed to defuse tension. Shortly after the decision was announced, violent clashes broke out in Abidjan between anti-Ouattara militants and RDR supporters. A curfew was imposed in Daloa (400 km north-west of Abidjan) after violent clashes broke out between supporters of the ruling Ivorian Popular Front (FPI) and the RDR.

On the economic front, effective reform programmes and improved management of public funds enabled the government to obtain substantial World Bank support and financial aid for its battle against AIDS. Public-sector workers plagued the



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country with waves of demonstrations demanding better social conditions. The president responded by organizing a forum on social reforms and proposing new general laws governing public workers and magistrates.

Renewed fighting in Liberia resulted in new influxes of refugees in western Côte d'Ivoire. Over a six-month period, UNHCR and its partners reportedly registered a total of 16,571 new refugees in the country. At the Danané transit centre, refugees were given food and other basic necessities before being sent on to the Niela refugee camp in Guiglo.

### Côte d'Ivoire after the events of 19 September

In September, a failed coup d'état was followed by heavy fighting between the army and insurgents known as the Patriotic Movement of Côte d'Ivoire (MPCI). The conflict caused a *de facto* split between the north and south of the country and the situation remained volatile and extremely unpredictable for the rest of 2002.

Since the start of the uprising, hundreds of people were reportedly killed or injured in fighting. Hopes that a West African-brokered cease-fire on 18 October would bring a negotiated end to the conflict were short-lived. In early November two other rebel groups, the Ivorian Popular Movement of the Great West and the Movement for Justice and Peace, began operating in western Côte d'Ivoire near the cities of Danané and Man.

The rebels took control of the northern half of the country, including the town of Bouaké where heavy fighting caused some 200,000 people – about one third of the town's population – to flee. In Abidjan, a number of people were arrested in connection with the insurrection and some 2,000 lost their homes. With about five million West African immigrants living in Côte d'Ivoire – half of them from Burkina Faso – the conflict had serious regional implications.

By the end of the year, the government had failed to defeat the military rebellion. It was unclear whether political stability could be restored or whether the rebel uprising would turn into a full-scale civil war. There was speculation that a negotiated end to the political crisis would be the most likely outcome.

### Burkina Faso

In Burkina Faso, closely fought legislative elections took place in May. The incumbent Congress for Democracy and Progress party won 57 out of 111 seats, while opposition parties, in a significant breakthrough, took the remaining 54. The conflict in Côte d'Ivoire caused considerable tensions between the Burkina Faso and Ivorian governments. At a meeting of the two countries' presidents, which took place in Mali in December, commitments were made to improve dialogue and seek a peaceful solution to the Ivorian crisis. Meanwhile, Burkina Faso sought to reduce its economic dependence on Côte d'Ivoire.

### Togo

Ahead of presidential elections scheduled for 2003, Togo's electoral process continued to suffer setbacks. In March, in a gesture that, it was hoped, would serve as a catalyst for reopening dialogue between the president's party, the Rally of Togolese People (RPT), and the opposition, the president had a leading opposition figure released from prison. Parliamentary elections were twice postponed but finally took place in October without the participation of the opposition. The RPT took 72 of the 81 seats.

On the diplomatic front, the president was appointed coordinator of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) contact group on Côte d'Ivoire. Inter-Ivorian talks started in Lomé on 30 October.

### Ghana

The Ghanaian president's "positive change" programme continued to be viewed favourably by the international community. Economic recovery was sluggish, however, and the general public began to feel the effects of the government's austere economic reforms. In April, a state of emergency was declared in the north after a tribal chief and more than 50 others were killed in ethnic clashes. The president inaugurated a South African-style reconciliation commission to look into human rights violations during military rule.

The crisis in Côte d'Ivoire remained a major concern for Ghana, with the number of refugees in the country increasing dramatically.

### Benin

Benin remained a beacon of democracy and one of the most stable countries in Africa. Its first local elections since the end of one-party rule in 1990 took place in December. Some three million people were eligible to elect municipal leaders previously designated by the government.

### Humanitarian response in Côte d'Ivoire

The ICRC and the Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire maintained vital links between the rebel-held north and the government-controlled south of the country, and supported health-care facilities, the national water board and other organizations providing services necessary for the population's survival.

Since the beginning of the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, the ICRC, in cooperation with the Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire, led the Red Cross response and supported the National Society to provide emergency assistance, comprising protection activities, ad-hoc food and non-food assistance for IDPs and vulnerable civilians in the conflict zones.

The Movement was able to respond to the needs generated by the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire thanks to the ICRC's regional delegation in Abidjan and the presence of the the National Society countrywide with 39 local committees. In order to pursue its operations for victims of the conflict in rebel-held areas more effectively, the ICRC established a permanent presence in Bouaké and strengthened its presence in Man. WFP, UNHCR and MSF-France were also active in responding to the crisis situation. The International Federation was responsible for the Movement response to the Ivorian crisis in neighbouring countries (Ghana, Burkina Faso and Mali).

The ICRC continued visits to detainees in the country and, as the crisis evolved, obtained access to new places of detention. Through the RCM network, it restored and maintained family links for thousands of Ivorian nationals and Liberian refugees.

### **Humanitarian response in Burkina Faso, Togo, Ghana and Benin**

In the other countries in the region, the ICRC conducted activities to promote the Fundamental Principles and raise awareness of IHL among members of the armed forces, the police and political parties. The ICRC continued its efforts to assist refugees restore family links. It registered and searched for the parents of unaccompanied minors and exchanged RCMs between family members.

## **ICRC ACTION**

### **Key points in 2002**

- emergency response to the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire
- regular medical support to 35 health-care facilities treating victims of the crisis
- visits to and monitoring of detainees held in connection with the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire
- promotion of IHL throughout the region
- cooperation agreements signed with 4 National Societies

## **CIVILIANS**

### **Bringing aid to civilians**

The ICRC and the National Societies provided emergency relief to victims of the violence that broke out in the region in 2002 and to IDPs evacuated from Bawku in northern Ghana in December 2001.

In Côte d'Ivoire, the ICRC and the Ivorian Red Cross distributed food to over 100,000 people affected by the crisis. The ICRC also focused its efforts on keeping vital services running in rebel-controlled areas. In particular, to ensure that health care was provided and that drinking water and electrical power were delivered, it facilitated the supply of essential drugs, chemicals and spare parts. It also distributed food made available by the WFP and the Cell for humanitarian action and solidarity to medical staff to encourage them to stay put.

Among their various activities, the ICRC and the National Society:

- provided food regularly to patients at 15 health-care facilities
- assisted 9,500 victims of violence in Côte d'Ivoire
- provided non-food aid to some 10,000 IDPs
- provided non-food aid to 2,500 victims of intercommunal violence in northern Ghana

### **Providing emergency health care**

Following the outbreak of hostilities in Côte d'Ivoire, the ICRC arranged for the transport and delivery of vaccines, other medicines, and medical and surgical supplies to health-care facilities, particularly in war zones. In cooperation with the Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire, the ICRC regularly supplied basic medicines to a total of 35 facilities (27 in rebel-held territory and eight in government-controlled areas) treating the wounded and the displaced.

In Duékoué, on the western front, the Red Cross treated thousands of displaced people. In Bouaké, two Red Cross mobile clinics provided treatment for a total of 6,000 people. In addition, an ICRC health centre set up in Man handled 2,000 consultations in December. The most serious cases were transferred to hospitals.

ICRC emergency supplies pre-positioned in Abidjan were used to support medical and surgical facilities giving emergency treatment. In the wake of the fighting, Red Cross teams helped collect and identify corpses left in the street, particularly in Bouaké and Man.

### **Ensuring access to clean water and improved hygiene**

In order to ensure access to safe drinking water and to forestall major public health problems, the ICRC arranged for chemicals, spare parts and technicians from the national water board and electrical power company to cross the front lines (intended for 16 water-production plants located in northern rebel-held areas). In addition, the ICRC carried out sanitation work in centres for IDPs near Yamoussoukro, Duékoué and Daloa.

### **Restoring family links in Côte d'Ivoire**

The ICRC set up a message distribution system ("I am well" cards) to help family members, separated since the beginning of the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, to re-establish contact. Some 900 such cards were collected in the rebel-held towns

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of Bouaké, Korhogo, Bouandiali and Ferkessédougou. The ICRC conveyed the messages to family members in government-controlled places by telephone. The same system was adopted for Ivorian refugees in Guinea and Liberia.

Red Cross teams in IDP reception centres identified children separated from their families by the conflict, several of whom were rapidly reunited with their families. The Red Cross also accepted tracing requests for elderly and sick people living alone in war zones, and the ICRC handled tracing requests for people considered by their relatives to be in danger.

Finally, in its capacity as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC helped foreign nationals to leave the conflict zones.

### Restoring family links elsewhere in the region

The ICRC and/or the National Societies of the region registered 220 unaccompanied children, mainly Liberians residing in the Refugee reception zone (ZAR), and reunited eight with their families in Liberia. The reunification of additional unaccompanied children from the zone had to be interrupted owing to the conflict in western Côte d'Ivoire.

The ICRC continued its efforts to help refugees restore family links. It registered unaccompanied minors and searched for their parents, and exchanged RCMs between relatives of unaccompanied minors. The ICRC also extended its tracing network in the refugee influx zones in Côte d'Ivoire to enable refugees to regain contact with their families.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Visiting detainees in Côte d'Ivoire

Prior to the conflict, the ICRC:

- visited 33 detention facilities and provided medical treatment, where needed, to the detainees visited. In order to

avoid major health problems affecting large numbers of detainees, such as cholera, food was delivered temporarily to the places of detention most in need

- completed water and sanitation projects at 4 prisons
- submitted 2 summary reports and 13 working reports to prison authorities

After the outbreak of the conflict in September, the ICRC visited military personnel and civilians detained in connection with the conflict. The ICRC was given access to all places of detention under the authority of the Ministries of Defence, Justice and the Interior, and to those controlled by the insurgents.

## AUTHORITIES

### Incorporating IHL into national law

The ICRC and ECOWAS held a three-day regional seminar in Abidjan on the Statute of the ICC. The aim of the conference, attended mainly by senior officials of ECOWAS member States and legal experts, was to brief officials on the powers of the Court, how it would operate and the national implementation measures demanded by its Statute. Three recommendations were adopted at the end of the conference, including one calling on West African countries that had not already ratified the Statute to do so.

In June, on the 25th anniversary of the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions, the ICRC organized a discussion session on IHL and its implementation for 47 members of Côte d'Ivoire's parliament.

In addition, an information session was organized in Côte d'Ivoire for 30 legal advisers to the ministries concerned with implementation of IHL.

After the outbreak of the Ivorian conflict, steps were taken to facilitate early adoption of an emblem bill by parliament in order to deal more efficiently with widespread misuse of the red cross emblem during military operations in Côte d'Ivoire.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### IHL in the armed forces

In accordance with its objective of having IHL incorporated into military training programmes, the ICRC sponsored the attendance of two military instructors from the Ivorian and Burkina Faso armed forces at an advanced military training course on IHL at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law, in San Remo, Italy. Côte d'Ivoire's chief of staff later issued a directive making IHL instruction mandatory for armed forces personnel. The ICRC also held seminars on its mandate and activities and on IHL attended by 40 officers and 93 men from Côte d'Ivoire.

In Togo, the ICRC conducted seminars on IHL for 335 military instructors, officers and students of IHL and donated IHL libraries to the Togo armed forces chief of staff and to two military schools in Benin.

The ICRC also:

- conducted an IHL refresher course for 20 military IHL instructors of the Togolese armed forces
- organized IHL and humanitarian rights law seminars in Togo for 82 police officers and other law-enforcement personnel
- financed the production of 700 posters on the rules of conduct in combat and 3,000 brochures on IHL, which were distributed to the armed forces of Togo
- financed the production of 2,500 brochures on first aid and the rules of conduct in combat, which were distributed to the armed forces of Benin by the Red Cross of Benin
- gave a presentation to 50 Burkina Faso officers and civilians participating in peace-keeping operations

After the outbreak of the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, efforts to integrate IHL into the armed forces were put on hold. However, to help explain the ICRC's mandate and activities, as well as the basic rules of IHL, a comic strip was produced and distributed to persons manning checkpoints on both sides of the front lines.

Contacts were made with the armed forces units responsible for IHL training in order to arrange for future dissemination sessions for 3,000 new Ivorian army recruits. Contacts were also made on the rebel side to try to organize similar sessions for young MPCJ recruits.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

### IHL and the media

The ICRC pursued efforts to raise public awareness of the basic rules of IHL, the activities of the Movement and its Fundamental Principles. On 8 May, World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day, the ICRC launched a musical album entitled "*L'homme, un remède pour l'homme*", which contains eight songs performed by local artists on humanitarian principles, sexual violence against women during times of conflict, and light-arms trafficking. The non-profit-making event was given significant coverage by national media. The album was promoted throughout Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Burkina Faso and Togo.

After the outbreak of the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, the ICRC was extremely busy responding to numerous requests from the international and national press and from national television and radio companies for information on Red Cross activities. "*L'homme, un remède pour l'homme*" was regularly broadcast on the radio in Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Benin and Burkina Faso, and five video clips were produced to promote the principles highlighted by the album throughout the region.

### IHL in universities

Despite chronic disturbances at university campuses in Côte d'Ivoire, the ICRC organized IHL debating competitions in Abidjan and Cotonou. Twelve teams of students from as many higher-education institutions in Côte d'Ivoire, Benin and Togo took part.

## NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Cooperation agreements signed between the ICRC and four National Societies – those of Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Ghana and Benin – formally set down the responsibilities of the Societies and generated better programme follow-up throughout the year.

### Conflict preparedness and response

The Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies began an AIDS-prevention campaign targeting youths from 100 villages in rural areas of the country.

National Societies throughout the region demonstrated their conflict preparedness and their response capacities by bringing aid to victims of pre-election incidents in Côte d'Ivoire and of intercommunal violence in Ghana, and providing medical care during legislative elections in Burkina Faso.

After the crisis broke out in Côte d'Ivoire, the Ivorian Red Cross mobilized 100 volunteers. With ICRC technical, logistical and financial support, the National Society provided medical supplies and distributed relief to people living in the affected regions.

The Burkinabé Red Cross Society mobilized 500 first-aiders in nearly 30 provinces who stood ready to provide medical care during the legislative elections in Burkina Faso, and the Togolese Red Cross formed, trained and equipped 82 first-aid brigades. Some 555 volunteers were mobilized in 29 of the main Togolese towns for the October elections.

### Tracing

Tracing activities were especially developed in Côte d'Ivoire, where a programme for unaccompanied children was developed in the areas of western Côte d'Ivoire welcoming Liberian refugees. Four Ivorian Red Cross tracing officers were assigned to work in its Tabou, Toulépleu, Guiglo and Danané branches. The ICRC held training sessions for the officers to help them define standard procedures and to provide them with the tools and skills they would need. By the end of June, the four tracing officers had registered a total of 58 unaccompanied minors.

With financial support from the ICRC, the Togolese Red Cross provided information and first-aid training to a total of 315 soldiers from the Togolese armed forces.

### Dissemination

On 8 May, World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day, the Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire joined the ICRC in promoting the album entitled "*L'homme, un remède pour l'homme*". The National Society distributed a total of 6,025 audiocassettes, 2,250 compact discs, 102 VHS cassettes, 350 press kits, 850 T-shirts and 800 posters, all produced by the ICRC to support the event. (The album was also launched in Togo and Burkina Faso later in May.)

In Ouagadougou, the Burkinabé Red Cross Society, together with local firemen and police, conducted demonstrations of Red Cross activities that received considerable media coverage and were well received by the general public.

The ICRC:

- provided financial support enabling 9 Ghana Red Cross Society staff to undergo dissemination training
- donated 11 information and dissemination kits to 3 National Society branches
- gave dissemination sessions to 20 provincial committee presidents in Côte d'Ivoire



## DAKAR

### Regional delegation

#### Countries covered:

Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal

#### Personnel:

4 expatriates  
37 national staff

The Dakar regional delegation focuses on promoting international humanitarian law (IHL) among the armed forces and other bearers of weapons and on encouraging the authorities throughout the region to implement that law. It also supports the work of the National Societies, assists victims of violence, such as displaced people in need, and visits detainees, providing them with material aid where necessary.

Opened in May 1991, the Dakar delegation initially covered ICRC activities in Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Gambia. Later, its responsibilities were extended to include Mali (1993) and Niger (1994).

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	470,046
Assistance	401,514
Preventive action	834,079
Cooperation with National Societies	546,442
General	58,497

**2,310,579**

of which: Overheads 141,021

## AFRICA DAKAR



⊕ ICRC regional delegation    ⊕ ICRC mission    + ICRC office

## CONTEXT

The Senegalese president's party won a solid majority in local elections held in May. Though the president sought to consolidate his government's position and push ahead with economic reforms, dissent within the governing coalition again became apparent and the president's efforts to maintain unity had little success. The political scene was further disrupted when a State-run ferry capsized in September, killing over 1,000. Strong public outrage over the catastrophe resulted in the resignation of two ministers and a cabinet reshuffle.

In Senegal's Casamance region, renewed fighting broke out between government forces and the *Mouvement des forces démocratiques de Casamance*.<sup>1</sup> Successive waves of violence drove people from their homes and some 9,000 refugees reportedly crossed the border into Gambia. People were also displaced by unseasonable rains that caused extensive damage in the Saint Louis and Louga regions and prompted the government to launch an appeal for food and medical aid. According to OCHA, floods in the north demolished some 20,000 homes, affecting more than 179,000 people.

<sup>1</sup> Democratic Forces of Casamance Movement



In Niger, a mutiny broke out in July/August in the southeastern region of Diffa before spreading to Niamey. Despite the unrest, the *Alliance des forces démocratiques*<sup>2</sup> was expected to remain in power over the year to follow. The opposition objected to the government's plans to create 230 rural "communes" (smallest division of local government), which were viewed by some as a threat to national politics as hitherto practised and raised tensions between the two parties. The decentralization issue had to be resolved before municipal elections could be held. Owing to the crisis in neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire, the Niger government facilitated the repatriation of its citizens living in that country.

In Mali, elections held in April and May 2002 saw an end to President Konaré's 10-year term in office. As the new president and his government were assuming power, the social and economic consequences of the Côte d'Ivoire crisis began to be felt. Following the murder of several of its citizens, Mali repatriated thousands of Malians from northern Côte d'Ivoire. There was also an influx of Ivorian refugees into Mali's western Kayes region.

In December, the president hosted a meeting in Bamako with his counterparts from Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso. The focus was on establishing peace, security and stability in the region. The three heads of State pledged to abstain from any act of aggression against the territorial integrity of one another's countries and to forbid the use of their own territory to destabilize their neighbours.

Guinea-Bissau, marked by a power struggle between the president, the parliament and the military, continued to lurch from one political crisis to another. Growing friction between the president and his prime minister did little to remedy the country's political instability. In addition, the country's new constitution, approved by parliament in April 2001, had not yet received presidential endorsement by the end of 2002.

Gambia's presidential and parliamentary elections were conducted in an atmosphere of relative calm. Landslide victories for the ruling party and the president returned both to power.

In Casamance, the ICRC and the Senegalese Red Cross Society continued to aid civilians affected by the conflict in this region.

In Mali, Ivorian refugees received food, non-food and medical assistance from the authorities and other humanitarian actors present including the WFP, UNICEF and various NGOs. By the end of the year, Niger was meeting the need for humanitarian aid generated by the repatriation of its citizens from Côte d'Ivoire.

In Senegal, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau, the ICRC visited security and other detainees, providing basic material aid as needed.

The ICRC worked throughout the region to raise the authorities' awareness of the need to ratify IHL treaties and to adopt national implementation measures. It also promoted IHL and the activities of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement among the armed and security forces. As the region still lacked any mechanism for the coordination of humanitarian aid, the ICRC regularly informed other humanitarian actors about its activities and itself kept abreast of their activities, consulting with them when necessary.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- over 20,000 IDPs in Casamance aided by ICRC
- ICRC visits to detainees in Senegal, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau
- Gambia and Niger ratified the ICC Statute
- Cape Verde and Mali ratified the 2000 Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of Children in Armed Conflicts

## CIVILIANS

The ICRC and the Senegalese Red Cross Society continued helping people forced to flee the fighting in Casamance. In Ziguinchor and Kolda, joint food distributions reached over 20,000 beneficiaries. Following the looting of the village where they were being temporarily sheltered, some IDP families in Kolda also received non-food assistance.

In Mali, the ICRC provided emergency aid to 80 Ivorian refugee families temporarily housed in transit sites in Sikasso and Zégoua.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

As planned, the ICRC continued visits to detainees covered by its mandate in Senegal, Guinea-Bissau and Gambia to assess their treatment and living conditions. It also ascertained whether security detainees were benefiting from basic judicial guarantees and distributed material aid where needed. Summary reports containing observations on prisons visited in 2001 were submitted to the authorities in Senegal and Gambia. Cases of detainees held for long periods without trial were brought to the attention of the authorities concerned and the ICRC encouraged them to act quickly to ensure that the necessary judicial proceedings were instituted in a timely manner.

<sup>2</sup> Alliance of Democratic Forces

The ICRC:

- obtained authorization to visit persons detained in connection with the attempted coup d'état in Guinea-Bissau (December 2001)
- visited detainees held in prisons in Senegal, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau
- provided basic non-food aid, including personal hygiene items and medicines, to all detainees visited

## AUTHORITIES

The ICRC stepped up its efforts to encourage IHL implementation in the region. Fifteen experts from Senegal's Ministries of Justice, the Interior, Foreign Affairs and National Education participated in a discussion group organized by the ICRC on implementation. The Ministry of Justice submitted a draft law on the emblem to the ICRC for its views. In Senegal and Guinea-Bissau, the ICRC distributed IHL information sheets and basic documentation to officials at those countries' respective Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs.

Work was pursued in the countries that had yet to ratify/implement a number of IHL treaties: the 2000 Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of Children in Armed Conflicts (Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Niger and Senegal); amendments to the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger and Senegal); reform and harmonization with IHL of penal laws (Cape Verde, Gambia, Niger and Senegal); law on the use of and respect for the emblem (Mali, Niger and Senegal); national legislation for the implementation of the 1997 Ottawa Convention (Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Senegal).

Throughout the region, awareness-raising sessions on IHL implementation and the work of the ICRC and the National Societies were held for senior civil servants. This was also done for members of Cape Verde's IHL commission.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The ICRC worked to increase the armed and security forces' knowledge of IHL and the respective roles and activities of the ICRC and the National Societies. The ICRC also pursued its efforts to help the military incorporate IHL into its training.

During the year:

- IHL awareness-raising sessions were held for 460 future Senegalese members of the UN mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 30 civilian police recruits, 109 military cadets in Dakar and 120 army officers in Cape Verde
- 30 senior civil servants from Niger's Ministry of Justice attended a conference on ICRC detainee-welfare activities and its working methods
- 35 Senegalese officials attended an ICRC workshop on IHL and Red Cross activities
- events to spread knowledge of IHL and Red Cross / ICRC activities were organized jointly with the Red Cross Society of Niger for some 80 government officials from Niger's Agadez and Tahoua regions
- 20 military IHL instructors took part in an IHL train-the-trainer course in Senegal
- the ICRC provided 18,000 soldier's handbooks on the law of war to the armed forces of Niger, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia and Cape Verde

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The emerging civil society in the region comprised a mosaic of NGOs, most of which were unfamiliar with the respective roles and activities of the ICRC and the National Societies. The ICRC worked throughout the region to raise awareness of Red Cross work among members of human rights NGOs in Senegal, Mali and Niger as well as journalists in Senegal. In addition, presentations on women and war were conducted for women's associations in Ziguinchor, Senegal, and IHL moot courts were held in both Bamako and Dakar, with teams comprising university students and armed forces recruits.

The ICRC and the Mali Red Cross jointly organized an information day on the Red Cross and on IHL for 40 participants representing civil society and political and administrative authorities in Niger's Sikasso region.

## NATIONAL SOCIETIES

### Conflict preparedness and response

With financial support from the ICRC, the Senegalese Red Cross assisted IDPs affected by the conflict in Casamance. The Mali Red Cross laid contingency plans in case of violent outbreaks during the Africa Nations Cup soccer games in Mali and mobilized some 300 first-aid workers during the games.

The Senegalese and the Mali Red Cross both laid contingency plans for elections held in their respective countries.

The National Societies boosted their conflict-preparedness by organizing:

- refresher courses for 175 staff from 7 local branches in Gambia
- basic first-aid training for 60 volunteers in Mali

**Tracing**

The ICRC supported the Mali Red Cross in training its volunteers in first aid and tracing for the benefit of Ivorian refugees. Delegates also helped to install communication equipment at the Society's local branches and its headquarters.

**Spreading knowledge of IHL**

The Red Cross Society of Guinea-Bissau broadcast radio programmes in Portuguese and several local languages on Red Cross activities and principles. It gave classes on the same subject for 30 new volunteers.

Financial support from the ICRC enabled the Red Cross of Cape Verde to produce 2,500 copies of its quarterly newsletter.

The Mali Red Cross gave presentations in schools throughout the Gao region on the Red Cross and the fight against AIDS. In conjunction with the UN Programme for Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development in Africa, the Society took advantage of the attention focused on the country for the Africa Nations Cup to organize a campaign against illegal small arms trafficking.

The Senegalese Red Cross Society mobilized 100 volunteers in December to organize an information day on AIDS and on the Movement. The ICRC supported the event by helping produce the Society's newsletter.

## HARARE

### Regional delegation

#### Countries covered:

Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique,  
Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

#### Personnel:

8 expatriates  
38 national staff

The Harare regional delegation has existed in its current form since 1995, although the ICRC has been present in some of the countries covered for many years. Nowadays, the Harare delegation monitors the situation from a humanitarian viewpoint in all the countries covered, in particular Zimbabwe itself, and the consequences of the spillover into Namibia and Zambia of past and ongoing conflicts in neighbouring countries. It focuses on assisting and protecting civilians displaced by violence, visiting people deprived of their freedom in connection with these situations, and helping civilians separated by armed conflict to restore contact with their families. The delegation does preventive work and informs the armed and security forces as well as the general public about IHL. It also helps develop the operational capacity of the region's National Societies.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	1,407,632
Assistance	720,682
Preventive action	524,100
Cooperation with National Societies	643,197
General	142,153

**3,437,764**

of which: Overheads 209,817

## AFRICA HARARE



ICRC regional delegation
 ICRC mission
 ICRC office

## CONTEXT

In 2002, southern Africa experienced widespread drought and it was estimated that over 14 million people were short of food. According to an FAO/WFP crop and food-supply assessment, in Zimbabwe alone more than six million people – half the population – were in need of aid. The food problem in the region was linked to growing rural poverty. The impact of HIV/AIDS further complicated the situation, with income-earners dying and orphans being cared for by grandparents. Households were unable to face the challenge of feeding themselves (see *Pretoria*).

In Zimbabwe, parliamentary by-elections and the presidential election of March 2002 caused politically motivated violence, which resulted in internal displacement. In addition, the official "fast track" land reform (whereby the government could take over land without compensation) along with the subsequent resettlement programme and the occupation of white-owned commercial land by government-backed groups, continued to divide the population. Occupations were often accompanied by violence and resulted in farm workers and their families having to flee their homes. The ICRC continued to monitor the situation and collected information by conducting inter-



views. It also provided aid where necessary. The president of Zimbabwe gave white farmers a deadline of 9 August to vacate their properties and more than 200 white commercial farmers who had defied the deadline were arrested. They were later released on bail. Also in August, the president announced the withdrawal of Zimbabwean troops from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) following a peace accord between the DRC and Rwanda.

The ICRC pursued its preventive action in all countries covered by the regional delegation, raising awareness of IHL among members of the armed forces, the police, political parties and the general public. The organization's Advisory Service on IHL offered governments in the region its services to help with the drafting of laws to incorporate into their domestic legislation all obligations arising from IHL.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- significant progress made in the ratification of IHL treaties
- written authorization obtained from Zambian government for the ICRC to visit all prisons and police stations

## CIVILIANS

Following the Angolan cease-fire agreement of April 2002, the security situation in the northern regions of the Kavango in Namibia and the Zambian border region improved considerably. The Caprivi strip also became more stable.

In Zimbabwe, the ICRC conducted interviews with and assessed the situation of those displaced or otherwise affected by political violence. It then provided 400 families (2,034 individuals) with 15,400 kg of food items (corn meal, beans, salt, oil, sugar, tea leaves and dried fish) and non-food (187 kitchen sets, 1,515 blankets and 152 tarpaulins). Part of this aid was distributed by Zimbabwean NGOs and the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, and the rest by the ICRC itself.

In Zambia, ad hoc aid comprising kitchen sets and soap was given to the 2,411 ex-fighters (Angolans, Burundians and Rwandans) living in Ukwimi camp in eastern Zambia.

### Restoring family links

Years of conflict and instability in Angola, the DRC and elsewhere had resulted in high numbers of refugees, especially in Zambia and Namibia. The RCM and tracing network continued to provide a vital service enabling family members to restore contact with each other. The ICRC undertook missions to Osire refugee camp near Windhoek in Namibia, which resulted in a substantial flow of RCMs, and a one-day workshop was held to improve the registration process and follow-up of unaccompanied children. To build a more effective tracing network, the

ICRC conducted a three-day training workshop for National Society staff and donated nine bicycles.

During a mission to Malawi in May, the tracing work of the Malawi Red Cross Society was assessed by the ICRC, which then conducted a two-day course for the Society's tracing officer. In August, a Rwandan child separated from her parents since 1996 was reunited with them in Dzaleka refugee camp, Lilongwe.

- RCMs delivered to civilians in the region: 17,239 (13,752 in Zambia)
- unaccompanied children registered: 207

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In order to ascertain whether people arrested and detained were being held in adequate conditions and being treated according to international humanitarian standards, the ICRC visited prisons in Botswana and Namibia. In Namibia, delegates continued to monitor the conditions of detention of 214 security detainees held in three places of detention, and conducted a series of visits to 13 central prisons throughout the country. A summary report was submitted to the prison authorities. In December, the ICRC monitored the repatriation of 74 Angolan security detainees. In Botswana, 47 security detainees were visited in five places of detention.

During the visits, clothing and recreational materials were also given out where needed. Detainees in the region received a total of 435 RCMs from their relatives during the year.

In Zambia, the government sent its written authorization for the ICRC to visit all prisons and police stations starting in 2003.

- visits to prisons in the region: 24
- security detainees monitored: 261
- security detainees newly registered: 9

## AFRICA HARARE

### WOUNDED AND SICK

At Rundu Hospital in the Kavango region of northern Namibia on the border with Angola, the ICRC provided the Ministry of Health with one surgical kit for 100 war-wounded people. A seminar for surgeons planned for 2002 to hone the skills of the 30 surgeons from the Kavango region was cancelled as there were no longer any war-wounded patients thanks to the improved situation in Angola. During the year, 15 war-wounded were treated at Rundu Hospital, eight of whom underwent amputations for landmine and UXO injuries.

#### Amputees and limb-fitting

The ICRC helped renovate and upgrade the Rundu prosthetic/orthotic workshop. New machinery was installed, a new patient-registration system introduced and a new technician employed. When the work was completed in April, production began. From April to December, the workshop manufactured 85 prostheses and 14 orthoses.

Three Namibian technicians attended a one-month ICRC course in Addis Ababa. Two of the technicians were based at Rundu and the other was a senior prosthetist from Windhoek. In addition, 15 trainee technicians in their final year at the National Prosthetic/Orthotic School visited the Rundu workshop for practical training in polypropylene technology.

With ICRC assistance, a first prosthetic/orthotic clinic was held in Katima Mulilo to better serve the patients in the Caprivi region. Fifteen patients were examined.

### AUTHORITIES

The ICRC continued to urge the governments of the region to become party to IHL treaties. Good progress was made in this respect, with Botswana acceding to the 1954 Hague Convention for the protection of cultural property in armed conflict, Mozambique acceding to Protocol II additional to the Geneva Conventions and

Namibia ratifying the Optional Protocol (on the involvement of children in armed conflict) to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In addition, Malawi, Namibia and Zambia all acceded to the ICC Statute.

In Mozambique, a resolution was passed by the cabinet to set up an inter-ministerial committee on IHL and the ICRC provided it with examples of implementing legislation and model laws from other countries. The ICRC also advised Malawi on amending its domestic legislation on the Geneva Conventions and implementing the Ottawa Convention. Botswana's inter-ministerial committee held its inaugural meeting.

In May, a regional seminar on IHL took place in Pretoria, South Africa, and was attended by representatives from each country covered by the Harare delegation. The seminar discussed recent developments in IHL and strategies for incorporating the Ottawa Convention and the Geneva Conventions into domestic law. Each delegation offered its contribution to improving the regional dynamic in this area of law.

In order to raise problems of ICRC concern in Zimbabwe, delegates met with government ministers, the vice-president, opposition leaders and senior police figures.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Efforts were pursued to encourage the inclusion of IHL in training for the armed and security forces. In Namibia, the Ministry of Defence issued a decree calling for IHL to be included in army training and the ICRC then conducted a train-the-trainer course for 22 junior and senior officers and seven NCOs.

A mission to Mozambique took place in April and May to assess the armed forces' knowledge of IHL and to conduct six IHL-instructor courses for 157 officers.

In Zimbabwe, an IHL-instructor course took place for officers at Harare's air force base and various presentations were made to improve knowledge of IHL among the armed forces. Three workshops on IHL at the Defence Force Staff College were attended by 172 participants. An IHL presentation was made to 70 officers at the All Arms Battle School in Nyanga. An IHL presentation was conducted for 45 senior officers attending the annual Joint Command and Staff Course at the Zimbabwe Staff College to train for promotion to battalion commanders or for other senior staff assignments.

In Zambia, a two-day IHL workshop for 49 senior officers from different countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) was conducted at the Zambian Staff College.

#### Police

Progress was achieved in Mozambique when the Ministry of the Interior accepted the ICRC's offer of training for the police and formal approval was given by the Mozambican police force for the ICRC to spread knowledge of international human rights law and humanitarian principles among senior officers and instructors at the Police Academy.

The ICRC gave a presentation on the ICRC and the Movement to 105 Zimbabwean police officers ranking from sergeant to chief inspector, as part of their UN pre-deployment courses.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The media remained an effective means of reaching a wide audience to promote knowledge of the Movement's mandate and activities and therefore IHL. Contact was established with four media houses in Harare which were then informed of ICRC activities in the region. Contact was also made with the Media Monitoring Project Zimbabwe, an independent trust that works to promote responsible journalism in Zimbabwe. The ICRC continued to provide the media with news of its activities.

In an effort to widen dissemination of information among NGOs and increase the ICRC's visibility in Zimbabwe, the organization held individual meetings in January with directors of the five biggest local NGOs. A half-day seminar in Harare on the ICRC's activities was held in June for 35 Harare-based international and local NGOs. The seminar sought to provide them with a better understanding of the ICRC's mandate, activities and the practical reasons underlying its working principles.

### Young people

The ICRC's "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL) education programme, which teaches young people about the principles of humanitarian law, was introduced for the first time to the Zimbabwean Ministry of Youth, Gender and Employment Creation with a view to incorporating it into the new compulsory National Youth Service programme. The plan of action for 2003 provided for the training of 10 instructors in EHL at each centre to inform some 3,000 students of the concepts and basic rules of IHL by the end of the year.

## NATIONAL SOCIETIES

The ICRC supported the National Societies of the region with a view to enabling them to respond in the event of emergency, restore contact between separated family members and raise general awareness of IHL and the Movement's Fundamental Principles. Cooperation agreements were signed between the ICRC and the Red Cross Societies of Mozambique and Zimbabwe in all these areas, with the Malawian and Namibian National Societies for restoring family links and IHL promotion, and with the Zambian Society for restoring family links.

### Conflict preparedness and response

Internal disturbances in the region, especially in Zimbabwe around the time of the presidential elections, caused civilian needs to rise. As part of the general preparedness for the presidential elections, the ICRC and the National Society held 10 seminars for 173 Red Cross action-team leaders and trainers, and National Society provincial executive committee members. These seminars explained National Society and ICRC tasks in times of internal unrest. A total of 138 teams, each comprising seven volunteers able to provide basic first aid and distribute water, were deployed to cover the three-day election at selected polling stations all over the country. Also in preparation for the presidential elections, eight presentations were made to the provincial authorities to inform them about Red Cross action. In addition, the ICRC gave a talk on action in the event of internal violence to National Society staff and supported IHL-promotion sessions given by the Zimbabwe Red Cross for action-team members and local authorities.

In Namibia, the ICRC undertook a mission to the Kavango region to assist the Namibian Red Cross in finalizing its mine-awareness strategy and training staff members. Three volunteers were trained to assess needs at community level.

## Spreading knowledge of IHL and the Red Cross

Awareness-raising is the ICRC's main cooperation programme with the National Societies in the region. In Malawi and Mozambique, this work continued throughout the year and included the production of newsletters. In Zambia, six local radio stations offered weekly air time to the National Society free of charge.

### Restoring family links

The National Societies in the region remained an integral part of the Red Cross tracing network. The ICRC assessed the situation in all the countries of the region and discussed its findings and recommendations with the National Societies. In Malawi and Mozambique, brief courses were conducted. In Namibia, nine volunteers were given bicycles to facilitate the distribution of RCMs and a one-day workshop was held in Osire refugee camp for the National Society tracing coordinator and 15 tracing officers.

# LAGOS

Regional delegation

Country covered:  
Nigeria

Personnel:  
5 expatriates  
32 national staff

Active in Nigeria during the Biafran war (1966-70), the ICRC reopened a delegation in Lagos in 1991. It strives to protect and aid people displaced by sporadic outbreaks of violence and works in close cooperation with the Nigerian Red Cross Society, enhancing the latter's ability to respond to emergencies. Promoting awareness and thus implementation of IHL among political authorities, the armed forces, the police and members of civil society is another major part of the delegation's work. It supports the "Alternatives to Violence" project.

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	5,042
Assistance	942,778
Preventive action	744,502
Cooperation with National Societies	1,201,120
General	57,235

**2,950,676**

of which: Overheads 180,088

## AFRICA LAGOS



⛶ ICRC regional delegation    ⛶ ICRC office

## CONTEXT

With moves for the president's impeachment, and preparations for upcoming elections proceeding in fits and starts, Nigerian politics were turbulent in 2002. Moving for his impeachment, the House of Representatives accused the president of breaching the constitution on 17 occasions. The president was cleared, however, of any such breaches by a House committee set up to examine the affair.

Local elections scheduled for 10 August could not be held owing to lack of credibility concerning the registration of voters. The Independent National Electoral Commission had not updated the federally compiled voters' list. Towards the end of the year, leaders of all the opposition par-

ties met with the president to protest about the lack of funds for voter registration. The president stated that funds would not be released prior to the issuance of guidelines by the Commission, yet to be drawn up.

Both internal and politically provoked violence continued to plague Nigeria. In Jos Plateau state, turmoil within the People's Democratic Party led to violence and the deaths of at least 40 people. In Ilorin, capital of Kwara state, clashes between factions within the All Peoples' Party left one person dead and over 20 more wounded. In separate incidents, the chairman of the People's Democratic Party in



Kwara state and the national vice-chairman of the United Nigeria People's Party were murdered.

Internal clashes caused numerous deaths and population movements in Delta, Kaduna, Plateau and Edo states. In addition, on 27 January accidental detonations at an army ammunition depot in Ikeja/Lagos caused major panic and resulted in the deaths of over 700 people.

Violence associated with the implementation of *sharia* law also continued, as evidenced in Kaduna state. Several Miss World Pageant contestants boycotted the event over the issue and, in November, protests against holding the contest in Nigeria broke out in Abuja. A newspaper article on the pageant, deemed by some to be blasphemous, resulted in the newspaper's Kaduna office, several churches, mosques and office buildings being burnt down. Four days of violence ensued and left 400 people injured and over 200 dead. Police arrested large numbers in connection with the violence. Consequently, the pageant's organizers moved the contest from Abuja to London.

The longstanding Nigeria-Cameroon dispute over ownership of the Bakassi Peninsula ended in October when the International Court of Justice ruled in favour of Cameroon. Certain challenges to the decision nevertheless arose, for example on the grounds that residents of Bakassi were predominantly Nigerian and it was doubtful that they would simply become Cameroonians by legal proclamation. A newly set up Nigerian-Cameroon commission was expected to meet in February 2003 to find peaceful political ways of resolving such challenges. Meanwhile, the signing of a treaty calling for the joint exploration of an oil field situated on their maritime border resolved an old dispute between Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea.

Near the end of the year, worsening internal violence posed the greatest challenge for the Movement, especially in the north, where a communal crisis in Plateau state (central Nigeria) assumed very worrisome dimensions. Throughout 2002, the ICRC continued to work closely with the Nigerian Red Cross, particularly in terms of training, emergency preparedness and response, IHL promotion for the armed forces and a programme to improve sanitation in prisons in 12 states. The good working relationship between the ICRC, the International Federation and the National Society in Nigeria greatly helped to present an image of cohesion and efficiency.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- 4,100 IDPs assisted
- National Society's emergency-response capacity boosted
- annual ICRC day held at the National War College
- "Women and War" art exhibition travelled to Cross River and Benue states

## CIVILIANS

### Helping IDPs

Following the findings of an ICRC assessment conducted in mid-January at the main IDP camps in the states of Benue, Taraba and Nassarawa, the Nigerian Red Cross organized a food distribution for 4,100 IDP families. The distribution, funded by the DFID, targeted three camps in which a growing hygiene problem and lack of food had been observed. The ICRC supplemented the distribution with 16,400 bars of soap and provided the National Society with two cars and drivers. The local government and several local NGOs also participated in the relief effort.

In March, the security situation improved and some 4,000 IDPs from Taraba state camps returned to their homes. The ICRC provided non-food aid to some 110 IDP families who had remained in the camps. It also provided one-off non-food aid to 900 IDP families in Lagtang town, Plateau state, and assessed the need for humanitarian aid to some 150,000 people living on the Bakassi Peninsula.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Supported by the ICRC, National Society branches continued to improve sanitation in prisons located in their respective states. Nearly all of the Society's 37 branches were active in the sanitation programme, which covered 128 of Nigeria's 147 prisons. By year's end,

## AFRICA LAGOS

some 40,000 inmates in 100 prisons in 36 states had benefited from the programme.

### WOUNDED AND SICK

#### Supporting local hospitals

To address the increased demands for medical care and avoid placing a burden on the resident community, the ICRC provided support in the form of dressing sets to local hospitals treating the wounded. Government relief efforts received support from UNICEF (medicines) and WHO (doctors).

### AUTHORITIES

#### IHL ratification

ICRC representatives met with the minister of justice to advance the incorporation into domestic law of the two Additional Protocols, the declaration concerning Article 90 of Additional Protocol I and ratification of the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. The minister gave clear instructions to prepare the documents needed for the National Assembly to proceed with legislation and for the National Executive Council to proceed with ratification.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The annual ICRC day was held at the National War College in February with National Society participation. Topics presented included an overview of IHL, IHL as a tool for conflict prevention and conflict resolution, the ICRC's role, mandate and activities (including operations in West Africa). Sixty senior officers from the army, navy and air force attended the event.

The ICRC made presentations to over 900 members of the armed forces in the main military training facilities in Kaduna state to explain IHL and the role and activities of the ICRC and the Nigerian Red Cross. The organization also took steps to support the Nigerian armed forces' efforts to incorporate IHL into their main training curricula.

For the first time, the ICRC organized similar presentations at the Police Mobile Force training school in Maiduguri, Borno state, which trains all mobile police staff throughout Nigeria. Over 100 officers attended.

### CIVIL SOCIETY

The violent clashes in Kaduna state generated much international media interest. News agencies, television networks and radio stations from around the world spontaneously contacted the ICRC for information on the situation and on ICRC and National Society response to the needs of people affected by the violence.

In coordination with the Nigerian Red Cross, the ICRC gave over 20 live and pre-recorded interviews focused on its own and the National Society's activities and role in Nigeria. Explanations were also given of the Society's humanitarian work for people affected following explosions at the military depot in Lagos and communal clashes in Mushin.

The ICRC sent out its information folder on "Women and War" to senators and members of parliament. Numerous very positive replies were received from prominent political figures. The "Women and War" art exhibition, aimed at raising awareness of the plight of women affected by war, travelled to Cross River and Benue states, where it was widely visited by the general public, senior political figures and businessmen.

Following the violence in Kaduna state that generated substantial international media interest, the ICRC organized a briefing for more than 20 journalists on its operations in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea.

The ICRC participated in a Universal Children's Day programme organized by Ancient Theatre, a local NGO. The opportunity was taken to express the ICRC's concern about the fate of children caught up in armed conflict. More than 1,000 youngsters were reached during the event.

Owing to violent student demonstrations and disputes between the federal government and university unions, the ICRC was unable to conduct any awareness-raising activities on Nigerian campuses during the first half of the year. In December, however, the organization invited Abuja-based media to the opening ceremony of its IHL refresher course for university teachers. Fourteen lecturers, representing 13 Nigerian universities, attended the course and the ICRC received three separate requests for IHL libraries.

Further, the ICRC sponsored two law professors at its pan-African IHL course in Pretoria.

### NATIONAL SOCIETY

#### Conflict preparedness and response

The Nigerian Red Cross Society assisted some 3,000 IDPs displaced owing to unrest or the accidental explosions in Lagos on 27 January. In addition to giving first aid and taking wounded people to local medical facilities, the National Society erected 20 tents to provide shelter for the displaced.

The ICRC supported the work of the National Society as it carried out most emergency-response activities in Nigeria in close cooperation with the International Federation. The bulk of relief materials and financial donations made by private donors was channelled through the Society.

The National Society's rapid and efficient response to the Lagos incidents received wide acclaim from the general public and the domestic and international media.

Following the outbreak of violence in Kaduna state, the Nigerian Red Cross mobilized its emergency team, provided first aid and took scores of injured people to seven hospitals in Kaduna. Following a survey of these facilities, the National Society supplied them with 10 dressing kits. Three 15-member teams assisted the medical staff in treating the influx of wounded patients.

To boost the National Society's conflict preparedness, the ICRC:

- trained 60 conflict-preparedness team leaders and 180 Red Cross volunteers from 15 branches
- provided financial support for 6 regional meetings of the Society to draft its conflict contingency plan
- replenished the Kaduna branch's pre-positioned medical stocks

## Tracing

Following the accidental explosions in Lagos on 27 January, more than 3,000 people lost track of next of kin, many of whom were children. Nigerian Red Cross volunteers reacted promptly by gathering the lost children and providing emergency care. The children were registered and their names forwarded to local radio. The National Society set up a tracing desk in the IDP camp, where family members could seek information, be registered and consult pictures of lost children. This helped to accelerate family reunification and after four days only two children had yet to be reunited with their families.

## Dissemination

At the forefront during the Lagos crisis, the National Society's new president created a great deal of goodwill for the Red Cross from the general public.

The National Society and the ICRC jointly organized a two-day workshop in Kaduna on the red cross emblem for Society staff from 12 of Nigeria's sharia states. The aim of the workshop was to prepare a programme in the northern states in order to raise awareness of the non-religious nature of the red cross emblem.

In support of the programme, the ICRC:

- prepared a 5-minute television documentary and a 30-second advertisement about the red cross emblem
- financially supported production of information pamphlets in Hausa and English and a series of 4 radio-drama episodes in Hausa, explaining the mandate and the activities of the Red Cross
- expanded the ICRC high-frequency radio network to link 27 branches with the ICRC offices in Lagos and Abuja

## The "Alternatives to Violence" (AVP) Project

Together with the international NGO called Alternatives to Violence Project Nigeria, the Nigerian Red Cross strove to influence the behaviour of youths prone to violence. Young people taking part in AVP workshops were encouraged to become involved in activities beneficial to their communities.

Towards the end of 2002, the National Society refined its system for selecting participants and its branches made a considerable effort to establish contact with communities and groups normally difficult to approach. As a result, 802 participants attended the workshops and an estimated 200 became Red Cross volunteers.

## Prison sanitation programme

The Nigerian Red Cross assisted the authorities in creating more acceptable hygiene and sanitation conditions in prisons. Nearly all of the 37 branches were active in the programme. Some branches provided sanitation material and did cleaning work while others gave lectures on HIV/AIDS hygiene, sanitation and health, and first aid. The frequency of visits varied from every week to once every three months.

The ICRC:

- supported 4 branches in sewage evacuation at 4 prisons
- supported 1 branch in installing 6 ventilation-improved latrines at 2 other prisons

## NAIROBI

### Regional delegation

#### Countries covered:

Djibouti, Kenya, Tanzania

#### Personnel:

34 expatriates  
348 national staff

The ICRC's regional delegation in Nairobi was set up in 1974 and has a dual purpose: first, to carry out operations and pursue humanitarian diplomacy in the three countries covered; and second, to provide logistic services for ICRC operations in neighbouring countries of the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes regions, and further afield.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	1,064,866
Assistance	3,390,002
Preventive action	1,296,926
Cooperation with National Societies	1,177,758
General	125,221
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,054,772</b>

of which: Overheads 430,573

## AFRICA NAIROBI



ICRC regional delegation   
 ICRC sub-delegation   
 ICRC mission   
 ICRC office   
 ICRC hospital   
 ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

## CONTEXT

The political temperature rose in Kenya and Djibouti during 2002 as both countries geared up for general elections in December. In November, the Djibouti elections were postponed to January 2003. In Kenya, no major incidents were reported in connection with the campaign or on voting day. The opposition National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) won by a comfortable margin, ending the 39-year rule of the Kenya African National Union party (KANU) and leading to a transfer of power from Daniel arap Moi to NARC's Mwai Kibaki. Throughout the year, both Kenya and Tanzania continued to play an important diplomatic role in the region, with

Kenya hosting peace talks on both Sudan and Somalia, and Tanzania on Burundi. In Djibouti, Kenya and Tanzania, the ICRC stepped up its programmes to reinforce awareness of IHL among the governments and armed, security and police forces, with significant progress in all three countries.

On 28 November, 13 people were killed in a bomb attack on a beach resort near Mombasa.

Ongoing conflicts in neighbouring countries triggered an increase in the number of refugees arriving in Kenya and Tanzania. At the end of 2002, there were some



510,000 refugees living in camps in Tanzania's Western Corridor region and some 200,000 refugees in Kenya. In response, the ICRC reinforced the Red Cross message (RCM) and tracing service for refugees.

Ethnic clashes continued in remote areas of rural Kenya, forcing people to flee their homes. Kenyans also suffered the effects of extreme weather conditions, from floods to pockets of persistent drought. The ICRC, with the Kenya Red Cross Society and three other National Societies, provided emergency supplies for IDPs and rebuilt damaged community water systems and schools.

In addition to its activities in Kenya, Tanzania and Djibouti, the regional delegation in Nairobi supplied a wide range of essential services for ICRC operations in neighbouring countries and elsewhere, when needed. The ICRC's Nairobi Logistics Centre responded to a vast number of requests from the field, procuring and delivering relief goods and other supplies by truck, ship and plane. It maintained sufficient emergency stocks to meet the needs of 100,000 people for seven days and an additional 50,000 people over three months. Nairobi-based ICRC experts provided advice and field support in the areas of nutrition, agriculture, medicine and surgery, water and sanitation, and the dissemination of IHL among armed forces and other bearers of weapons.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- awareness of IHL increased by supporting the first plenary session of Kenya's national committee on IHL implementation and conducting the first IHL train-the-trainer course for Kenyan police and security forces and, in Tanzania, the first seminar for government officials on implementing IHL
- full responsibility assumed for the RCM and tracing service for over 500,000 refugees living in camps in Tanzania's Western Corridor region
- with the American, German, Kenyan and Swedish National Societies, water systems and schoolhouses provided for some 200,000 people in violence-prone regions of Kenya

## CIVILIANS

### Emergency aid for displaced people

Armed clashes between the pastoral Orma and Wardey communities and the farming Pokomo in the Tana River district spilled over into 2002. When tensions eased in March, villagers began to return home, only to be displaced again by flash floods in April and May. The ICRC donated food, seeds for planting and tools, which the Kenyan Red Cross distributed to those most in need among over 9,000 IDPs. The ICRC also provided logistic resources to help the National Society and the International Federation distribute emergency aid countrywide to some 125,000 people displaced by the flooding.

During heavy fighting in the Gedo region of Somalia in April and May, some 10,000 Somalis fled into the Mandera border region of north-eastern Kenya. The ICRC responded rapidly, sending medical kits to treat some 200 war-wounded. An ICRC surgeon delivered supplies to Mandera District Hospital to operate on 50 war-wounded, and provided training in war surgery.

### Providing water for communities affected by ethnic clashes

Ethnic clashes, most often over scarce water resources and pastureland, continued in rural Kenya, driving people from their homes.

In the arid Kerio Valley, scene of conflict between the Marakwet farmers and their semi-nomadic neighbours, the Pokot, some 30,000 people benefited from improved access to water and schools thanks to the completion in October of an ICRC project delegated to the American Red Cross. Since the start of the project in 1999, over 70 wells were dug, 40 schools repaired, over 1,000 latrines constructed and some 65 kilometres of roads built with the help of both communities. Another project completed successfully in 2002 was also designed to ease tension over water, in this case between the Kikuyu and semi-nomadic herdsman in the Rift Valley. Delegated to the Swedish Red Cross, the project drilled boreholes and built a rainwater catchment, a dam and two buildings for the local Red Cross to serve some 25,000 people. Tension eased in the region and the number of reported cases of water-borne diseases declined.

A similar pattern of conflict between farming and semi-nomadic communities over water and pasture prompted the ICRC to initiate two medium-term projects in 2002 to serve some 170,000 people in the Tana River district. Launched in March, a project delegated to the Swedish Red Cross in the Garsen division constructed two large pans to collect dam water and drilled 37 boreholes. The project was set to continue in 2003. The other project, delegated to the German Red Cross, distributed seeds for planting and hoes to over 1,000 households affected by floods and conflict, and food-for-work rations to 700 of the same households who tended the fields.

## AFRICA NAIROBI

In Tanzania, an ongoing ICRC/Tanzania Red Cross Society water and sanitation project in rural areas of the Ugunja and Pemba islands prone to cholera outbreaks has benefited some 10,000 families. Since its launch in 1991, the project has built or repaired 54 wells, 18 communal washing areas and 24 latrine blocks in 46 villages, and rehabilitated water and sewerage systems in three prisons.

### Restoring family links for refugees

Large numbers of refugees continued to cross into Tanzania, the majority fleeing fighting in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In coordination with the Tanzanian Red Cross, UNHCR and Unicef, the ICRC assumed full responsibility for the RCM and tracing service for refugees living in camps in the Western Corridor, and re-launched its programme to reunite unaccompanied Burundian children with their families in secure areas of Burundi.

Some 200,000 refugees from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Somalia, and Sudan were living in Kenya, mainly in camps in Kakuma and Dadaab. Following joint field trips to the camps, the ICRC and the Kenyan Red Cross introduced new procedures to improve the exchange of RCMs and follow-up of persons unaccounted for.

- RCMs distributed: 14,517 in Kenya; 18,769 in Tanzania; 177 in Djibouti
- child refugees in Tanzania reunited with relatives in their home country: 6 Burundians, 11 Rwandans, 3 Congolese

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

An ICRC team visited the UN detention facility in Arusha, Tanzania, in June to monitor the conditions and treatment of 52 detainees held in connection with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. The ICRC reported its findings to the authorities concerned.

In Djibouti, the ICRC carried out five visits to 12 detainees in Gabode central prison who were arrested after the December 2000 attempted coup. To improve prison hygiene, the ICRC repaired the kitchen floor and donated cooking pots.

### WOUNDED AND SICK

Tanzania lacked the resources to cope with the steady flow of war-wounded arriving from neighbouring Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In response, the ICRC expanded its medical aid programme, arranging for up to 50 amputees a year to be fitted with artificial limbs at the Tanzanian Training Centre for Orthopaedic Technicians. The ICRC also provided on-the-job monitoring, medical supplies and financial support for three hospitals (Kigoma, Heri and Kibonda) and seven first-aid posts. In October, when fighting flared up again in Burundi, the hospitals treated 67 war-wounded.

In Djibouti, the ICRC arranged for 25 mine victims to be fitted with new prostheses in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, at the ICRC-supported Prosthetic and Orthotic Centre.

### AUTHORITIES

#### Urging governments to implement IHL

The ICRC increased its support to assist Kenya and Tanzania in the process of incorporating IHL into national law. Significant progress was achieved in both countries. Kenya's national committee for the implementation of IHL, set up in 2001 with ICRC support, held its first plenary session. In August, the ICRC held its first seminar in Tanzania on implementing IHL, attended by 14 representatives of the government and the armed and security forces. Three members of Kenya's national IHL committee took part, and encouraged Tanzania to form its own committee.

### Incorporating IHL into training courses

In January, the Kenya Institute of Administration (KIA), the country's main training centre for senior civil servants, integrated IHL into its curriculum. The ICRC conducted two IHL train-the-trainer seminars, the first held at the Institute. The ICRC also held sessions on the basic rules of IHL at the KIA and various other Kenyan government training centres, reaching some 300 high-ranking civil servants and trainees.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Progress was made promoting knowledge of IHL among the armed, security and police forces of Kenya, Tanzania and Djibouti, but the subject was still not included in standard training programmes of the three countries.

#### Promoting IHL among armed forces

In Kenya, the ICRC regularly conducted sessions on IHL at the Peace Support Training Centre, Kenya National Defence College and Embakasi garrison, reaching some 300 senior military personnel from 14 countries.

In Tanzania, IHL was a compulsory subject for trainee officers at the Command and Staff College in Arusha but had not been incorporated into all training programmes of the defence forces. The ICRC gave three presentations on IHL at the College for some 100 officers.

To raise awareness of IHL among as many armed forces as possible, the ICRC conducted talks on IHL and staged simulated food distributions, prison visits and tracing operations during two international peacekeeping exercises: "Tanzanite", a 10-day exercise held in February in Tanzania for some 700 troops from 15 African countries, under the umbrella of RECAMP 3 (Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities); and the fourth African Crisis Response Initiative held in

Kenya in June for over 100 officers, the majority from Kenya and Benin. The Tanzanian Red Cross assisted the ICRC during the "Tanzanite" exercise. This effective cooperation provided conflict-preparedness and dissemination training for the 200 National Society staff, branch leaders and volunteers who took part, and national media coverage raised public awareness of the Movement.

In Djibouti, the ICRC met regularly with the three IHL committees representing the armed, security and police forces to draw up a plan of action to introduce IHL into regular training.

## Introducing IHL into training for police and security forces

For the first time, the ICRC held courses in Kenya – one in August and another in November – to train 40 police and security officers as IHL and human rights instructors. In parallel, the ICRC gave talks on the basic rules of IHL and human rights to some 950 officers and 2,000 recruits at various police and Government Service Unit training centres.

In Tanzania, the ICRC completed a series of courses on IHL launched in 2001 following post-election violence for some 800 security officers and political leaders on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

### Raising awareness of IHL in universities and schools

The second international moot-court competition on IHL, organized by the ICRC and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and held in November in Arusha, Tanzania, sparked a great deal of interest. Nine teams took part from universities in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda, and the event attracted extensive media coverage. The ICRC also donated materials to Dar es Salaam University to support instruction of IHL in its international law course, and gave a talk on IHL to 50 law students.

Djibouti approved a project to incorporate the ICRC's "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL) programme in all public and private school curricula. This year work focused on final adjustments to the programme, teacher training and small-scale experimental pilot projects in schools. With a view to introducing EHL into Kenyan schools, the ICRC organized its first round table on the subject for 15 of the country's key government and education officials. The Kenya Institute of Education made a preliminary recommendation to pilot EHL in 64 schools in the provinces of Rift Valley and Nyanza.

### Drawing attention to IHL via the media

To increase the media's understanding of IHL, the ICRC held two workshops for around 40 Kenyan journalists. To highlight specific issues, the ICRC presented its study, "Women Facing War in Kenya" to the national media on International Women's Day, and arranged for three television stations in Tanzania to broadcast ICRC "Women and War" campaign spots.

### Raising IHL awareness among humanitarian organizations

The ICRC in Nairobi held its first-ever seminar on IHL aimed at humanitarian workers and policy makers. The two-week event drew participants from 25 UN departments and NGOs, including UNOCHA, USAID, Oxfam, MSF, IRC, IRIN and ECHO, as well as three National Societies and the International Federation.

## NATIONAL SOCIETIES

### Preparing for conflict

As 2002 was an election year, the Kenya Red Cross Society stepped up its emergency-preparedness programme. With ICRC support, newly formed Red Cross action teams from branches in potential trouble spots received conflict-preparedness training and some 80 instructors and volunteers attended first-aid courses. The ICRC also set aside a

contingency stock of emergency items (stretchers, first-aid kits, blankets and tarpaulins) to donate to the National Society. As a result, the Kenyan Red Cross was able to meet the needs of vulnerable people during a demanding year. It distributed relief supplies to 135,000 people displaced by floods or ethnic violence.

In Tanzania, as part of a programme initiated on Zanzibar and Pemba following the 2001 post-election violence, the ICRC held two three-day conflict-preparedness-and-response training sessions and a first-aid instructors course for some 90 Tanzania Red Cross Society workers. Another 100 volunteers attended introductory first-aid courses held in other parts of the country.

### Restoring family links

In Tanzania, the ICRC assumed responsibility for the tracing programme in the refugee camps in Tanzania's Western Corridor region, while continuing to fund, supervise and provide training for the Tanzanian Red Cross to carry out tracing activities in the rest of the country. In Kenya, the ICRC made joint field trips with the National Society to assess its RCM and tracing service for refugees in the Kakuma and Dadaab camps.

### Raising awareness of IHL

To enhance their skills in promoting IHL and the role of the Movement, 12 Tanzanian Red Cross workers responsible for dissemination in their regions attended a three-day workshop on the subject organized by the ICRC.

## PRETORIA

### Regional delegation

#### Countries covered:

Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland

#### Personnel:

8 expatriates  
27 national staff

The Pretoria regional delegation has existed in its present form since 1995. It keeps a close eye on the domestic situation in the countries covered, visits detainees held for reasons of State security, promotes ratification of IHL treaties, and incorporation of that law into national legislation and into military and police training, and helps restore family links between civilian victims of conflict. It also supports the region's National Societies in their work to spread knowledge of IHL, develop their tracing activities and prepare for emergencies in cooperation with the International Federation. The ICRC has maintained a full-time expatriate presence in Madagascar since the events of December 2001, and began in August 2002 visiting people detained in that context.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	537,639
Assistance	11,524
Preventive action	1,705,847
Cooperation with National Societies	943,466
General	44,878

**3,243,354**

of which: Overheads 197,951

## AFRICA PRETORIA



ICRC regional delegation ICRC mission

## CONTEXT

Like the rest of southern Africa (see *Harare*), the countries covered by the Pretoria regional delegation suffered from severe food shortages in 2002, especially Lesotho and Swaziland. The food-security issue in the region was linked to growing rural poverty. The impact of HIV/AIDS further complicated the situation, with income-earners dying and orphans being cared for by grandparents. Households were unable to meet the challenges of feeding themselves.

South African security officials faced their biggest challenge since the ANC<sup>1</sup> government took over, in the form of a rise in

extremist right-wing violence. An alleged coup plot was unearthed and bombings carried out in public places by a new militant Afrikaner group, the Boeremag. In November, nine bombs exploded in Soweto and the surrounding area. One woman died and the authorities subsequently discovered explosives, pipe bombs, army rifles and home-made landmines in various parts of the country.

On 16 December 2001, the first round of the presidential elections took place in Madagascar. Almost immediately rumours of election-rigging began to circulate, continuing up to and beyond the announcement of the results. The Malagasy presi-

<sup>1</sup> African National Congress



dent, from the Alliance for the Rebirth of Madagascar,<sup>2</sup> received 41% of the votes while the candidate of the opposition Movement for the Progress of Madagascar<sup>3</sup> received 46%. People took to the streets to protest against the result and, throughout February, blockades were set up by the president's supporters, preventing the free movement of people and goods and splitting the island into two opposing blocs. The opposition candidate was officially declared president and sworn in on 6 May. The defeated ex-president finally stepped down and left the country at the beginning of July. In August, the ICRC began visiting detainees held in connection with the unrest.

The situation in Comoros remained precarious as the islands failed to agree on the distribution of power between the federal government of the national union, created in January, and the island of Grande Comore.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- visits to security detainees initiated in Madagascar
- IHL treaties ratified by Comoros and Mauritius
- second pan-African IHL organized by the delegation and the University of Pretoria
- significant progress made in the implementation of the "Exploring Humanitarian Law" programme in the Seychelles

## CIVILIANS

The beginning of the year was dominated by preparations for a possible influx of refugees from Zimbabwe following the presidential elections on 9 and 19 March. The repercussions for South Africa were, however, minimal. During the year, 900 RCMs were delivered to people separated from family members and the ICRC issued 57 travel documents to enable people to settle in third countries.

The delegation's tracing service continued to receive referrals from UNHCR and local NGOs regarding refugees. UNHCR referred unaccompanied children from Angola, Burundi, Congo, Sudan and Rwanda to the delegation for tracing of their families and possible reunification.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The ICRC continued to visit security detainees to assess their conditions of detention and ascertain whether their treatment corresponded to internationally recognized humanitarian standards. In late 2001, the ICRC had visited detainees held in connection with the attempted coup on the Comoran island of Moheli. These detainees had all been freed by the 2002 visit. Seven other individuals, however, had been arrested on Moheli and so were visited by the ICRC. On the ICRC's register

in Lesotho were 33 former soldiers belonging to a renegade group of the Lesotho armed forces which clashed with Southern African Development Community (SADC) troops in 1998. The ICRC visited them in October. Eight security detainees, not seen by the ICRC previously owing to their release on bail, were registered as well.

In Madagascar the ICRC and the authorities signed an agreement allowing the organization to work in accordance with its standard procedures. Key points included unrestricted access to all places of detention and authorization to talk in private with any person chosen by delegates. The ICRC also received guarantees that it could repeat its visits as often as it considered necessary. Delegates proceeded to visit people held in connection with the political crisis that rocked the country between December 2001 and July 2002, registering 270 detainees. After the visits, the ICRC submitted its observations and recommendations to the government of Madagascar in the form of confidential reports.

## AUTHORITIES

ICRC work in the region consisted mainly of striving to prevent violations of the law, by urging measures such as ratification of IHL treaties and their implementation into national legislation. The ICRC stressed to those countries which had not yet done so the importance of creating a national committee to oversee and take ownership of the implementation of IHL. The ICRC's Advisory Service on IHL continued to offer its services to help States in the drafting and preparation of such legislation. Lesotho, Mauritius, the Seychelles and South Africa (as co-organizer) participated in the second regional SADC/ICRC seminar on IHL implementation which was held in Pretoria at the end of May. The chairman of the Mauritian committee and two members of the Lesotho committee took part in the first-ever annual meeting of national committees, held in Geneva at the end of March.

<sup>2</sup> Alliance pour la rénovation de Madagascar

<sup>3</sup> Mouvement pour le progrès de Madagascar

## AFRICA PRETORIA

Mauritius made impressive progress in national implementation of IHL. Following the creation of a national committee, Mauritius ratified the Rome Statute of the ICC on 5 March and Protocol IV to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons on 24 December. The ICRC was asked to help with the drafting of implementing legislation and a representative therefore went there in October.

The Seychelles national committee on IHL started work in January and the ICRC maintained regular contact with the body to advise it on legislation incorporating into domestic legislation the provisions of the Geneva Conventions, their Additional Protocols and the Ottawa Convention.

The South African government circulated a cabinet memorandum on the creation of an interministerial IHL committee to the ministries concerned for their agreement. The ICRC provided advice on the bill to ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC. In July, Parliament adopted the bill.

Comoros acceded to the Ottawa Convention on 19 September.

Numerous diplomatic bodies and international organizations in a position to provide invaluable support to ICRC activities were based in the region. The ICRC met with various representatives of the diplomatic corps and international organizations to talk to them about its programmes, activities and priorities. Both the Pretoria regional delegation and representatives from ICRC headquarters took part in the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg at the end of August.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The ICRC continued its efforts to have IHL modules included in the training programmes of defence and security forces in the region. Delegates met with the adviser to the South African defence minister and made recommendations for greater commitment to IHL implementation. In August, the ICRC made a presentation on IHL at the Army College to 30 high-ranking officers. In Lesotho, delegates met with the prime minister, the defence minister, the commander of the Lesotho Defence Force and the heads of operations and of training. They also met with the commissioner of police and conducted a five-day workshop for 25 sergeants and inspectors.

In January, ICRC representatives met with the commander of the Seychelles People's Defence Force and the commissioner of police, and visited the Police Academy. The aim of the visit was to encourage a formal inclusion of IHL in the officers' training syllabus.

In Swaziland, delegates met with the deputy commander, the head of training and the legal adviser of the Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Force to discuss the future incorporation of IHL into the Force's training. The ICRC conducted a train-the-trainer course in November for 11 officers and two five-day workshops on humanitarian law and human rights in policing in September and November for 24 and 23 senior police officers respectively, all commanders of districts, stations or units.

Work to promote the incorporation of IHL into armed forces and police training in Madagascar was interrupted by the political crisis.

### CIVIL SOCIETY

The universities programme was the ICRC's priority in the second half of the year. The most important event was the second annual pan-African IHL course, held from 28 October to 8 November at the University of Pretoria. Some 35 participants, researchers, IHL instructors and future IHL instructors, members of the national committees on IHL and other practitioners of the law from 15 countries representing all parts of sub-Saharan Africa and the Indian Ocean, participated in the course, which was taught with ICRC support by university lecturers in IHL from around the region.

Other events included a meeting of IHL teachers which brought together 15 IHL lecturers from as many universities in five countries of the region, and the fifth HELP (Health Education in Large Populations) course was organized in conjunction with the University of Pretoria's Public Health School. Fourteen of the 24 participants in the three-week course were from the region and the ICRC sponsored the participation of four of them: two from the Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society and two from the South African Red Cross Society.

The ICRC maintained contact with its university partners in the region. Delegates visited the National University of Lesotho in April, where four tutors had incorporated IHL into their teaching, three at bachelor-degree level and one at masters level. A memorandum of understanding was presented to the law faculty during the April meeting and was signed in October. Likewise, a memorandum of understanding was signed with the University of Mauritius making official the incorporation, with ICRC support, of IHL into the law degree course. The ICRC also provided the university with an IHL library.

**"Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL)**

The Seychelles Ministry of Education had been committed to integrating the ICRC's EHL programme into its national secondary-school programme since 2001, when it involved the National Institute of Education in the project and set up a steering committee to promote, coordinate and monitor the agreed plan of action. In January 2002, two workshops were organized for over 40 participants including curriculum coordinators and a group of selected teachers to examine the contents of and methods for EHL. This was followed by a series of teacher-training sessions. In August, the minister for education opened a consultative seminar that brought together 30 teachers from across the country. This event led to the signing, attended by the media, of a cooperation agreement between the Ministry, the ICRC and the National Society. The seminar recommended that as of the 2003 academic year, EHL be introduced in a number of subject areas across the curriculum in selected schools, and then gradually in all schools in 2004.

In the summer of 2002, the EHL programme was presented to the Mauritian Ministry of Education. It met with great interest from the education authorities, who recognized its potential as part of the education reform scheduled for completion by 2004. A feasibility study was initiated in conjunction with the National Society, and in May the Education Ministry and the ICRC prepared a cooperation agreement providing among other things for a steering committee within the Ministry, three task forces to deal with various aspects of implementing EHL, the drawing up of a training programme (including appropriate material) for those who would train teachers, and the training of both regional instructors and teachers from at least one school in each of the nine districts.

**Media**

South Africa is one of the main media centres in the southern part of the continent. It is home to many television and radio networks with continental coverage and most international media outlets have offices there. Interviews were arranged throughout the year, ranging from short pieces on weekly ICRC activities to more detailed interviews with ICRC delegates. The Pretoria delegation became a member of the National Press Club, which afforded it greater opportunity to interact with the media.

**NATIONAL SOCIETIES****Emergency preparedness and response**

In order to respond promptly and effectively in an emergency, the National Societies needed well trained first-aid teams. The ICRC helped the Seychelles Red Cross Society conduct a workshop for 40 senior officials and emergency-response volunteers and equipped the 20 teams mobilized during the election with first-aid kits and red cross tabards. Committee members from the Lesotho Red Cross Society were trained to lead future first-aid teams while the Comoros Red Crescent conducted first-aid training for its volunteers and produced both a first-aid and a cholera-treatment manual in conjunction with the French Red Cross.

In Madagascar, following the crisis that resulted from the presidential elections in December 2001, the ICRC supplied the Malagasy Red Cross Society with first-aid materials. The ICRC assessed and enhanced the response capacity of the National Society and it was subsequently decided to recruit a coordinator in each province with the task of training emergency-response teams at local level. Following the unrest, the National Society provided 280 displaced people with ad hoc aid in May.

In Swaziland, the ICRC continued both infrastructure support and training to build the National Society's emergency response capacity. Nurses joined in a mass strike advocated by two trade unions in December and the National Society was called upon to mobilize its first-aid workers. Ten volunteers from each of the five divisions went to work and the ICRC provided them with medicines and first-aid kits.

A three-day workshop, attended by 22 volunteers and six staff members, was held by the South African Red Cross Society at the beginning of the year to prepare volunteers to be deployed to Messina and help in the refugee camp in the event of a mass influx of refugees from Zimbabwe following the presidential elections.

The community-based health-care project on HIV/AIDS in Soweto was one of the pillars on which the ICRC strove to build a conflict-preparedness and -response programme in conjunction with the South African Red Cross. The Soweto project was run for the first time under the full management responsibility and control of the National Society. A total of 360 community members received care and medical support on a regular basis. A further 360 were trained in first aid and Red Cross principles and 1,625 were taught HIV/AIDS prevention.

In Mauritius, the ICRC established a radio link between Curepipe and Port Marthurin on the island of Rodrigues.

**Spreading knowledge of IHL**

Raising awareness of IHL, the Movement, its principles and activities are permanent tasks for National Societies, so the ICRC continued to enhance their ability to carry them out. The ICRC paid the salaries of IHL-promotion officers for the Swaziland Red Cross, the Mauritius Red Cross, the Comoros Red Crescent and the Lesotho Red Cross. It also supported the computerization of the information departments at the Mauritius and Lesotho National Societies and expanded computerization at Seychelles Red Cross headquarters.

The year under review was the first for the Mauritius Red Cross information and IHL-promotion programme. The ICRC provided the Society with resources to help spread knowledge of IHL and build up the programme's overall capacity. The ICRC also provided the Rodrigues branch with a library of publications.

The Lesotho Red Cross arranged free air time with a radio station to broadcast weekly Red Cross programmes in 2003 and a member of the National Society was trained by the radio station to produce the programmes in-house.

By the end of the year, the existing internal newsletter of the Swaziland Red Cross was being produced in the national language of the targeted population and a regional IHL-promotion training manual was nearing completion. The National Society continued to broadcast a weekly 15-minute show on its activities.

In Comoros, training continued in an effort to build a network of IHL teachers and promotion volunteers on all three islands. Despite financial constraints, the National Society was able to produce pamphlets for distribution: one on its activities and another on the emblem. These were produced in both French and the national language.

The South African Red Cross possessed an extensive resource library and efforts were made to establish a network of IHL-promotion officers at regional level. Instructors were trained in five regions and three regional IHL seminars were held.

### **Restoring family links**

In South Africa, preparations were made to deal with the tracing and RCM needs of a possible influx of refugees from Zimbabwe following the presidential elections in March. The ICRC advised and shared its expertise with the National Society in setting up the system and training volunteers at branch level.



## YAOUNDÉ

## Regional delegation

## Countries covered:

Cameroon, Central African Republic,  
Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon,  
São Tomé and Príncipe

## Personnel:

7 expatriates  
26 national staff

The Yaoundé regional delegation closely monitors the consequences in humanitarian terms of the failed coups d'état in the Central African Republic (CAR) and the development of the internal armed conflict in Chad. In addition to its work on behalf of detainees in Cameroon, the CAR, Chad and Equatorial Guinea, the ICRC promotes IHL and its implementation, and provides financial, technical and material support for National Societies throughout the region. The ICRC has been working in the region since 1972. The Yaoundé regional delegation was set up in 1992.

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	1,102,494
Assistance	265,798
Preventive action	1,033,000
Cooperation with National Societies	568,022
General	17,904

**2,987,219**

of which: Overheads 182,319



✚ ICRC regional delegation    ✚ ICRC sub-delegation

## CONTEXT

On 25 October, armed conflict erupted in Bangui between the Central African army, supported by Libyan troops and the forces of Congolese opposition leader Jean-Pierre Bemba, and fighters loyal to General François Bozizé, former army chief of the Central African Republic (CAR). After six days of fighting, during which some 50,000 people fled the city, Bozizé's forces were driven out of Bangui and retreated northwards. During their withdrawal, the opposition abducted the president's official spokesperson, who was later released, handed over to the ICRC and escorted by ICRC staff across front lines and back to Bangui. The ICRC was in contact with all parties concerned and,

working with the Central African Red Cross Society, provided emergency aid for victims of the conflict and restored water services. It also visited detainees held for reasons of State security. At the end of the year, the situation remained extremely unstable. Prior to the failed coup, the Bangui Criminal Court sentenced to death, *in absentia*, the presumed leader of the May 2001 attempted coup in the capital, and 21 of his co-defendants.

Sporadic border incidents continued between CAR and Chadian government forces. In August, the Chadian army captured 11 CAR presidential guards who were later visited by the ICRC. On 2 October,

# AFRICA YAOUNDÉ

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- Equatorial Guinea signed standard ICRC agreement, granting access to all detainees in accordance with ICRC procedures
- emergency aid, mainly medical supplies and household items, provided for victims of the failed coup in the CAR
- CAR presidential spokesperson escorted across front lines to Bangui by the ICRC following his release by opposition forces
- 11 CAR POWs visited in Chad
- Cameroon and the CAR ratified 1997 Ottawa Convention banning anti-personnel mines
- IHL reference centre for armed forces opened in Chad

## CIVILIANS

### Restoring family links

Because of the large refugee population in the region, the resurgence of fighting in Chad and the CAR and occasional tensions elsewhere, there was still a clear need for the RCM and tracing network enabling family members separated by conflict to maintain contact with one another. The ICRC, together with the National Societies of each country, distributed 624 RCMs in the CAR, 31 in Chad and 677 in Cameroon.

### Assisting victims of conflict

Following the failed coup, the ICRC helped the Central African Red Cross Society to exhume bodies in Bangui and Damara and rebury them properly in cemeteries. It helped restore the water supply in Bangui and distribute emergency aid to 1,500 families affected by the fighting. It also distributed emergency medical supplies to treat the wounded (see *Wounded and sick*). The ICRC acted as an intermediary in the transfer of the CAR's official presi-

dential spokesperson, abducted during the attempted coup in October, across front lines back to Bangui after his release by armed opposition forces. In the front-line town of Bossembélé, the ICRC and the Central African Red Cross met local authorities and government forces and urged them to comply with IHL principles regarding the protection of civilians during conflict.

In December, the ICRC assessed the situation of some 5,000 Chadians who had fled the CAR following the attempted coup and were living just across the border in Chad. The ICRC, MSF and WFP were part of a task force set up by the Chadian government to help the displaced population. As a result of the findings of its assessment and decisions taken by the task force, the ICRC prepared to provide wells and toilets in early 2003 in a camp for the displaced in Sido.

In Chad's Faya Largeau region, the ICRC donated essential household items to the local Red Cross to distribute to some 200 returnees who had fled their homes during clashes between government and MDJT forces.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Visiting POWs and security detainees

In Chad, cooperation with the Ministry of Defence improved and the ICRC was granted access to all military detention facilities that it proposed to visit. Five visits were conducted to monitor the treatment and living conditions of 11 POWs of the CAR presidential guard held in N'djamena. Following ICRC representations to the authorities, the POWs were moved to separate quarters, visited regularly by health professionals, and two POWs were treated in hospital. In total, the ICRC carried out 33 visits to follow up the individual cases of security detainees held in 30 government-run detention centres. During the visits, the ICRC distributed basic medical supplies and hygiene prod-

ucts, where needed. After the visits, the ICRC's findings were conveyed in meetings with the authorities, including the prime minister, the defence and justice ministers, the director-general of police and the director of the prison service.

In the CAR, the ICRC was granted access to all detention facilities that it proposed to visit. Eight visits were conducted to assess the living conditions of security detainees, the majority of whom had been arrested in connection with the failed coups in Bangui and were being held in the capital in the national *gendarmerie*, the Research and Documentation Inquiry Section and the central prison. The ICRC distributed basic supplies for the detainees such as soap, insecticide, blankets, mosquito netting and recreational items. It also upgraded the toilets and washing facilities in the national *gendarmerie*.

In Cameroon, the ICRC carried out 10 visits to security detainees held in Yaoundé in the Secretary of State for Defence prison and in Kondengui central prison. The ICRC also visited detention facilities in the west of the country in October.

On 8 October, the government of Equatorial Guinea signed the ICRC's standard agreement authorizing visits to detainees in accordance with ICRC procedures. Between 3 and 14 November, two ICRC delegates, one of whom was a doctor, visited 12 places of detention run by the Ministries of Justice and Security, and registered detainees sentenced in connection with plotting a coup. A report on the ICRC's findings was to be handed over to the authorities in early 2003.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Treating amputees and the war-wounded

Thanks to financial, material and technical support from the ICRC, 90 mine victims were fitted with artificial limbs at the prosthetic/orthotic centre in N'djamena, Chad, run by the NGO *Secours catholique pour le développement*. The ICRC also dis-

tributed emergency medical supplies to the military hospital in N'djamena in May and again in October following clashes between the Chadian army and the MDJT, and in May organized the airlift of eight patients to the capital. With Ministry of Defence approval, in April the ICRC carried out an assessment of health-care facilities in N'djamena and the Faya Largeau region with a view to strengthening the surgical capacity of the Faya Largeau Hospital, which treated a significant number of mine victims. On the basis of its assessment and a meeting with the ministers of defence and health, other Chadian government experts, and representatives of the European Development Fund and the French Military Cooperation Department, the ICRC recommended closer cooperation between civilian and military health-care facilities so as to reap the benefits of their combined resources. The ICRC offered to provide training for medical staff.

To treat the influx of wounded as a result of the failed coup in October in the CAR, the ICRC donated emergency medical supplies to the community hospital in Bangui and to health-care facilities in the front-line towns of Bossembélé and Damara and in rebel-held areas. From mid-December, the ICRC conducted a number of introductory first-aid courses for government forces in and around Damara.

## AUTHORITIES

### CAR and Cameroon ratify Ottawa Convention

With the encouragement and support of the ICRC, Cameroon and the CAR ratified the 1997 Ottawa Convention banning anti-personnel landmines on 19 September and 8 November, respectively. In May, the ICRC had conducted a seminar in the CAR on mines and the Ottawa Convention, which was attended by 36 members of the national parliament. Similarly, in Cameroon some 40 people, including high-ranking government officials, took part in a seminar organized by the ICRC

on "Current issues regarding the implementation of IHL by States" held at the Institute of International Relations in Yaoundé. To reinforce knowledge of IHL among Cameroon's regional authorities, the ICRC held a round table, based on its "Women and War" campaign, in the north-western city of Bamenda. The event was well attended by politicians, government officials and the media.

In Chad, the ICRC held a seminar on IHL in N'djamena on 15 October, which was attended by 112 of the 155 deputies of the national assembly, and organized another seminar on 17 October for senior government legal advisers. Both events covered the incorporation of IHL into national law, the ratification of IHL treaties to which Chad was not yet a party – in particular the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons – and the need for a law to protect the red cross and red crescent emblems. On 21 October, an expert in charge of IHL courses at Chad's National School of Administration and Magistracy was appointed to prepare a report on progress made implementing IHL in Chad.

In Gabon, the ICRC met officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice in December to discuss the possibility of organizing a seminar similar to the one held in Chad. At the meetings, the ICRC distributed reports on the status of Gabon's ratification of IHL treaties and its implementation of IHL.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### Promoting IHL among armed forces

The Chadian armed forces took a significant step towards incorporating IHL into the standard programme of its military training institutions. With government approval and substantial ICRC support, an IHL reference centre for the armed forces was officially opened in N'djamena on 18 June. The centre's priority in 2003 was

## AFRICA YAOUNDÉ

the production, with ICRC input, of a national IHL teaching manual. ICRC articles on IHL were published in quarterly publications of the army and police, 300 copies of which were distributed to ground forces in the violence-prone north-east.

Under ICRC sponsorship, one officer each from the CAR's armed forces and presidential guard attended a course at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo, Italy. Plans by the two officers and the ICRC to produce a radio programme on IHL for the armed forces were put on hold because of the failed coup.

The government of Cameroon accepted the ICRC's offer to set up an IHL training programme for the armed forces.

### Police

The ICRC launched a training programme on international human rights law and humanitarian principles for the national police force in Cameroon, in accordance with the three-year cooperation agreement signed in 2001 with the delegate-general for national security. A two-week course was held in Yaoundé to train 44 police instructors from 10 provinces as instructors in human rights law. In addition, the ICRC donated materials on the subject to the National Police College.

In Chad, the ICRC held introductory sessions on human rights law and humanitarian principles, including an explanation of ICRC visits to detainees, for the police commanders of the country's 12 divisions.

### CIVIL SOCIETY

#### Introducing students to IHL

The ICRC organized talks on IHL and the Movement for over 400 students in the CAR. This included four presentations to some 50 third-year students as part of the IHL component of the law degree at the University of Bangui, and two introductory sessions on IHL for social science students at the National School of Adminis-

tration and Magistracy, which trains the country's senior civil servants. In Cameroon, some 30 post-graduate students in human rights and humanitarian action at the Catholic University of Central Africa in Yaoundé attended an ICRC-organized conference in November on "Implementation of IHL in Africa". The students showed a keen interest and a high level of ability. The ICRC also held its first-ever session on IHL for 75 teachers and students at Cameroon's Buéa University in the south-west, and donated materials on IHL to the Faculty of Social Sciences. In Chad, with the Law Faculty of N'djamena University and the National School of Administration and Magistracy, the ICRC organized a seminar in May on the basic rules of IHL, attended by 156 students. Both institutions received an IHL reference library.

### NATIONAL SOCIETIES

The ICRC continued to provide financial, material and technical support to assist the National Societies in strengthening their activities in the areas of tracing, conflict preparedness and response, and raising awareness of IHL. ICRC cooperation activities with the Gabonese Red Cross Society were suspended throughout 2002, and with the Cameroon Red Cross Society from July, because of internal difficulties experienced by both National Societies.

#### Building capacity

In a first-ever initiative in Chad, the ICRC and Red Cross of Chad jointly organized a two-day training seminar in November on capacity building, attended by 25 volunteers from 13 of the 14 branches. The participants discussed best practices and how to reinforce cooperation between branches and with the ICRC. To help the National Society to develop its sanitation project in N'djamena, the ICRC took part in two meetings with members of the Chadian, Swiss and French National Societies, and the capital's mayor and head of health and sanitation. The ICRC also assisted the

Chadian Red Cross in setting up a pilot project to improve hygiene conditions in four prisons in N'djamena, Moundou, Doba and Sarh. This included an ICRC engineer and the National Society project head spending two weeks assessing the prisons' water and sanitation facilities and carrying out basic maintenance work.

### Conflict preparedness and response

The ICRC provided training and materials to help the National Societies of Cameroon and Chad to prepare for any election-related violence that might occur in their countries. The ICRC and the Cameroonian Red Cross jointly organized first-aid training between 6 March and 17 May for 120 Red Cross volunteers in six branches located in potential trouble spots (Bafoussam, Banyo, Bamenda, Wum, Kumbo and Douala), and the ICRC donated 120 first-aid kits. A programme to raise awareness of IHL among the local authorities was also carried out in these areas. In Chad the Red Cross branches of Faya-Largeau and Am Timan received 40 first-aid kits.

### Promoting IHL and the Movement

With ICRC funding and materials, the National Societies of Chad, the CAR, Equatorial Guinea and São Tomé and Príncipe all continued to broadcast radio programmes promoting IHL and the Movement. In Chad, to raise media awareness of issues of humanitarian concern, the ICRC took part in a presentation on IHL and the Movement, organized by the Federation and the National Society, for 13 journalists. For the São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross, the ICRC provided audio-visual material and 10 presentation kits for dissemination volunteers working in rural areas. To raise the profile of the National Society in the CAR, the ICRC funded Red Cross/Red Crescent Day celebrations in Bangui on 8 May that promoted respect for the emblem and an AIDS-awareness campaign.







A large-scale emergency food distribution to families affected by conflict.

# ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

## Delegations

- Afghan conflict (Afghanistan)
- Afghan conflict (Pakistan)
- Indonesia
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Philippines
- Sri Lanka
- Timor Leste

## Regional delegations

- Bangkok
- Kuala Lumpur
- New Delhi
- Suva
- Tashkent

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection

29,631,546

Assistance

115,209,534

Preventive action

17,765,447

Cooperation with National Societies

13,865,483

General

1,589,460

**178,061,471**

of which: Overheads 10,705,674



In 2002, the political and military balance shifted significantly in several areas of Asia. The reduction of hostilities in Afghanistan and Sri Lanka enabled both countries to move towards greater stability. While trouble still simmered in various parts of the Indonesian archipelago, East Timor became an independent State (Timor Leste) and an agreement on cessation of hostilities between the government of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement sparked optimism about the prospects of calming violence there. In Myanmar, the leader of the National League for Democracy was released from house arrest and a number of security

detainees were freed from prison, raising hopes for a meaningful political dialogue.

These developments diminished some of the tensions that have destabilized Asia in recent years. Other threats grew, however: in South Asia, Nepal saw unprecedented levels of violence as insurgency led by the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist escalated sharply; a massive deployment of troops along the border and the international line of control brought India and Pakistan to the brink of all-out war, and while there was a gradual military de-escalation by the end of the year, problems in Jammu and Kashmir continued to jeopardize relations between the two

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

nuclear-armed neighbours; Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Singapore also felt extremely vulnerable to the far-reaching effects of acts of terror, with the bomb blast in Bali providing the most dramatic example. For many Asian governments, the global "war against terrorism" complicated efforts to preserve an already delicate balance between ensuring State security and maintaining the peaceful coexistence of different religious and ethnic groups. In a context of widespread poverty and social and economic problems aggravated by migration, crime and corruption, these challenges were daunting. A serious increase in tension between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the USA illustrated the fragility of regional security in East Asia.

In this changing and complicated situation the ICRC continued to work through its eight operational and five regional delegations. In areas of active hostilities, it endeavoured to shield people from the worst consequences of conflict through its operational activities and sustained dialogue with the authorities in charge of security and military operations. The ICRC's preventive activities, carried out both in countries racked by fighting and those at peace, sought to increase knowledge and acceptance of the rules of IHL and urged ratification of the law's treaties and their incorporation into national legislation. Building on contacts with political, religious, educational and social networks, delegates raised awareness of IHL and pointed out the universality of its underlying principles. Cooperation with Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies remained a cornerstone of the ICRC's work.

The ICRC's main focus in Asia was on Afghanistan, which was its largest operation worldwide in 2002. In spite of the significant progress achieved there, many families remained dependent on external aid and needed help to revive agriculture and meet their basic needs until the harvest arrived. The ICRC provided large-scale food aid in remote areas most impoverished by drought and conflict, at the same time as it gave help to restart farming. In the major cities, whose populations were swollen by returnee influxes, it repaired and rebuilt the water supply and sanitation systems needed to reduce health hazards. The organization continued to provide medical support for key referral centres around the country and helped restore hospital services disrupted by the conflict. Some of these programmes were carried out in cooperation with the Afghan Red Crescent Society and many other National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies operating in Afghanistan under ICRC leadership. Meanwhile, several thousand people were still being detained in connection with the conflict. Delegates regularly visited these detainees both within Afghanistan and elsewhere, including Pakistan, Uzbekistan and Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), and distributed aid as needed.

In Central Asia, the ICRC carried out extensive preventive activities among the civilian authorities, the military, universities and secondary schools. It consolidated its visits to detainees in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, achieving modest gains from its painstaking efforts.

In India and Pakistan, the ICRC expanded its network of contacts within civil society and made progress in bringing about university-level IHL study. It continued striving to protect detainees and civilians affected by the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

In Nepal, intensified hostilities pushed up the death toll, resulted in many new arrests, and caused considerable damage to basic infrastructure. It also limited the movement of civilians and goods, as well as that of development and humanitarian organizations. In spite of these limitations, the ICRC broadened the scope of its visits to detainees and assisted hospitals treating the wounded. After the monsoon season, an ICRC team visited areas that had been inaccessible since late 2001, when the state of emergency was first declared. It surveyed districts where food shortages had been rumoured, many of them under the control of the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist. While the team found no immediate need for large-scale relief in the areas surveyed, it confirmed that restriction of movement severely limited the range of coping strategies available to people whose living conditions were already precarious.

The cease-fire in Sri Lanka alleviated a number of the problems arising from isolation in northeastern areas and enabled many IDPs to return to their homes. This reduced the needs that most ICRC programmes were designed to meet, and many operations were discontinued or scaled back. The ICRC was instrumental in the simultaneous release of security detainees. It also maintained its role as neutral intermediary at crossing points, thus facilitating the increased flow of civilians and goods to and from the north. As negotiations progressed, the ICRC turned its attention to the problem of missing persons.



East Asia remained calm in 2002, but concerns about regional security grew. Discussions between the National Societies of the two Koreas and Japan (most related to restoring family links) helped lay the groundwork for renewed political dialogue. The ICRC endeavoured to strengthen its relations with all concerned, and made progress building a network in the region. This was enhanced when the ICRC president visited China in November. The ICRC opened a prosthetic/orthotic centre in the DPRK; it also held discussions with the Red Cross Society of China on the possibility of opening of another such centre in Yunnan province, in the south of the country. The regional delegation broadened its cooperation with armed forces of the region and continued working closely with National Societies to promote IHL and the Fundamental Principles.

In spite of government gestures, political dialogue in Myanmar was slow to develop, and fighting continued to affect civilians in eastern areas bordering Thailand. By strengthening its relations with the authorities in Yangon, the ICRC was able to diversify and expand field activities, thus enhancing its protection of civilians and reaching remote areas that were previously inaccessible.

Indonesia's fragile stability was shaken in October when an act of terror in Bali killed over 180 civilians. The ICRC continued to visit detainees in Aceh and Papua. It bolstered its operational relationship with the Indonesian Red Cross, and the two organizations made headway in enhancing their response to needs stemming from internal violence.

## AFGHAN CONFLICT (AFGHANISTAN)

### Personnel:

135 expatriates  
1,114 national staff

The ICRC has worked in Afghanistan since 1987, though it started activities on the Pakistani side of the border in 1981. Its operations endeavour to protect detainees; prevent mine/UXO injuries and assist the disabled; restore family links; improve water supply and sanitation systems in urban areas; provide food and agricultural aid to remote rural people recovering from conflict and drought; promote respect for IHL among the authorities and members of armed forces; and strengthen the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	8,177,324
Assistance	97,744,910
Preventive action	6,938,266
Cooperation with National Societies	5,945,896
General	243,528

**119,049,924**

of which: Overheads 7,105,856

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AFGHAN CONFLICT (AFGHANISTAN)



ICRC delegation  
 ICRC sub-delegation  
 ICRC presence  
 ICRC mission  
 ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

## CONTEXT

After the Taliban collapsed in late 2001, Afghanistan worked to lay the foundations for stability and reconstruction. The political process outlined by the 2001 Bonn Accord held: the *loya jirga*, a nationwide assembly that met in June, established the Islamic Transitional State of Afghanistan and elected Hamid Karzai as its president. The International Security Assistance Force kept order in Kabul but its mandate was not extended to the provinces. Many areas remained under the control of local commanders with their own forces, and while hostilities between them largely remained dormant, tensions did erupt from time to time.

In spite of numerous security incidents, most roads stayed open and access to nearly all parts of the country improved. Only isolated areas near the border with Pakistan – where the US-led coalition continued to pursue those suspected of being members or supporters of the Taliban or Al-Qaeda – remained inaccessible to humanitarian organizations.

Better spring rains brought good harvests in some regions, especially those with irrigation. Other areas, though, did not get enough rain to recover from the drought. Improved security and economic conditions allowed a revival of trade, and many refugees returned, particularly from

Pakistan. The UNHCR reported that some two million refugees had gone back to Afghanistan by the end of 2002. Kabul and Nangahar were the areas with the highest number of returnees.

The new government, with extensive assistance from the international community, worked to rebuild systems and facilities needed to meet the population's basic needs and endeavoured to establish security and lay the groundwork for economic recovery. The Afghan National Army began recruitment and training. Schools opened and some mid- to long-term development schemes began to emerge. The new government's abilities remained limited, though, and the damage done by decades of conflict and the recent severe drought left many areas still dependent on international aid.

By the end of 2001 the ICRC had restored its full range of activities around Afghanistan. These were maintained throughout 2002 as the organization's largest operation worldwide. With supply lines working within Afghanistan and the routes from logistics centres in Pakistan and Uzbekistan secure, the ICRC closed warehouses in Turkmenabad, Khorug and Mashhad that had in late 2001 provided alternate supply sources. It established a presence in Kunduz, Samangan and Shiberghan to better monitor its increased activities in those areas. The Red Cross Societies of Australia, Canada, Denmark (working in cooperation with the Kuwait Red Crescent Society), Finland, Germany, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland took on projects delegated to them by the ICRC.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- thousands of detainees visited; aid provided when necessary
- over a million people provided with food and seeds in remote areas hard hit by conflict and drought; in cities, water supply and sanitation improved for 2.7 million
- regular support maintained to hospital referral services in major cities and basic hospital services in areas disrupted by recent conflict
- Ottawa Convention acceded to by the government; army IHL training initiated

## CIVILIANS

### Economic security in rural areas

For years the ICRC has provided food and other emergency aid to people affected by war in Afghanistan. In 2002 it targeted remote, mountainous regions where recent drought and fighting had disrupted agricultural production and other economic activity and driven many residents away. Making large-scale distributions of food for the entire populations of Ghor province (700,000), districts south of Mazar-i-Sharif (Keshendi, Balkhab and Dar-i-Suf: 350,000), and Bamyan province (90,000), it also provided seeds to help them re-establish agricultural production. This assistance helped improve overall living conditions, thus preventing further exodus and encouraging return. In Bamyan, the ICRC also ran successful pilot projects of food-for-work repair of irrigation systems (repair of traditional small dams), and anti-parasite treatment to improve livestock health and reproductive capacity. It discontinued ration distributions there earlier than planned, because crop yields were good and prospects of self-sufficiency had improved. In Ghor and the areas south of Mazar-i-Sharif the ICRC distributed rations to last through the winter and seeds for planting in 2003.

- beneficiaries of food rations: 1.1 million
- tonnes of food distributed: over 59,000
- tonnes of seed distributed: 1,148
- number of livestock treated: 55,000

### Improving water and sanitation in cities

Many returning refugees and IDPs hesitated to go back to rural homes where the situation remained uncertain, and crowded instead into the major cities where jobs and aid were easier to find. This further taxed already damaged and neglected urban systems of water supply and sanitation. In Kabul, Herat, Jalalabad, Kandahar, and Mazar-i-Sharif, as well as in provincial towns including Ghazni, Charikar, and Tirin Kot, the ICRC worked with local water authorities to restore and upgrade the piped water supply by drilling or repairing boreholes, repairing and extending supply networks and building elevated storage tanks. In Kabul it also maintained over 2,000 hand pumps and restored septic tanks and water supply in apartment-blocks. Having already built 45,000 latrines and thus significantly improved the hygiene in Afghanistan's major cities, the ICRC continued to help communities build sanitation facilities. In order to ensure that these actually improved health, it worked with municipal authorities to restore traditional systems of latrine-emptying and encouraged better hygiene practice by making presentations in homes, schools and mosques. By training women to make house-to-house visits, the ICRC expanded the audience reached by these health promotion activities.

- people benefiting from water/sanitation activities: 2.7 million
- latrines built/repared: 3,000

## Preventing mine injuries

Data collected by the ICRC in 2002 showed that up to 88% of mine/UXO victims in Afghanistan were civilians. Nearly half were children. Most accidents recorded occurred while the victims were tending animals, farming, playing, collecting wood, or travelling. Less than 10% of the victims reported that they had attended mine-awareness sessions or knew that they were in contaminated areas. Although mine/UXO contamination was widespread, accidents were concentrated in Kabul, Nangahar and Kandahar provinces. Nearly half of all mine victims recorded were killed or disabled (lost eyesight, hearing and/or one or more limbs). International bombing in 2001 scattered new unexploded ordnance over different areas of Afghanistan, where explosive devices from years of conflict already littered fields, irrigation systems, grazing areas and residential zones.

In order to better direct mine action where needed, the ICRC continued to collect information on the location and circumstances of mine accidents and to share it with other agencies concerned. In 2002 it added about 90 more health-care facilities to its extensive information-gathering network. It also established direct links with communities to catch cases missed by clinics and hospitals, either because the victims died or did not seek care. Information on contaminated areas was passed on to teams that would mark sites, clear the mines, or work with communities to prevent injury. The information was then entered into a database which provided the UN Mine Action Programme with 90% of its information on new injuries.

In the central part of the country, the ICRC continued to support eight mine-awareness teams covering Parwan and Bamyan provinces, taking an active role in their training, supervision and evaluation. It helped the National Society set up a programme for women and girls, and its all-female team reached some 63,000 women in Red Crescent and other clinics in Kabul, Parwan and Logar provinces. In

eastern Afghanistan, the ICRC set up mine-awareness teams in May; these reached some 12,000 people in remote villages in Nangahar province. In November, two teams were created to work in nine northern provinces and another programme to be run there by and for women was launched through the Red Crescent. Combining mine-awareness work and data collection in a new unit – the ICRC Mine Action Programme – improved the effectiveness of both activities, and an agreement with the HALO Trust set up a mechanism to allow a more direct response to requests by communities for surveys, marking or clearance of contaminated areas.

- new mine/UXO accidents recorded: 1,237
- health-care facilities collecting data: 400
- persons attending mine-awareness sessions: 201,000
- villages reached by mine-awareness workers: 1,700

## Maintaining family links

The ICRC worked with the Afghan Red Crescent to expand and otherwise improve the performance of the Red Cross message system that enables many families to keep in touch with relatives who are detained or who live in other countries. In all, 5,160 civilians received RCMS.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In 2002, the ICRC continued to visit detainees held in Afghanistan by Afghan and US authorities. It also dealt with the cases of those who were transferred outside Afghanistan (see *Washington, Afghan conflict (Pakistan), Tashkent*). In several facilities, including the extremely overcrowded Shiberghan prison, the ICRC provided water, food, therapeutic feeding and other aid to halt a dangerous deterioration in detainee health until the authorities began shouldering their responsibility for ensuring the detainees' survival.

- detainees visited: 6,946 (3,164 for the first time)
- places visited: 104
- RCMS distributed to detainees: 4,693
- released detainees provided with transport: 3,390
- detainees given therapeutic feeding: 547

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Support for health-care facilities

In 2002, the ICRC continued its regular aid to six referral hospitals (two in Kabul and one each in Kandahar, Jalalabad, Ghazni, and Gulbahar). This support, which in previous years had focused on surgical departments, was extended to cover medical, obstetric and paediatric services. Aid included medicines, other supplies, equipment, staff incentives, maintenance training and technical assistance. For Gulbahar and Karteh-Seh (Kabul) hospitals, whose importance or function changed with the reorganization of the health-care system, the ICRC announced that it intended to withdraw its support. It continued support initially designed to help northern hospitals treat the war-wounded, but gradually scaled it back over the year.

In Kunduz, Bamyan, Samangan, Shiberghan and Taloqan, the ICRC rebuilt and repaired facilities and provided equipment, supplies, medical staff, training and other aid as needed to restore hospital services disrupted by recent events. It also upgraded blood transfusion and X-ray services in hospitals it supported, assisted the ambulance services in Kabul, upgraded buildings and distributed equipment and supplies to four clinics providing basic health care in the areas where it worked.



# ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AFGHAN CONFLICT (AFGHANISTAN)

- hospitals regularly supported: 20
- admissions: 72,489 (72% surgical; 21% medical; 4% obstetric; 3% paediatric)
- surgical operations: 40,844
- outpatient consultations: 362,212

## Rehabilitation services

The ICRC's six prosthetic/orthotic centres served amputees and other disabled people. In addition to fitting appliances and giving physiotherapy, the centres offered their patients education, job training, job placement and micro-credits and gave home care to persons with spinal cord injuries. The ICRC worked with the health-care authorities to encourage official recognition of technical staff employed in the centres.

- appliances produced: 4,529 prostheses, 7,311 orthoses, 850 wheelchairs
- paraplegics receiving home care: 900
- disabled people receiving schooling, training, job placement, or micro-credits: some 900
- disabled people registered for the first time: 1,188 amputees; 3,796 others (mainly polio victims)

## AUTHORITIES

The ICRC worked to foster relations within the new government, raising awareness of issues of humanitarian concern and promoting the ratification and implementation of IHL. Afghanistan acceded to the Ottawa Convention in September.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

After agreeing in July 2002 to incorporate IHL into its training programme, the Afghan National Army drew up a plan for IHL training in military academies. To help the army develop expertise in IHL, the ICRC sent five officers to the course in San Remo, Italy. It made presentations on basic concepts of IHL to army personnel, forces of local commanders in Jalalabad, Herat and Kandahar, and some components of the multinational International Security Assistance Force deployed in Kabul. It also made a presentation to National Security Directorate staff and the police force in Kabul, and published a booklet on IHL for soldiers.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Developments in 2001-2002 opened doors for the promotion of IHL, enabling the ICRC to work through a larger variety of institutions and media: universities were revitalized, schools reopened, and broadcast and print media blossomed. The ICRC continued to make its voice heard on issues of humanitarian concern, such as preventing mine/UXO injuries. It contributed story lines to the BBC show *New Home, New Life* and passed information to the press through briefings, fact sheets, newsletters and media contacts.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

### Strengthening the Afghan Red Crescent Society

Its unity and its capabilities weakened from years of conflict, the Afghan Red Crescent made progress in 2002 as it strove to re-establish its presence and increase its operational effectiveness. The ICRC and the International Federation worked together to support the Society in assessing its abilities, identifying training needs and redesigning its programmes. The ICRC and the Red Crescent worked

together to help victims of conflict by means of tracing services, mine/UXO awareness-raising, agricultural food-for-work projects, vocational training and support for traditional Afghan homes for the destitute (*marasfoons*). They also spread knowledge of IHL and the Fundamental Principles. The ICRC provided financial and technical support in order to strengthen the Afghan Red Crescent's capabilities in these areas.

### Coordinating contributions from the Movement

Nine foreign National Societies began implementing projects delegated to them by the ICRC while others initiated the planning process for such projects or carried out assessments. The International Federation continued to support the Afghan Red Crescent in the areas of primary health care and community-based first aid and disaster preparedness. As lead agency for a coordinated Movement response, the ICRC took steps to ensure that that response was coherent.

## AFGHAN CONFLICT (PAKISTAN)

Personnel:  
17 expatriates  
190 national staff

The ICRC visits Pakistani nationals initially arrested in Afghanistan in connection with the recent conflict, and detained in Pakistan after transfer; it also helps families to maintain contact with detained relatives. In addition, the ICRC works to protect and assist resident and displaced populations in areas affected by fighting along the Line of Control, promotes IHL and humanitarian principles through military, civilian and religious institutions, and supports the health, tracing and dissemination activities of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society. Its logistics centre in Peshawar backs up ICRC operations in Afghanistan.

Expenditure: *see Afghan conflict (Afghanistan)*

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AFGHAN CONFLICT (PAKISTAN)



⊕ ICRC delegation ⊕ ICRC sub-delegation

## CONTEXT

Tensions between Pakistan and India flared in December 2001 when militants attacked the Indian Parliament. In the first months of 2002, both countries massed troops along the Line of Control (LoC) and the international border, where exchanges of fire intensified. Under heavy diplomatic pressure from the international community the two nuclear powers refrained from entering into full-scale war, but hostilities broke out again in May after a militant attack in Jammu targeted families of Indian army personnel. The rest of the year saw a gradual military de-escalation, but the basic issues underlying the tension remained unresolved.

In January, President Musharraf announced a ban on the country's five most active militant groups, including those India had accused of involvement in the attack on its Parliament. Arrests made in connection with militant activities increased, and continued throughout the year. Militants remained active in the country, however, and were responsible for a series of attacks.

A referendum called by President Musharraf in April secured an extension of his term in office. Constitutional reform further consolidated his position. The Pakistan Muslim League faction supporting the President, PML-Q, won the greatest number of seats

in national and provincial elections in October, but the Majlis-e-Amal (MMA) alliance of religious parties made significant gains and emerged as a major political force.

With events in Afghanistan allowing them to return home, Pakistan's large population of Afghan refugees decreased markedly: an estimated 1.5 million refugees left Pakistan for Afghanistan over the year.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- Pakistani nationals, arrested in Afghanistan and transferred to Pakistan, visited in detention in Pakistan
- university IHL study advanced; contact with leading Islamic scholars and institutes broadened and first official presentation on IHL given at a leading *madrassa* (Koranic school)
- families displaced near LoC assisted

## CIVILIANS

### Restoring family links

Hundreds of families living in Pakistan, both Pakistani and Afghan, lost touch with relatives as a result of events in Afghanistan in 2001. Some received messages from those detained in Afghanistan, Pakistan, or Guantanamo Bay, but many others remained without news. This increased demand for the services of ICRC and Pakistan Red Crescent tracing staff, who cross-checked the names of those missing against lists of detainees visited by the ICRC, and maintained a Red Cross message (RCM) network to help families keep in contact with relatives who were detained. The ICRC continued to issue travel documents for refugees who had permission to settle in third countries and were without the documents required to travel there, but the demand for these dropped drastically after the Canadian government started issuing its own travel documents in Islamabad.

- RCMs distributed to civilians in Pakistan: 4,516
- travel documents issued: 39
- identities cross-checked against lists of detainees visited in Afghanistan: over 1,000

### Assisting civilians affected by crossfire

Intensified artillery fire increased risks for those living along the international border and the LoC; the shelling reportedly caused casualties and displaced some 30,000 people. Security risks made some areas, notably the Neelum valley, inaccessible to international organizations providing humanitarian assistance. In August the ICRC visited the Hattiyani Bala and Basara camps for the displaced in the Muzaffarabad district; in September it returned to distribute blankets, jerrycans, and warm clothing. In December ICRC staff distributed blankets, shawls, fuel, soap, kitchen utensils and other essential items to 1,700 displaced persons living near Skardu, in the Northern Areas not far from the LoC.

- IDPs receiving aid: 2,574

### Supporting operation in Afghanistan

The ICRC logistics centre in Peshawar continued to act as a practical and efficient supply channel for tens of thousands of tonnes of food and other basic necessities for use in the ICRC's operations in Afghanistan. Two ICRC aircraft based in Peshawar made regular flights into Afghanistan with personnel from the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and registered NGOs.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Of the over 1,200 Pakistanis arrested in Afghanistan in connection with the recent conflict, several hundred have since been transferred to Pakistan. In March 2002, the ICRC made its first visit to detainees who had been captured in Afghanistan and transferred to Pakistan. The visit was conducted in accordance with the organization's standard procedures. On subsequent visits, and in its contacts with the detaining authorities, the ICRC worked to strengthen understanding and acceptance of its working methods in order to ensure that proper and regular follow-up could

take place. In addition, the organization continued its efforts to gain access to other categories of detainees, including Pakistanis, Afghans and other foreign nationals arrested in Pakistan.

- detainees visited: 237
- places visited: 4
- RCMs distributed to detainees: 13

## AUTHORITIES

The ICRC continued to work to raise the authorities' awareness of and encourage their respect for IHL. It gave a presentation on IHL to 30 students in the Foreign Service Academy, and commissioned the Pakistan Research Society in International Law to prepare ratification notes on the Ottawa Convention, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and the two Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions. Because Pakistan's priorities in 2002 lay elsewhere, few gains were made in the ratification or implementation of IHL treaties.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

In 2002 the Pakistani armed forces announced their intention to incorporate IHL into their training programmes, but troop deployments and the army's pre-occupation with operational concerns slowed this process considerably. Although some IHL training planned for the army was postponed, the ICRC prepared for the eventual integration of this body of law in military training programmes by reinforcing IHL expertise among military personnel and by making further IHL resources available to them.

- navy officers and cadets receiving IHL presentations: 330
- officers sent to IHL course in San Remo, Italy: 2

- documents on IHL distributed to army station libraries and training units: 200

## CIVIL SOCIETY

### Academic circles

Interest in IHL continued to grow in Pakistani academic circles, thanks to another successful showing by Pakistani teams in the Jean Pictet IHL moot-court competition. Six former competitors participated in the teaching of the ICRC-sponsored certificate course in IHL; the Pictet team for 2003 was selected from among course participants. While IHL was incorporated into Pakistan's international public law curriculum in 2001, administrative constraints prevented most faculties from adopting the curriculum for the 2002-03 academic year, and the ICRC postponed the instructor training seminar planned for 2002. ICRC seminars on IHL were given for the first time in two new law faculties in Karachi and Hyderabad (Sindh).

- teams sponsored in the Pictet competition: 1
- students attending the second 5-day certificate course in IHL: 27 (from 9 law faculties)
- students attending seminars on IHL: 150 law, 30 international relations
- professors of international relations attending an IHL teaching seminar in Geneva: 2

### Religious groups

As part of its programme to promote IHL among different segments of Pakistani society, the ICRC continued to develop contacts with Islamic scholars in order to raise awareness of the links between Islamic tenets and the rules of IHL. The ICRC gave its first formal IHL presentation at a leading *madrassa*, in Lahore.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

### Institutional development

Supported jointly by the ICRC and the International Federation, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society's Development and Coordination Unit continued to be the focal point of structural development and capacity-building activities. These were carried out to strengthen links between headquarters and provincial branches, and between the National Society and its Movement partners. In 2002 an in-depth evaluation of the Unit, conducted jointly by the ICRC and the Federation, recommended a review of the National Society's statutes; by the end of the year the Pakistan Red Crescent had submitted a first draft of a new constitution for review.

### Programme cooperation

With ICRC financial and technical support, the Pakistan Red Crescent maintained a tracing network, promoted IHL, and provided first-aid training to police, students, National Society staff and volunteers. It also supported ambulance services, ran mobile eye clinics in Pakistan-administered Kashmir and the Northern Areas, and helped develop the operational capacities of the newly-formed Red Crescent branch in Pakistan-administered Kashmir.

- people trained in first aid: 940 (including 285 in Pakistan-administered Kashmir)
- people receiving eye care from mobile eye clinics: 8,402



## INDONESIA

Personnel:  
14 expatriates  
78 national staff

The ICRC first established a presence in Indonesia in 1979. In trouble spots throughout the country, it has worked closely with the Indonesian Red Cross Society to build capacity and protect and assist the victims of violence, especially displaced people and resident groups whose livelihood or contact with loved ones has been disrupted by fighting. Throughout the country, the ICRC continues to strive to broaden acceptance of IHL by promoting the law's implementation, supporting its inclusion in training for armed forces and police personnel, and developing activities together with universities to foster its study in academic circles.

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	1,191,890
Assistance	2,432,119
Preventive action	1,581,034
Cooperation with National Societies	1,149,868
General	63,735

**6,418,645**

of which: Overheads 389,923



⊕ ICRC delegation    + ICRC office

## CONTEXT

Indonesia remained restive owing to internal tensions, with instability continuing in politics and society as a whole. The devastating bomb attacks in Bali in October shocked the government and international community. The Bali tragedy, which left at least 193 people dead, was followed by bombs in Makassar two months later. This initiated an intensive crackdown on Islamic militants and a legislative package of anti-terrorism measures, leading to increased arrest and detention of suspects.

Indonesia was hard hit economically by these tragic events, which further exacerbated the sluggishness of foreign investment in the country, although the currency's stabilization was seen as a positive sign.

New challenges arose as a national process of decentralization continued. In August, the government for the first time granted voters the right to elect the president and vice-president. In January, the president agreed to the formation of a human rights tribunal to try cases arising from the violence in East Timor that followed the independence referendum of August 1999. The attorney general's office

indicted 18 government officials for crimes against humanity. One official was sentenced to three years in prison, others acquitted, and some remained free pending appeal.

Peace agreements continued to be pursued to end fighting throughout Indonesia. The special autonomy granted to Papua in 2002 failed to quell sporadic clashes between security forces and members of the Free Papua Movement, and lives continued to be lost. The Malino I and Malino II agreements, signed respectively between Muslim and Christian leaders in central Sulawesi and island leaders in Maluku were intended to end sectarian violence. But progress was slow.

Encouraging progress regarding Aceh was achieved on 9 December in Geneva with the signing of a "Cessation of Hostilities Framework Agreement Between Government of the Republic of Indonesia And the Free Aceh Movement". Though violence increased in the province early in the year (with civilians accounting for over half the victims), the signing brought about a marked reduction in the number of incidents and prompted a cautiously optimistic atmosphere in society.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- an estimated 80,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees provided with non-food relief and health-support assistance
- more than 60 people, held in 27 detention facilities, individually visited, registered and given aid distributions
- financial and material support to the Indonesian Red Cross continued, as well as joint-participation in disaster-response work

## CIVILIANS

The official number of IDPs remained at 1.25 million. However, exact numbers were difficult to determine. The general trend was for the displaced to return to their homes, although this process was slow (many preferred to maintain their IDP status in order to have access to government-provided construction materials, food and money). The exception was in Aceh, where displacements were continuous but usually brief.

By year's end in North Maluku, there were almost 200,000 IDPs officially registered. Despite some security concerns and reported disturbances, IDPs came back to their homes in larger numbers, with Christians and Muslims alike beginning to return from Manado and Bitung.

An estimated 28,000 Timorese refugees were still in West Timor at year's end, when their refugee status was discontinued. A total of 288 Red Cross messages (RCMs) were delivered by the ICRC in conjunction with the National Society's tracing and mailing service; most of them came from East Timor. The ICRC submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a total of 656 cases of people who had gone missing from East Timor between 1975 and 1999.

An earthquake on Simeulue Island was exceptionally devastating, as were floods and landslides in Nagan Raya, Aceh Barat Daya and Aceh Selatan. Arable lands and plantations were destroyed, leaving many communities with no fields or income. The ICRC provided various types of aid to 598 families in these areas.

The ICRC completed a well-sinking project in Aceh Utara, building 25 wells in five villages for the benefit of 3,000 people. Continuation of the project in Lhokseumawe was prevented by flooding in Aceh Selatan, requiring the ICRC to carry out damage assessment and well-chlorination in the affected areas, with help from National Society volunteers. The ICRC provided chemicals, equipment, a vehicle, financial support and training. During the year, the organization assisted an estimated total of 80,000 individuals throughout Indonesia.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In Papua, efforts continued by the authorities to implement ICRC recommendations regarding detention conditions and treatment. The ICRC visited a total of 19 detainees in 12 police stations, registering 13 new individuals. In nine Papuan prisons, 36 detainees were visited.

In Aceh the ICRC made complete visits to three prisons and three police stations, and one partial visit to another prison, all in full compliance with ICRC procedures. At year's end the ICRC gained access to the former prison in Lhokseumawe, referred to as a "re-education centre" and run by the armed forces. Visits were made to three prisons (Sabang, Takengon and Kutacane) that had not been seen by the ICRC for several years. Delegates registered 10 detainees for the first time.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

To enhance the quality of first aid and emergency techniques for war-wounded people in Aceh, a seminar was held in May, for more than 55 medical professionals representing 14 hospitals and 33 primary health-care facilities in the province. Afterwards, visits were made throughout Aceh to follow up the event.

There continued to be significant numbers of conflict-related injuries in Aceh, including many amputations resulting from injuries caused by locally manufactured explosives. The victims included many who had no access to health care. In some areas medical facilities did not have adequate supplies, equipment or skilled staff. As a result, the ICRC continued to provide surgical materials, equipment and medicines throughout the province.

In North Maluku, ICRC aid continued to health-care facilities in Malifut, Tobelo, Tidore, Weda, Galela, Ternate, Obi, Bacan, Gane Barat and Kao. The organization's health-support programme supplied medicines and check-ups for returnees, displaced people and residents in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and local authorities. Support for health-care facilities took the form of various medical kits, plasma substitutes and assorted medicines. The ICRC also supported the Indonesian Red Cross first-aid post in Ambon, which treated conflict-related cases.

Medical supply kits were provided to eight hospitals in Papua (Fakfak, Nabire, Serui, Arso, Koya, Sorong, Merauke and Manokwari). In central Sulawesi a joint ICRC/National Society team worked in the Poso district early in 2002, supplying dispensary kits to remote medical facilities caring for some 80,000 individuals.

## AUTHORITIES

In anticipation of the entry into force of the Rome Statute, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights instituted an ad hoc committee on the International Criminal Court to study the matter.

Following a visit to the Australian IHL committee to study implementation in that country, the chair and one other official of the Indonesian interministerial committee on IHL also attended a meeting of representatives of national committees in Geneva. The ICRC was consulted on Indonesia's proposed measures regarding grave breaches of IHL and the passing of an emblem-protection law, the draft of which had been prepared by a team which included ICRC and National Society representatives.

The ICRC participated in a workshop on the draft emblem law conducted by the Ministry's General Directorate on Legislation. The ICRC continued to support finalization of the official draft and its submission to the Indonesian parliament.

A seminar on legal protection of child combatants was conducted jointly by the ICRC and the Ministry. A research report was presented, with NGO representatives and academics contributing comments. The report concluded that the values underlying the protection of children were inherent to Indonesian culture and that international treaties codifying them should be ratified. It was suggested that until ratification was completed, Indonesia should adopt legislation containing the basic guarantees set out by these treaties. It also stressed the urgent need to establish policies for the protection of children, including implementing the regulations on the Geneva Conventions adopted by Indonesia in 1958.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### Military

The year 2002 saw a further extension of cooperation between the ICRC and Indonesian armed forces in the field of IHL promotion. The organization was regularly invited by the army to give presentations to units about to be deployed to operational areas. In all, some 2,000 officers were directly reached by the ICRC. The ICRC also supported the army's training department in drafting an IHL book of exercises, regarded as an important step toward systematic teaching of IHL.

For the navy, the ICRC financially supported the translation and publication of the San Remo Manual on International Law Applicable at Sea. The organization also helped the navy draw up operational planning scenarios that incorporate IHL and various issues of humanitarian concern. In addition, the navy invited the ICRC to conduct an assessment of its training in IHL. The organization also obtained permission to systematically disseminate IHL to the marines. In all, around 1,200 officers at eight naval bases and two training centres were reached by the ICRC during the year.

### Police

Cooperation with the police in incorporating human rights and humanitarian principles into training was further consolidated.

A total of 11 training seminars on human rights law and IHL relevant to policing were conducted for area police commanders and mobile brigade units at the provincial level, with over 3,300 personnel participating. The ICRC conducted a five-day course for instructors and invited four senior officers to attend an international seminar entitled "Tensions and conflict in the Pacific".

## Other bearers of weapons

No significant progress was reported concerning activities with non-State armed groups. The ICRC met with the Free Aceh Movement negotiating team in Banda Aceh in July to discuss protection issues, the ICRC's position on hostage-taking, its role as a neutral intermediary, detention-related issues and the conduct of hostilities.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

To promote knowledge of and respect for IHL, the ICRC provided IHL publications to law lecturers and students writing theses on IHL. One lecturer from Mataram University completed a four-month internship at the delegation in Jakarta.

The ICRC organized an IHL course in conjunction with Airlangga University in Surabaya; 36 law lecturers from 30 universities took part. Of these, four served as elected judges in the ad hoc tribunal on human rights violations in East Timor. Other participants represented the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the army legal directorate, the navy training command, and the Airlangga law faculty.

Together with Tadulako University in Palu, the ICRC organized a protection seminar for the armed forces. An IHL course for law lecturers was conducted in collaboration with Brawijaya University in Malang, attended by 37 law lecturers from Indonesian universities, staff from the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and armed forces officers.

The ICRC took part in meetings with the UN and various NGOs, explaining the roles of the National Society, the International Federation and the ICRC. The ICRC continued to provide information on the Ottawa Convention to the Indonesian Red Cross, universities, the armed forces, police, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.

The delegation held two meetings with journalists working in Aceh province to explain its mandate and activities in the conflict-prone province.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

In 2002, cooperation between the ICRC, the Indonesian Red Cross Society and International Federation was further strengthened when the three jointly hosted the Southeast Asia Partnership meeting, attended by 80 participants from regional and other National Societies. The ICRC and the National Society signed agreements on IHL promotion, tracing and joint action in Aceh and Ambon. These latter agreements included capacity-building measures in first aid, water and sanitation, relief distribution and project management.

The ICRC and the Indonesian Red Cross remained the only humanitarian organizations working in all areas of Aceh province. The ICRC regularly gave training to National Society staff and volunteers from all 13 Aceh branches in first aid, ambulance work, tracing and project management. The *Code of Conduct for Red Cross volunteers* was revised and reprinted.

The ICRC's efforts continued to focus on volunteer training at branch and chapter levels. It remained active in the Disaster Management Working Group set up by the National Society. In addition, joint ICRC, Federation and National Society workshops provided comprehensive training in disaster management for staff and volunteers.

The ICRC supported the Indonesian Red Cross in several operations, most in conjunction with the International Federation, by:

- providing full logistical support and 160,000 water-purification tablets following flooding in Jakarta and central and eastern Java

- helping assess needs and distribute relief to flood victims in central Sulawesi
- providing medical aid and helping transport relief supplies for tens of thousands of Indonesian migrant workers expelled from Malaysia
- helping earthquake victims on Simeulue Island and in western Papua, and flood victims in western and southern Aceh

Society staff and volunteers were quick to arrive on the scene of the Bali bombing of 12 October. In response to the disaster, solid cooperation prevailed between the Movement's components. Both the ICRC and the International Federation actively supported the Indonesian Red Cross in setting up an effective tracing system for Indonesian citizens, while the Australian and the Singaporean National Societies joined in providing medical personnel and supplies. Tracing proved a valuable service in the wake of this disaster and the Indonesian Red Cross has since decided to increase its capacity in this field. A quadripartite agreement was concluded between the Indonesian National Society, the International Federation, the ICRC and the Australian Red Cross to ensure a long-term approach to the project.

Translation and adaptation was completed of the ICRC guide *Restoring family links*. The first training seminars using the guide were conducted for the Society's Sulawesi and Maluku branches, with all nine branches included in three-day training workshops by year's end. The ICRC and the International Federation also supported the printing of 2,000 calendars promoting the Society's work, with the ICRC contributing technical advice and one third of the total cost.



## MYANMAR

Personnel:  
36 expatriates  
152 national staff

The ICRC established its presence in 1986 with orthotic and prosthetic programmes. In addition to developing this work for mine casualties and other disabled people, delegates today make regular visits to people deprived of their freedom. In Shan, Kayin and Mon states, where weakened infrastructure, isolation and the security situation make the population particularly vulnerable, the ICRC meets basic water and sanitation needs in selected villages, helps hospitals provide surgical care to the wounded and has stepped up dialogue with the governmental authorities on the protection of civilians in those sensitive areas. The ICRC also works to improve coordination with the International Federation in an effort to enhance the effectiveness of the Myanmar Red Cross Society.

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	4,626,659
Assistance	4,412,832
Preventive action	375,219
Cooperation with National Societies	480,833
General	150,226

**10,045,768**

of which: Overheads 613,122



⊕ ICRC delegation ⊕ ICRC sub-delegation + ICRC office ⊕ ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

## CONTEXT

The leader of the opposition, Aung San Suu Kyi, was released from house arrest in May, encouraging hope of further talks between the military regime and the National League for Democracy. Ms Suu Kyi used her newly won freedom to travel around the country restoring contact with her supporters and reopening branch offices of the party.

Although there were numerous efforts by the special representative of the UN secretary-general, as well as by the UN's special rapporteur on human rights and other international visitors throughout the year to facilitate the start of a dialogue between the military regime and the opposition, no substantial progress was reported.

Myanmar therefore continued to be penalized by a range of international sanctions and a suspension of aid by the United States, the European Union and various other European countries. The authorities were also under pressure to implement political reforms, both from individual States in the region and from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, of which Myanmar is a member.

In the economic realm, the ruling State Peace and Development Council suspended the import licenses of all foreign trading firms in April, thereby adding to the strict import curbs that have been in place since 1998. Import substitution continues

as a key policy of the government, implemented to protect local companies against foreign competition. Developing the agricultural and energy sectors is another priority, as the government views self-sufficiency in food production to be a key factor in social stability.

In spite of occasional tensions, relations with Thailand improved during 2002. In October, border crossings between the two countries reopened after five months of closure. Negotiations between Myanmar and Thailand on a memorandum of understanding for the repatriation of illegal Myanmar migrant workers had by year's end not yet resulted in an agreement. In the meantime, expulsions continued.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- ICRC field activities expanded and developed particularly in areas along the Thai-Myanmar border (Shan, Kayin, and Mon states), increasing delegates' access to conflict-affected areas
- an ICRC office opened in Mandalay to better carry out detention-related and rehabilitation activities in central and northern Myanmar
- an ICRC orthopaedic rehabilitation centre opened in Hpa-an, in midst of a conflict-affected area, and began to fit amputees with artificial limbs
- detainee-welfare work intensified as better and more frequent access to places of detention was achieved

### CIVILIANS

As the only independent entity that has access to all parts of the country, the ICRC broadened the scope of its activities in areas affected by conflict. In Shan state, where fighting persisted, the ICRC made promising progress towards full access to conflict-affected areas. In November, state authorities invited delegates on a tour of such areas in Shan state. This enabled them to make contact with regional officials, both civilian and military, and extend the organization's presence to sensitive areas previously inaccessible. It also afforded them first-hand information about the living and security conditions of the civilian population for use in a confidential dialogue with military and civilian authorities (as well as with non-state entities where applicable) to urge all parties concerned to respect international humanitarian law (IHL).

Similar efforts to improve contacts with military and civilian officials and to foster confidence in the delegation's work have also borne fruit in other conflict-affected areas along the Thai border. In Mon and Kayin states and Thaninthayi division, delegates gradually extended the ICRC's field activities during the year. These gains served to expand its ongoing hygiene-promotion programme, which enabled it to make regular visits to remote villages along the border and resulted in appropriate sanitation facilities being installed in schools and safe water being made available at markets.

The ICRC also endeavoured to protect illegal migrant workers from risks they faced when they were expelled from Thailand and returned to conflict-affected areas. In frequent visits to Myawaddy, location of a transit camp for expelled migrants, it assessed the material conditions of people living in the camp. Delegates also checked on former migrants once they had left and returned to their villages.

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The ICRC continued visiting detainees throughout 2002, making 64 visits to 44 places of detention around the country. Delegates visited 2,775 detainees individually, of whom 1,665 were registered for the first time, and reported the presence of 158 foreign detainees in Myanmar to their respective embassies for consular protection. The delegation had access to all categories of detainees being held under the authority of the Prison Department, including detainees assigned to work in labour camps. At the end of December, the ICRC was monitoring a total of 2,997 detainees, including security detainees, minors, foreigners, and ordinary detainees in need of protection.

In 2002 the ICRC improved conditions of detention by:

- maintaining dialogue with authorities on its findings and on possible ways of solving problems noted during its visits
- forwarding almost 13,000 Red Cross messages (RCMs) between detainees and their families
- covering the cost of transport to help family members visit 776 detainees held far from their homes
- maintaining dialogue with the detaining and judicial authorities (particularly through meetings with the Supreme Court and juvenile courts in Yangon and Mandalay) on aspects of the administration of juvenile justice and children deprived of their freedom
- creating individual medical files to document and record the medical history of sick detainees
- supplying prison health-care services with essential medical supplies plus 10 tonnes of soap, and verifying that these materials were distributed appropriately
- distributing books, educational material and recreational equipment for use by all detainees in facilities visited

Monthly meetings of a joint working group bringing together officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Health with the ICRC continued to discuss health issues in detention facilities. These brought encouraging results.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

It was conservatively estimated that there were about 6,000 amputees in Myanmar. Most had received their injuries in connection with the conflict and lived in remote areas or border zones. As there were no prosthetic services in those areas, and as the amputees often could not afford to travel to the cities to be fitted with artificial limbs, the ICRC continued to support an outreach prosthetic programme in conjunction with the Myanmar Red Cross and the Ministry of Health.

As the only international organization directly assisting amputees in Myanmar, the ICRC continued to help improve the quality and reach of the prosthetic services there.

In September, the organization opened a new rehabilitation centre in Hpa-an (Kayin state), to be operated in cooperation with the Myanmar Red Cross and Ministry of Health by agreement with the Ministry of Home Affairs. During the year, ICRC activities to help the disabled included:

- technical and material assistance for five government prosthetic services, which produced 1,464 prostheses
- enabling 526 amputees to receive prosthetic services through the joint outreach programme
- production of 66 prostheses in the new rehabilitation centre in Hpa-an

In areas affected by fighting, the ICRC helped local health-care systems strengthen their capacity to treat the wounded and sick. It provided hospitals with medical aid, improved their water supply, upgraded sanitation facilities and renovated buildings. It also covered the cost of care for people wounded in fighting. During 2002, the ICRC:

- provided medical supplies and instruments to 3 hospitals in eastern Shan state and one in Kayin state

- completed the renovation of 4 hospitals in southeastern areas, and 2 in eastern Shan state, and conducted waste-management and disease-control training for the staff of 2 hospitals
- rebuilt a health-care centre in Mong Pu On (eastern Shan state) to serve a population of 14,000
- handed over 2 health-care posts in eastern Shan state to the Ministry of Health
- bore the cost of medical treatment of war-wounded patients in Thailand as well as in Myanmar

## AUTHORITIES

Over the years, the ICRC has cultivated contacts and fostered a relationship of confidence with the authorities. Building on positive experience in the field of detention, the authorities exhibited unprecedented flexibility regarding ICRC movement in sensitive areas of the southeast, granting constant access to several townships in such areas and authorizing travel by road within Thaninthayi division. In addition, in the final weeks of the year the authorities stated that they would authorize an ICRC presence in all the sensitive areas of the country to enable it to assess the living conditions of the civilian population. This increased access to such areas enabled delegates to raise awareness of the ICRC's humanitarian mandate among the various authorities at field level.

In line with the ICRC's priority of protecting women caught up in armed conflict, the ICRC contacted different authorities concerned with women's issues as well as local branches of the Myanmar Women's Affairs Committee.

Stressing domestic law, which prohibits the recruitment of persons under the age of 18, as well as human rights law and provisions of international humanitarian law protecting children, the ICRC maintained a confidential dialogue with the authorities on this issue.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The extended presence of the ICRC in sensitive areas little by little enabled contacts to be developed with the Myanmar armed forces and with the military intelligence. This incipient dialogue prompted hopes that activities would gradually develop to promote knowledge of IHL. At the same time, delegates maintained intense dialogue with major Yangon-allied armed groups such as the New Mon State Party, the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army and Wa representatives. Throughout 2002, the ICRC organized sessions on the ICRC's role and activities for officers of the armed groups, both in the field and at their respective headquarters.

Contacts were maintained with opposition armed groups such as the Shan State Army, the Karen National Liberation Army, the Karenni National Progressive Party and others. This enabled the ICRC to convey general information about its work as well as basic principles of IHL.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The ICRC strove to promote humanitarian principles and Red Cross activities and worked closely with the Myanmar Red Cross to develop press contacts. During the period under review, the *Myanmar Times*, a Yangon-based newspaper, published four articles about the ICRC and its activities. Several broadcast outlets frequently reported on the organization's work in their Burmese-language service.

In consultation with the National Society and the Ministry of Health's department of environment and sanitation, the ICRC facilitated the design and printing of 3,000 posters on safe water and another 3,000 concerning the proper use of latrines. The posters were for use by the ICRC's hygiene-promotion programme. Other items produced included more than 6,000 calendars and 1,500 postcards of major cultural activities. These items were widely distributed to contacts and the general public.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

The ICRC and the International Federation met frequently during the year and agreed on common strategies to support the Myanmar Red Cross Society. For example, they jointly supported the Society in organizing meetings attended by executive council members and heads of departments to formulate a plan of action for the Society's future development.

The tracing and conflict-preparedness programmes became a vehicle for stepped-up efforts to spread knowledge of basic rules of international humanitarian law and the Movement's Fundamental Principles. Joint teams from the ICRC and the National Society visited a number of townships, many of them for the first time, in order to explain the RCM service and Red Cross work in general. More than 1,800 National Society volunteers and more than 450 staff from the local authorities attended presentations given by the teams.

The ICRC and the International Federation jointly supported training for National Society staff and volunteers in order to enhance their preparedness. More than 70 persons were trained in first aid and other emergency-preparedness measures.



## NEPAL

Personnel:  
21 expatriates  
37 national staff

In Nepal, government forces are fighting an armed Maoist movement that has spread beyond its base in the mid-western region and now affects nearly the entire country. The ICRC opened an office in Kathmandu in 2000. In addition to visiting detainees held in connection with the insurgency, it works to protect and assist civilians affected by fighting, to promote respect for IHL among bearers of weapons and members of civil society, and to strengthen the Nepal Red Cross Society.

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	2,637,629
Assistance	1,213,020
Preventive action	482,537
Cooperation with National Societies	410,038
General	224,898

**4,968,122**

of which: Overheads 303,219



ICRC delegation

## CONTEXT

Reaching new levels of intensity after negotiations broke down late in 2001, the conflict between the government and the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (CPN-M) continued unabated through much of 2002. Only in the monsoon season, when particularly heavy rains led to floods and landslides, did clashes let up. The state of emergency declared at the end of 2001 was extended until September 2002, and CPN-M attacks continued on police stations, government buildings, and communication and transportation facilities. The Royal Nepal Army was deployed throughout the country and took the lead in counter-insurgency operations. Violence related to the insurgency contin-

ued to spread, and by the end of the year affected almost all of Nepal's 75 districts.

Casualties mounted sharply as clashes intensified. The death toll doubled in a single year and by the end of 2002 had reached over 7,000 for the six-year-old struggle. Arrests made in connection with the conflict increased as emergency measures were taken. There were, however, no indications of large-scale displacement. Restrictions imposed by both sides, poor road conditions and security risks hampered the passage of civilians and goods between government- and CPN-M-controlled areas, causing supply problems and threatening to disrupt the

traditional flow of temporary migrant labour. Security risks and restrictions on movement also denied the media and humanitarian organizations a complete picture of the situation in areas where most clashes took place. Public services in remote areas continued to crumble as government employees such as teachers, health-care professionals, and administrators fled threats to relocate in areas where government control was more secure.

In the face of political discord over how to react to these new developments, King Gyanendra dissolved Parliament in May, and in July appointed a new government. Elections scheduled for November 2002 were postponed indefinitely in September.

The ICRC continued to focus on protection activities. In spite of restrictions, security considerations and difficult weather conditions, it extended its field presence to more areas and made more frequent visits to detainees held in connection with the insurgency. In October and November an ICRC team conducted an in-depth field survey in regions where a food crisis was reported. Assessing the needs of the population in both CPN-M- and government-controlled areas, ICRC specialists found no acute crisis that would necessitate immediate, large-scale distributions, but confirmed that much of the population depended on temporary migration and was therefore threatened by restrictions on movement. Widespread misuse of the emblem affected all members of the Movement working in conflict areas.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- 2,000 detainees visited in jails and police stations throughout the country
- economic conditions, water distribution systems and security assessed in the districts most affected by the conflict
- medical care for the wounded supported by providing medical supplies and organizing a surgical seminar

## CIVILIANS

### Protecting civilians

The escalation of fighting heightened dangers faced by civilians, particularly in disputed areas where the population was squeezed between demands of both the government and the CPN-M, and fell victim to raids, extortion, attacks, harassment, and other serious violations of IHL. Basic supply lines were disrupted as communication and transport links were destroyed and areas were cordoned off for military operations. In remote regions, restrictions on movement threatened to disrupt the temporary migration that allows impoverished residents to make up for inadequate agricultural production. The restrictions also interfered with communication between members of dispersed families.

For much of the year, security constraints and measures taken to restrict the freedom of movement limited the scope of the ICRC's civilian protection activities. Despite this, ICRC delegates were able to step up their documentation of alleged violations of IHL, and make representations to the authorities concerned; by the end of the year they had submitted detailed reports to both the army and the CPN-M. As continuing disruption of the transport system and other lines of communication made it ever more difficult to maintain family links, the ICRC worked with the Nepal Red Cross to develop a more extensive Red Cross message (RCM) network; by the end of the year many branches had set up new RCM services, and message deliveries had increased.

### Assessing economic security

After the monsoon season, a multidisciplinary ICRC team assessed economic security in the mid-western districts of Rukum, Rolpa, Jajarkot, Kalikot, Dailekh and Jumla, travelling on foot in difficult conditions for six weeks. In the course of their survey, the ICRC staff talked to villagers and representatives of both sides in the conflict. They found that agricultural activities were being pursued almost normally and that nearly all families had enough to eat. However, because agricultural production did not cover all needs of the local people even in normal times, most depended on temporary migration to make ends meet. Conflict-related limitations on movement of goods and people interfered with this essential coping mechanism and also hindered the maintenance of water systems. When it conveyed these findings to the Ministry of Health and the army, the ICRC underlined the hazards of maintaining restrictions on the freedom of movement and trade. It also began to build up its own and the National Society's capacity to respond in the event of an emergency.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Visiting government-held detainees

Under the state of emergency, the maximum period of preventive detention was lengthened, and civilian authorities made more arrests in connection with the insurgency. As its involvement in counter-insurgency operations deepened, the army made more captures and arrests and began holding people in custody.

The ICRC's visits to detainees held in jails and police stations were interrupted in the early months of 2002, but resumed when issues of access and procedures had been clarified. The ICRC then carried out regular visits in over 50 districts, where it registered some 2,000 detainees for the first time. In addition, ICRC delegates visited the homes of released detainees to note cases of re-arrest, and collected allegations of arrest to submit to the authorities concerned. In August, the delegation submitted a comprehensive report to the authorities on the findings of visits made between January and June. In mid-December, the ICRC made its first visit to detainees held by the army; delegates also made their first visits to detainees in the custody of the new Armed Police Force.

- detainees visited: 2,121
- places of detention visited: 95
- released detainees followed up in home visits: 70

### Seeking access to CPN-M-held detainees

The ICRC's contact with the CPN-M, interrupted in the early stages of the state of emergency, was gradually re-established over 2002. The delegation then resumed its efforts to gain access to those held in custody by the Maoists.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

More people were wounded as fighting intensified, increasing the need for surgical care and first-aid services. Surgery and other advanced care was not available in many of the remote areas where fighting was heaviest, and access to the distant facilities that could treat the wounded was hampered by poor roads, damaged bridges, rugged terrain, bad weather conditions, security risks and military restrictions.

### Care for the wounded

The ICRC provided surgical facilities and first-aid posts with medicines and other supplies needed to treat the wounded. To share expertise on the treatment of the wounded it conducted its second war-surgery seminar in Nepal, bringing together some 100 specialists and trainees from health-care facilities in Kathmandu and Nepalganj. It provided the Nepal Red Cross with financial and technical support to set up first-aid services in four of the districts most affected by fighting; by the end of the year the services were up and running in three districts (Aindhuli, Salyhan and Phythun). ICRC delegates also distributed basic first-aid supplies and booklets to soldiers encountered in the field. An evaluation of rehabilitation facilities for the physically disabled, planned for 2002, was deferred until security improves.

- medicines and other supplies given to Nepalese health facilities: for 400 wounded

## AUTHORITIES

The ICRC and the Nepal Red Cross submitted draft legislation to the Ministry of Health seeking to protect the red cross and red crescent emblems against misuse. In addition, the ICRC commissioned a study of the compatibility of Nepal's legislation with the requirements of the main IHL treaties, to serve as a basis for recommending national measures for implementing IHL. The dissolution of Parliament made it difficult to encourage such measures during the year under review.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

As the Royal Nepal Army (RNA) became more involved in counter-insurgency operations, IHL gained relevance for its personnel. In 2001 the army recognized this and announced its intention to initiate IHL training. The ICRC, which had previously been involved with IHL training for Nepal's peace-keeping troops, turned its focus in 2002 towards supporting the army's efforts to integrate IHL instruction into its standard training programmes. Progress was slowed by the army's new operational priorities, but the ICRC widened its network of contacts to reinforce the military's commitment to complying with IHL. It contributed materials and trained officers in IHL. It also gave IHL training to officers of the newly formed Armed Police Force (APF), which was specially trained in counter-insurgency operations and deployed for the first time in 2002.

- officers trained in IHL: 22 RNA; 22 APF
- officer sent to the San Remo course on IHL: 1

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Focusing on Tribhuvan University, which has the leading law department in the country, the ICRC continued its efforts to foster academic interest in IHL and build up university-level instruction in the subject. The ICRC urged the law faculty to include more IHL study in its curriculum and expanded the pool of persons qualified to teach it by sending four Nepalese representatives to Bangalore to attend the South Asia Teaching Session on IHL and Refugee Law (see *New Delhi regional delegation*). It also printed and distributed 2,000 copies of a Nepalese translation of an IHL textbook.

The ICRC also worked to promote public acceptance of IHL instruments and raise awareness of IHL-related issues. To this end, it worked with organizations such as the Nepal Bar Association and the National Human Rights Commission to improve members' knowledge of IHL, maintained contacts with representatives of the media and the numerous Nepalese and international NGOs active in the country, and made presentations on IHL in meetings, seminars and various other fora.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

### Coordinating Movement action

In its role as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's lead agency in Nepal, the ICRC worked to coordinate a unified Movement response and cooperated closely with the International Federation.

### Strengthening the Nepal Red Cross Society

Serious security incidents involving its personnel, ambulances and offices hampered National Society efforts to meet the needs that arose in connection with the escalation in fighting. The ICRC worked with the Nepal Red Cross to take practical measures to strengthen its impartiality and independence. With the support of the ICRC and the International Federation, the National Society launched an extensive campaign against misuse of the red cross emblem. Its branches in insurgency-affected districts reduced improper use of the emblem through talks with pharmacies, medical centres, and others not authorized to display it. Extensive media support made the campaign all the more effective. The ICRC and the National Society jointly conducted four regional seminars on how to carry out relief activities in conflict situations. The training provided in the seminars, held in Nepalganj, Mahendranagar, Pokhara and Dhulikel, complemented technical and financial support given by the ICRC to help build the Nepal Red Cross's capacity to spread knowledge of IHL (see *Authorities*) and provide tracing services (see *Civilians*), and its emergency-preparedness and response ability (see *Wounded and sick*).

- number of people trained in first aid: 100
- number of branches setting up or improving tracing services: 28



## PHILIPPINES

Personnel:  
9 expatriates  
49 national staff

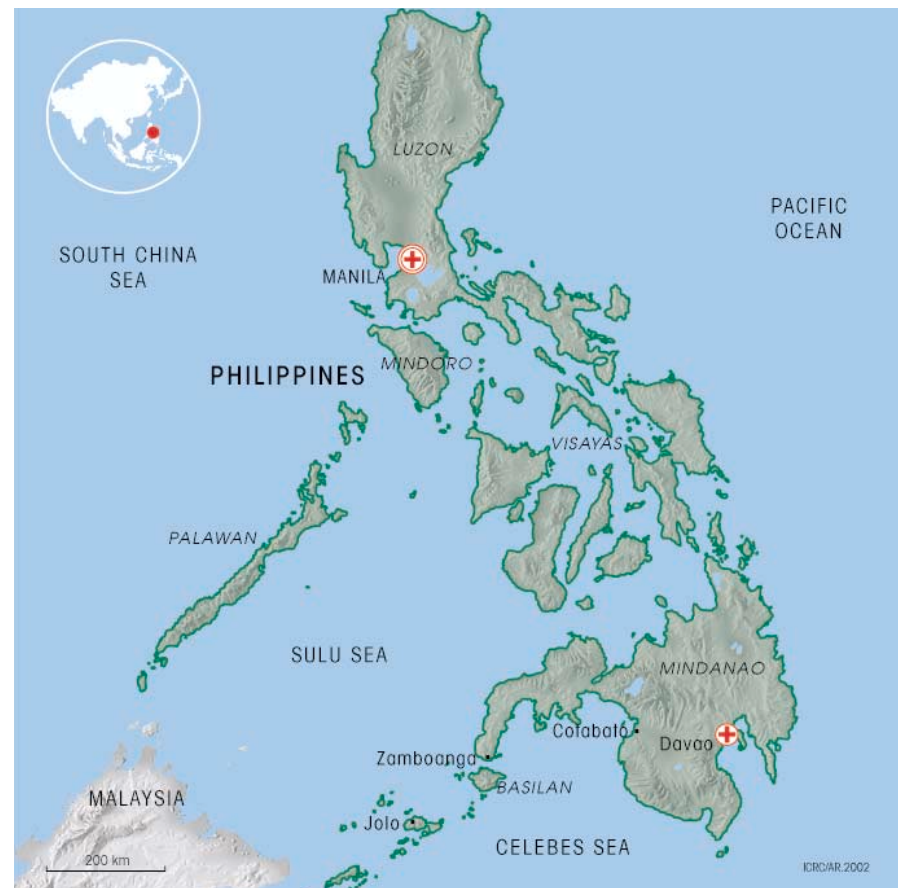
In the Philippines, where the ICRC has been working since 1982, the delegation strives to assist and protect civilians displaced or otherwise affected by armed clashes between the government and insurgent groups, primarily on the southern island of Mindanao. It acts as a neutral intermediary between opposing forces in matters of humanitarian concern, visits security detainees and works with the Philippine National Red Cross through the Society's network of regional chapters and local branches, to help displaced people and to promote compliance with IHL in all sectors of society.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	1,138,921
Assistance	290,777
Preventive action	505,302
Cooperation with National Societies	236,807
General	69,886

**2,241,693**

of which: Overheads 136,817



ICRC delegation



ICRC sub-delegation

## CONTEXT

The Philippines remained seriously affected by acts of terrorism throughout 2002. Bombs killed and maimed many civilians in the Mindanao cities of Zamboanga, General Santos and Kidapawan, and also in the area of Cotabato. Bombs also exploded – or were defused in time – in Manila. At the end of 2002, several embassies closed their doors for weeks after receiving terrorist threats.

Armed clashes persisted throughout the year between the forces of the government and the New People's Army (NPA), which was listed as a terrorist organization by the governments of the Philippines, the United States and several countries of the

European Union. No peace negotiations took place with the NPA.

Clashes also continued sporadically with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in spite of a cease-fire. Negotiations with the MILF achieved no progress.

The Philippine armed forces made a determined effort to defeat the Abu Sayyaf Group in Basilan. American troops trained and observed the Philippine soldiers, but officially took no part in armed hostilities. The last two American hostages held by the Abu Sayyaf Group were located and a rescue attempt was made; one hostage was killed, the other one was freed, though wounded. An important Abu

Sayyaf leader was subsequently killed. Despite this, the Abu Sayyaf Group remained active, in particular on Jolo Island, capturing new hostages, both Filipinos and Indonesians.

The elements of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) supporting Nur Misuari did not fight much in 2002, after the violent clashes they initiated in November and December 2001 in Jolo and Zamboanga. Nur Misuari was awaiting trial throughout 2002, and observers felt that his fate would probably determine whether the MNLF remained pacified or resumed fighting.

Various difficulties continued to affect the Philippine government. Tax collection was weaker than expected and the budget deficit increased alarmingly. Foreign investment remained far below expectations, as China and several ASEAN countries offered better conditions, in particular in terms of security and stability. The rate of exchange for the peso started to drop sharply at the end of 2002, in part because of a growing flight of capital, in part because of higher oil prices. Remittances from Filipinos working abroad reached nearly eight billion dollars in 2002, a record amount which to a large extent mitigated the negative effects of the faltering economy. Allegations of corruption and overpricing in the building of infrastructure also tarnished the government and led to several resignations or demotions of officials, including the minister of justice. On 30 December, the president announced that she would not run in the presidential elections of May 2004, saying she would rather concentrate on solving her country's numerous problems in the final months of her term – above all the need to strengthen social discipline and fight crime.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- medical treatment facilitated for civilians wounded in armed clashes unable to meet the cost of their treatment
- more than 52,850 detainees visited and 460 cases individually followed up
- one confidential note submitted to the Philippine armed forces commander, describing four alleged IHL violations against civilians
- numerous presentations made nationwide to spread knowledge of IHL and Red Cross activities among thousands of members of the military and police, and other armed groups

## CIVILIANS

The persistent armed hostilities caused many people to flee their homes in Sulu, Lanao del Sur and Maguindanao provinces. Most IDPs fled to government evacuation centres, where they were assisted by the local authorities and the Department of Social Welfare and Development. Compared with 2000 and 2001 however, the number of IDPs unable to return home for long periods was much lower.

The ICRC took action on several occasions, the first time in Jolo, when it supplied aid for 300 families to the local Philippines Red Cross chapter. The ongoing fighting in Sulu Province later prompted the ICRC to deliver more aid to the local chapter there. A distribution was carried out by delegates in cooperation with the local chapter to meet the needs of 96 families displaced in Sultan Naga Dimaporo, Lanao del Norte.

Clashes between the Philippine armed forces and the MILF, the NPA and the Abu Sayyaf Group continued throughout the year.

The ICRC monitored the consequences of clashes between parties to the conflict and assessed allegations of IHL violations. A note detailing allegations regarding four of these incidents was sent to the Philippine chief of military staff.

The ICRC gave two briefings on its protection work to armed forces IHL instructors and members of an intelligence unit in an attempt to raise awareness of the organization's efforts to monitor alleged IHL violations.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Throughout the year there was a rise in the number of detainees held by the government. They were followed individually by the ICRC. The two main reasons for this were that increased military activity against the NPA in Luzon and the Visayas led to a higher number of arrests of suspected NPA members and the transfer and registration in Manila of a large number of suspected members of the Abu Sayyaf Group previously detained in areas in Basilan and Zamboanga to which the ICRC had no access. At year's end the ICRC was monitoring 511 detainees.

The ICRC:

- visited a total of 52,850 inmates (including those visited more than once) in 106 places of detention
- undertook a total of 135 detainee-welfare visits
- privately interviewed 460 detainees (some more than once)
- registered 213 new inmates
- distributed more than 50,000 pieces of soap to a total of 31,216 inmates
- distributed games, recreation materials, and various articles for hygiene

A total of 165 detainees received funded visits from a total of 415 family members making use of the joint ICRC/National Society family visit programme.

The ICRC was successful in its attempts to visit two detention facilities holding detainees suspected of links to organizations which the Philippine authorities consider terrorist. This represented a significant change in policy of the Philippines National Police and resulted in eight detainees being registered for the first time.

The ICRC maintained regular contact with senior officials of the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology in order to convey its observations and maintain dialogue with this agency responsible for over 1,200 jails and some 40,000 detainees. A proposal for an IHL-promotion seminar to be held for senior regional Bureau directors was positively received, and was expected to take place in 2003. Similarly, delegates regularly met with the Director of the Bureau of Corrections to discuss ICRC observations on the seven penal colonies managed by the Bureau and holding some 25,000 inmates.

In order to discuss specific subjects such as minors and women in detention, as well as judicial issues regarding inmates, the ICRC met at least once with representatives of the following government offices and non-governmental bodies: the Department of Social Welfare and Development, the Board of Pardons and Parole, the Supreme Court, the Public Attorney's Office, UNDP, UNICEF, Caritas Manila and the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers.

With funding provided by the Swiss NGO Pro Victimis, the ICRC was able to supervise two projects: construction of a basketball court at Davao Oriental Provincial Jail in Mindanao and construction of a sunning area for the prisoners on death row at New Bilibid Prison in Manila (the latter was begun and was due for completion in early 2003).

Owing to security concerns, the ICRC did not visit persons detained by opposition forces.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

Although armed clashes, most of which occurred in Mindanao, lessened somewhat during the year, civilians continued to be targeted and injured by bombings and shootings. Philippine health-care facilities offered treatment but many people simply could not afford it. To address this issue, the ICRC continued to provide aid consisting of both financial support and medical supplies, while encouraging the authorities to increase subsidies.

The Mindanao sub-delegation did the following:

- monitored seriously injured people and facilitated surgical assistance for 347 civilians, mostly injured in bomb blasts in Western and Central Mindanao
- distributed 48 pairs of crutches
- fitted leg prostheses for 14 amputees (10 civilians, 4 combatants) and delivered 13 leg prostheses

## AUTHORITIES

In past years the Philippines had ratified a comprehensive range of international agreements to protect children against various abuses, in both peacetime and conflict. In May 2002, it was announced that the country had ratified the Optional Protocol (concerning child soldiers) to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The ICRC continued its work to promote ratification of Protocol I additional to the Geneva Conventions, the Hague Convention of 1954, and the Statute of the International Criminal Court.

A meeting between the government civil-military operations officials and ICRC/National Society IHL-promotion staff was held in December. The result was the taking of measures to achieve greater harmonization in the future, with the authorities agreeing to coordinate their training more closely with the Red Cross and to better present the principles of IHL.

In all, 148 presentations on IHL and Red Cross work were held by the ICRC, in conjunction with the National Society, for municipal officials, village leaders, health-care workers and provincial health officers. These presentations were attended by 7,458 individuals throughout the country; 66,343 ICRC brochures were distributed.

Most of the 86 Philippine Red Cross branches worked to spread knowledge of IHL, sometimes in conjunction with municipal officials as part of a project carried out at the village level in Mindanao, the Visayas and southern Luzon, all of which have a history of armed violence.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The ICRC continued its efforts to promote compliance with IHL among all bearers of weapons by means of presentations, distribution of booklets and financing of a full-time National Society post for this activity. The general and specific needs of women affected by armed conflict were systematically mentioned in presentations to military, police and village officials.

### Armed forces

In Luzon, the ICRC gave a presentation on IHL and Red Cross work to army officers from Australia, Malaysia, Bangladesh and the Philippines during the 10th Class of the Command and General Staff Course. Another IHL session was given for 104 cadets and instructors of the Philippine Military Academy in Baguio. The Philippine Red Cross held 21 similar sessions for 1,300 armed forces personnel throughout the year, while in the National Capital Region armed forces IHL instructors presented a module on the subject to 320 Philippine navy, army and peace-keeping officers as well as civilian and military staff.

The ICRC made a presentation to 41 Philippine air force officers in Manila as part of the annual Rights of the Child advocacy course organized by the Commission on Human Rights. A delegate gave a three-day course for 28 officers drawn from across the country's armed forces, including military lawyers, military academy instructors and operational staff officers from the main military districts. Continuing efforts by the ICRC resulted in the first of several events for an army division training unit to promote compliance with IHL in North Cotabato.

In Mindanao, the ICRC made a total of 43 presentations to 2,982 members of the various armed forces of the Philippines, divisional training units, Citizens' Armed Forces Geographic Units and paramilitary forces. These presentations were accompanied by the distribution of 15,000 ICRC promotional brochures and booklets.

During the year the ICRC also met with the armed forces chief of staff for the Southern Command in Zamboanga, to seek assurance that it would be able to promote compliance with IHL among troops scheduled for deployment in combat zones. This proposal was favourably received and was planned to begin in early 2003.

## Police

Five presentations on IHL were made to 674 policemen in Mindanao. Two courses were given by the ICRC on behalf of the Philippine Public Safety College to 153 police student officers at the Regional Training Schools in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao and in Surigao City. A total of 5,016 ICRC booklets were distributed to the police force.

In Luzon and the Visayas, the National Society IHL-promotion officer made nine presentations to 500 policemen and distributed 3,380 booklets.

## Other bearers of weapons

Two presentations were also made to the Bangsamoro Development Authority (the

NGO arm of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front), which represented an opportunity for the ICRC to advocate future promotional activities among MILF combatants.

In south Cotabato a presentation on IHL was given to 170 personnel of the southern and central Mindanao Unified Command of the Moro National Liberation Front. The ICRC did likewise for the northern and western Mindanao Unified Command and for the Zamboanga Peninsula MNLF commanders, and held a six-hour session for MNLF commanders and followers in Polloc, Parang, and Maguindanao, reaching 76 participants in all. In all, 637 members of the MNLF command were reached. Relevant IHL and Red Cross leaflets, booklets and books were distributed.

So far no such events have been allowed by the MILF. However, the ICRC continued to strive to bring this about.

Finally, there were increased political tensions between government soldiers and the New People's Army. For security reasons, the ICRC was unable to hold IHL-promotion events for the NPA.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Five presentations on IHL and Red Cross activities were given to NGOs and media representatives. About 170 people were reached in this way and numerous leaflets and booklets were distributed during these sessions.

In May, the ICRC and the University of the Philippines' Institute of International Legal Studies co-sponsored a course on IHL for university professors, in cooperation with the University of Melbourne and the Australian Red Cross. The course was attended by 21 university professors and legal advisers, and more than 600 IHL publications were distributed. Following this event, a memorandum of cooperation between the ICRC and the Mindanao State University (Iligan branch) was concluded, ensuring future mutual support and cooperation. As a result, regular IHL-promotion

sessions were held for the university's political and social sciences students and the study of human rights law and IHL was formally introduced into the university's curriculum.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

The Philippine National Red Cross chairs the national committee on IHL, the main body promoting ratification of humanitarian treaties in the Philippines. At mid-year, the Philippine Red Cross worked with the ICRC and the IHL committee to set up a drafting group for an updated and comprehensive law on IHL violations to be presented to parliament upon completion. The ICRC supported the effort in the form of funding of drafting fees and contributions to the text.

The ICRC conducted four training sessions on IHL and Red Cross work for a total of 127 National Society staff from 21 local chapters in northern and southern Luzon and the Visayas. A presentation was made at the Society's headquarters. Meetings were also held at 29 Society chapters in northern Luzon to assess the effectiveness of village-level IHL promotion. The ICRC intends to scale back its involvement in this activity, though logistical support for the programme will continue.

The Philippine Red Cross IHL-promotion officer co-organized seminars for the Society's board members in August and October. Presentations were also held for thousands of college and high school students, plus hundreds of teachers, in various parts of the Philippines.

With support from the International Federation, the Society organized a regional conference of National Societies from Asia and the Pacific and the Middle East, in November in Manila. The ICRC actively contributed to this event, with its vice-president leading its delegation. In several media interviews the vice-president took the opportunity to describe the ICRC's activities in the region and stress the importance of teamwork between the Movement's different components.



## SRI LANKA

Personnel:  
50 expatriates  
331 national staff

The ICRC has maintained a constant presence in Sri Lanka since 1989. Following the cease-fire signed between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in February 2002, the ICRC has continued to act as a neutral intermediary, to help meet the need for humanitarian assistance, to persuade bearers of weapons and their leaders to comply with IHL, to help families learn the fate or whereabouts of missing relatives, and to visit people still detained in connection with the conflict. In areas previously affected by conflict, the ICRC provides assistance to medical, water and sanitation facilities and helps restore family links. It also supports the efforts of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society to strengthen its capacity.

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	6,604,965
Assistance	4,821,706
Preventive action	1,328,028
Cooperation with National Societies	576,863
General	336,011

**13,667,572**

of which: Overheads 834,171



⊕ ICRC delegation    ⊕ ICRC sub-delegation    + ICRC office

## CONTEXT

The new United-National-Party-led government began 2002 by signalling its willingness to end the long struggle with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). It invited the Norwegian government to renew its efforts to broker talks, and in February a Memorandum of Understanding on a long-term cease-fire was signed. The Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission was set up to oversee its implementation. The government lifted restrictions on travel to and from the north-east and on goods entering the Vanni, the northern area controlled by the LTTE. It opened checkpoints in new locations to accommodate increased traffic and shorten travel time between different parts of the country. This,

along with improved security conditions, enabled many IDPs in the Vanni to return to their homes.

In September the government opened the way for talks by lifting the ban on the LTTE, which had already been allowed to engage in political activities in government-controlled areas of the north-east. Sporadic incidents did occur between the government forces and the LTTE, and rising tension between Muslim and Tamil communities led to some unrest in the east, but outbursts of violence were quickly contained. At the end of the year three rounds of Norwegian-brokered talks were held in Thailand, and progressed well.

Implementing the Memorandum of Understanding improved security and living conditions in the Vanni, on the Jaffna peninsula and in Eastern Province. The need for many of the ICRC's programmes diminished once supplies and materials became more available and people could travel freely to obtain needed goods and services; in addition, government and international or national organizations began to provide services in previously inaccessible areas. Where the need for its work no longer existed, or was being met effectively by government or other organizations, the ICRC terminated programmes altogether: it ended relief distributions in the Vanni, shut down sea shuttles to the Jaffna peninsula, and in the east closed most mobile health clinics and discontinued agricultural activities. When this was not the case, it worked with government ministries, the Tamil Relief Organization, partners from the Movement and other humanitarian organizations to ensure the sustainability of basic services. Adapting to these changes, the delegation closed offices in Point Pedro, Tolpuram and Madhu and reduced the number of both expatriate and national staff.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- presence at crossing points into the Vanni maintained to facilitate the increased movement of people and goods
- activities stepped up to resolve the problem of people reported missing
- field activities scaled down

## CIVILIANS

### Facilitating cross-line movement

As restrictions on travel and the transport of goods were lifted, roads opened and new checkpoints were established. Thousands of people poured across to do business, see homes and relatives, visit religious sites or simply tour parts of the country that had been cut off for up to a decade. Trade picked up, and the arrival of previously restricted materials such as concrete, spare parts and fuel permitted the repair of long-neglected roads, power lines, wells and buildings.

To facilitate this process, both sides requested that the ICRC maintain its presence at crossing points between LTTE- and government-controlled areas. Having worked for years on both sides and with long experience playing this role at crossing points in the Vanni, the ICRC had the trust of the population and of officials of both sides. This enabled it to work with them to solve problems that cropped up as new procedures were put into place. Particularly in the early stages, when tensions were heightened by confusion about new procedures, lengthy queues, inflated expectations and long-standing mistrust, the ICRC's presence helped avert incidents that could destabilize the reconciliation process.

### Protecting transport of civilians and goods

During the years when the Jaffna peninsula was cut off from the rest of the island, the ICRC helped maintain basic services there by running a sea shuttle to and from the rest of the island. It provided safe and regular transport for teachers, medical professionals and other service providers, as well as for materials that they needed for their work. In 2002 this shuttle, operated by the vessel *Jaya Gold*, transported over 390 tonnes of cargo such as mail, medicines, and educational materials; at the same time the shuttle carried patients travelling to Colombo for medical care (see *Wounded and sick*). The ICRC also escorted the vessel *City of Trinco*, which provided the only reliable, safe, affordable and regular passage for civilians travelling to and from the Jaffna peninsula. This enabled residents to pursue business, family, cultural, and educational activities in the rest of the country. Both shuttles were discontinued at the end of June, when newly-opened ground routes offered civilians other transport options.

### Adapting civilian protection

With security much improved, there was a marked drop in the number of allegations of violations of IHL. Harassment and intimidation persisted, however, especially in the east. Exploring ways to better meet the special needs of women, the ICRC supported the Sri Lankan Red Cross as it brought together 83 representatives of women's associations at a seminar on women in war.

The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict was ratified by Sri Lanka and entered into force in February 2002. In spite of this, the recruitment of minors intensified in 2002, spreading to government-controlled areas in Jaffna, Vavuniya and the east as the LTTE launched political activities there. Delegates documented allegations and presented them to the party concerned,

cooperating with NGOs and UN agencies working on the issue.

Requests to the ICRC to organize family reunifications and send family messages dropped over the year as families were able to travel across the lines on their own. The ICRC continued to help families trace relatives with whom they had lost contact, and sent urgent family messages by radio. It also transferred the human remains of one soldier who was killed in an incident at the lines.

- Red Cross messages delivered to civilians: 286
- families reunited: 53
- urgent family messages transmitted: 1,601
- tracing cases resolved: 89

## Focusing on the missing

As preparations for peace talks brought attention to the issue of the missing, the ICRC began a review of the 11,000 missing persons (both civilians and combatants missing in action) that it has recorded since 1990. Delegates visited the families of some 2,400 persons to ask whether they had news and whether they still wished to pursue their cases. The delegation also worked with family groups and Sri Lankan experts to find the best ways to help the families of the missing.

## Winding down aid

After the government captured the Jaffna peninsula in 1995, large numbers of people fled to the LTTE-controlled Vanni. Until the suspension of fighting and subsequent lifting of restrictions on travel and goods entering the area, the Vanni was extremely isolated and frequently destabilized by combat and displacement. Developments in 2002 permitted many of the IDPs there to return to their homes in the Vanni itself or in government-controlled areas in the east, in Jaffna, and in Vavuniya. After distributing shelter material and clothing for vulnerable

families as it had planned, and making ad hoc distributions to the elderly and the disabled, in November the ICRC discontinued its relief distributions in the Vanni.

- elderly and disabled persons receiving clothes and bedding: 13,500
- persons in vulnerable families receiving roofing material: 7,000
- orphans and disabled children receiving clothing: 1,400

## Improving water supply

While the return of IDPs reduced pressure on the water supply in the Vanni, existing wells could still not meet the needs of those who stayed, particularly in the dry season when many shallow wells go dry. Installing and repairing hand pumps, or converting them to models easier to maintain locally, the ICRC worked on over 120 tube wells to improve the water supply for some 45,000 people in the Vanni. It worked closely with the National Water Supply and Drainage Board to teach local people to maintain the wells.

In 1998 the ICRC began to improve the water supply in remote eastern areas difficult for government water authorities to reach and where supplies were hard to obtain. Until 2001, this work was carried out by the Austrian Red Cross as a delegated project. In 2002, better availability of equipment/supplies and easier access to the sites enabled the ICRC to complete well construction and repairs. Over four years, the project sunk 93 tube wells and more than 250 shallow wells for some 45,000 people in Ampara, Batticaloa, and Trincomalee. Shallow wells remained public, becoming the property of the communities they served. Tube-well maintenance was turned over to the Water Supply and Drainage Board, except in "uncleared" areas of Batticaloa, where the water authorities were not yet able to shoulder this task and ICRC staff continued to maintain the tube wells that it had sunk there. The organization also sunk or repaired over 140 tube wells for 15,000

people in Polunnaruwa, handing responsibility for the wells over to local authorities.

- beneficiaries (Vanni and the east): over 60,000
- wells sunk/repared: over 280 tube wells; 8 shallow wells
- local caretakers trained: 86

## Helping improve food production

To help improve agricultural production in "uncleared" and "grey" areas in the east, the ICRC facilitated the passage of goods and personnel and provided proxy monitoring for the World-Bank-funded North-East Agricultural Irrigation Project. Since ease of travel and import of goods had improved, the ICRC discontinued this service in November.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Visiting detainees

The ICRC continued its regular visits to detainees held in connection with the conflict. The implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding in 2002 accelerated releases, and the number of detainees held in connection with the conflict dropped by 75% over the year.

Delegates continued to visit seven detainees held by the LTTE and brought family members across the lines to visit them in the Vanni. In September, the ICRC facilitated the process that led to their release. It maintained requests for information on and access to others who were alleged to be detained by the LTTE.

- detainees visited: 7,599; registered: 82
- places of detention visited: 72
- RCMs delivered to detainees: 305
- detainees receiving assisted family visits: 595
- detainees released or exchanged under ICRC auspices: 82

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Transporting patients

For patients on Jaffna peninsula who needed specialized care that was not available there, the ICRC ran a sea shuttle, the *Jaya Gold*, and then organized ground transport to Colombo. In late June it ended the sea shuttle and made the transfers entirely by road, and transfers were discontinued altogether at the end of the year.

- patient transfers from Jaffna to Colombo: 1,173

### Health care for isolated communities

The departure of IDPs reduced the demand for health care in the Vanni, but poor roads and transport and a shortage of personnel meant that health-care facilities were still limited. In a project delegated to the Canadian Red Cross Society, support was maintained for four Sri Lankan Red Cross mobile health teams (MHTs) and 30 primary health centres (PHCs) serving areas without other sources of health care. There was close coordination with the Ministry of Health, the Tamil Eelam Health Services, and other humanitarian organizations to ensure the sustainability of health-care services.

In "grey" and "uncleared" areas of the east, the ICRC supported three mobile health teams (one run by Sri Lankan Red Cross) and a mobile dental team. As travel to hospitals and clinics in government-controlled areas became easier and the government set up clinics in some LTTE-controlled areas, the number of consultations given by these teams declined sharply. By the end of October, the ICRC team in Trincomalee, the national Red Cross team in Batticaloa and the dental clinic in Mutur had been closed. Reducing the number of its clinics, the ICRC team in Batticaloa continued to cover areas where a systematic survey of access to clinics showed that inhabitants still had difficulty obtaining care elsewhere.

- total population served by MHTs and PHCs: 260,000
- consultations given: 282,800 medical; 995 dental
- health-education sessions: 5,900
- immunizations: 7,466

### Sharing surgical expertise

To exchange expertise on the treatment of war injuries, the ICRC, the Sri Lankan armed forces and the College of Surgeons of Sri Lanka organized a war surgery seminar in Colombo. The second of its kind, it was attended by 150 surgeons.

### Supporting prosthesis production

The workshop run by the Friends in Need Society (FINS) continued to produce artificial limbs on the Jaffna peninsula, facing increased demand from amputees now able to come from the Vanni. Having provided the training, equipment and materials needed by the Society to start producing polypropylene prostheses (an ICRC-developed technology that makes good-quality prostheses with low-cost technology and easy-to-obtain materials), the ICRC continued to provide materials and training.

Before they were unable to leave the area to have limbs fitted, amputees in the Vanni relied on the NGO White Pigeon. The ICRC helped White Pigeon bring materials across the lines so that it could maintain its production of Jaipur foot prostheses within the Vanni, and discontinued the service as barriers to travel and material import were lifted.

- prostheses produced by FINS: 323 (215 polypropylene)

## AUTHORITIES

To encourage the incorporation of IHL into national legislation, the ICRC prepared a draft Geneva Conventions Act and submitted it to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to the National Committee on IHL. It also worked with the Foreign Relations and Protocol Office of the Sri Lanka Parliament to organize the first seminar on IHL implementation for 40 members of parliament. ICRC staff also organized sessions on IHL for some 900 local authorities, and for representatives of the political wing of the LTTE.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The Sri Lanka Army progressed in its integration of IHL into standard training. The ICRC continued to provide technical support for this process, participating in and evaluating lectures given by army instructors and conducting a three-day seminar on IHL for 34 officers at the Army Staff College. Encouraging the navy and air force to initiate similar programmes, the ICRC gave the first IHL train-the-trainer course to officers from those services. It also made presentations on IHL to military personnel deployed in operational areas, police and security forces, and LTTE officials.

- IHL trainers trained: 123
- officers sent to IHL courses in San Remo: 3
- military, police, and security force personnel at basic IHL presentations: 8,700



## CIVIL SOCIETY

Taking advantage of the new openness fostered by moves toward reconciliation, the ICRC continued to work through the media and key academic, cultural, religious and civic groups and institutions to promote IHL. Its presentations to professional associations, media representatives, programme beneficiaries, NGOs and university and secondary school students and teachers reached some 4,000 people.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

In 2001 the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society became the first National Society in South Asia to revise its statutes, initiating a process of change aimed at decentralizing and improving programme delivery at the branch level. In 2002 it elected its first board of governors under the new constitution and began to restructure its management base. The ICRC and the Federation worked closely to support the Society in this process, and in its work to promote IHL and the Movement's Fundamental Principles. With the peace process still in its early stages, the ICRC maintained its lead role. As confidence grew, more National Societies showed interest in supporting the Sri Lankan Red Cross in areas affected by the conflict. The ICRC also supported the Society's work in tracing and in health-care and relief in the northeast.

## TIMOR LESTE

Personnel:

5 expatriates  
26 national staff

In Timor Leste (formerly East Timor), where the ICRC has been working since 1979, society is being rebuilt after the upheaval of 1999 and the subsequent UN interim government. In independent Timor Leste, the delegation maintains a constant presence and focuses on restoring family links, visiting detainees, monitoring the situation of civilians who may be at risk from violence, and maintaining a dialogue with the authorities in Indonesia and Timor Leste concerning individuals who are unaccounted for. It also works with the International Federation to support the formation of a National Red Cross Society in Timor Leste, and has provided training in IHL for the newly constituted Defence Force.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	839,590
Assistance	154,611
Preventive action	103,658
Cooperation with National Societies	312,827
General	-1,387

**1,409,300**

of which: Overheads 86,014

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC TIMOR LESTE



ICRC delegation

### CONTEXT

By the end of the year in the world's newest State, reality had vanquished the hopes expressed in May when the country celebrated independence. The difficulties of establishing a viable, functioning, sustainable society made themselves felt and riots broke out in December. The country's population began to face up to the serious issues and commitments required to build and maintain an autonomous democracy.

In January, the Commission on Reception, Truth and Reconciliation started discharging its complex mandate to determine the facts surrounding past human rights violations. A constituent assembly adopted a new constitution in March, which required the independent State's government to

operate within the confines of a parliamentary system. Further developments led to the election in April of the country's first president, followed by the celebration of Independence Day on 20 May. In the first seven months of Timor Leste's independence, the government emphasized the building of functional infrastructure and the rebuilding of institutions. The caseload of the formative judicial system was overwhelming in 2002 and it struggled to meet the demands placed upon it.

During the year, responsibility for maintaining the country's security fell upon the remaining UN peacekeeping force. The emergence was observed of violent,

organized groups, including former fighters of the Armed Forces of National Liberation of East Timor, who had not been included in the new Defence Force. The handover of the policing authority from the United Nations Police Force to the Timor Leste Police Service, scheduled for completion by the end of 2003, was completed in the five districts of Manufahi, Manatuto, Aileu, Ainaro and Ermera.

Timor Leste's membership of the UN became official in September and the government continued to normalize relations with Indonesia during the first meeting of the Indonesia / Timor Leste Joint Commission for Bilateral Cooperation in October. Several countries, including Indonesia, opened embassies in Timor Leste. A number of international organizations also established an official presence. The ICRC's presence was formalized in 2002 with the signing of a headquarters agreement. In addition, the UN Mission of Support in Timor Leste, the successor to the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor, was formally established.

At year's end nearly 80% of Timor Leste's population remained unemployed. The country's dependence on international assistance was high, particularly in the areas of speciality skills. Negotiations between the governments of Timor Leste and Australia resulted in the Timor Sea Treaty being formally introduced to Timor Leste's parliament on 25 November and ratified a month later. The treaty set out the terms for exploiting oil and gas reserves in the "Joint Petroleum Development Area" of the Timor Sea, in which Timor Leste and Australia received entitlement shares of 90% and 10% respectively.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- headquarters agreement signed
- an agreement concluded in June with the Ministry of Justice to continue detainee-welfare visits
- information collected concerning 1,227 persons reported missing
- detainees at 52 facilities received 3 individual visits during the year

## CIVILIANS

Most of the several hundred thousand refugees who fled the violence following the vote to secede from Indonesia returned to Timor Leste. According to the authorities, an estimated 28,000 refugees remained in West Timor at the end of 2002. The country's new president made efforts to encourage refugees to return. In preparation for the return from West Timor of the ex-militia (in particular their leaders) and of returnees in general, reconciliation meetings took place. The situation regarding returnees was regularly monitored by the ICRC. Those remaining in West Timor at the end of 2002 lost their refugee status in Indonesia, and some joined a resettlement programme.

The issue of missing persons remained a priority for the ICRC throughout the year. Information on 650 missing persons, reported to have disappeared between 1975 and 1999, was forwarded to the Indonesian government. A separate document, containing identities only, was also handed over to the Timorese authorities at mid-year. The ICRC was processing a further list of missing persons for submission to the relevant authorities in early 2003. At the end of September the active collection of allegations concerning missing persons was terminated. However, families continued to have the possibility of approaching the Timor Leste Red Cross on their own initiative. The number of allegations registered in 2001/2 was 2,452.

The ICRC worked to help members of separated families regain contact with each other and delivered 800 Red Cross messages (RCMs). A further 1,247 RCMs were collected during the year. In conjunction with the ICRC Jakarta, the Indonesian Red Cross Society collected and delivered RCMs in West Timor.

The ICRC also distributed spare parts and tools to help several communities, including 10 rural localities, to maintain their water supply systems (which had been or were being set up by the organization).

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The ICRC continued to visit detainees in Timor Leste and submitted comprehensive reports on its findings to the authorities. In June, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the ICRC and the Ministry of Justice, guaranteeing that the delegation would be able to continue its visits to, and assessment of, detention facilities throughout the country. As a result, the ICRC visited three facilities and saw 10 previously unregistered detainees.

In a total of 16 visits, including the Baucau, Becora and Gleno prisons, 52 detainees were individually interviewed. The ICRC collected 784 RCMs and another 372 were delivered. The delegation also assessed the water supply system at Baucau prison, in conjunction with the Timor Leste Red Cross and a local NGO, and planned to begin repair work.

## AUTHORITIES

The delegation worked diligently to encourage implementation of IHL by the government of Timor Leste. Several meetings took place with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other relevant ministries. The ICRC's work in this respect helped bring about the new parliament's agreement in September – by a vote of 66 in favour and two abstentions – for Timor Leste to become party to the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols. On the

same occasion parliament approved accession to the 1972 Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the 1993 Convention on the Prohibition of Bacteriological Weapons, the Ottawa Convention and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The year also witnessed the controversial signing of a bilateral agreement concerning the extradition of US nationals to the International Criminal Court and the Status of Forces Agreement between Timor Leste and the United States.

Indonesia's human rights court, set up to hear cases involving Timor Leste violence, delivered its first verdicts (see *Indonesia, Authorities*). At year's end, 11 of the 18 security officials charged with crimes against humanity were acquitted, while high-ranking officials received light sentences.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

One dissemination session was organized in cooperation with the Office of Defence Force Development in Los Palos for 150 soldiers of the First Battalion. Copies of the booklet *Rules of Behaviour for Combatants* were distributed to the entire battalion. The ICRC maintained contact with the Force's commanders and discussed the advantages of incorporating IHL into its training.

In November, the ICRC and the National Society helped train recruits of the Second Battalion in the rules of IHL. It was planned to continue this training until the Defence Force had sufficient resources to maintain it alone.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

During the first half of 2002, the delegation maintained close links with religious leaders and major decision-makers. Spreading knowledge of the principles of IHL remained a priority and efforts to increase awareness of the ICRC's mandate and activities continued. In June, the delegation conducted a two-day seminar on IHL and Red Cross principles for Timor Leste journalists representing various media.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

The country's nascent Red Cross Society was formally established during the year as an emerging National Society. In coordination with the International Federation, the ICRC supported the Society's development of a legal basis, structure and expansion of its activities, and trained its programme leaders to ensure familiarity with the Fundamental Principles of the Movement and basic IHL. The Australian Red Cross also provided strong support for the Society's work.

A board was formed in November to prepare the law recognizing the Society's status and the law concerning the emblem, and to promote the approval of these laws by the parliament. The board also worked on the Society's statutes. In September, three Society branches (Ainaro, Maliana and Oecussi) were set up. At the same time the former ICRC office in Baucau was handed over to the emerging Society.

Two areas of cooperation between the ICRC and the Timor Leste Red Cross – IHL promotion and tracing – both showed progress during 2002, with ICRC tracing and protection staff assisting the Society. At year's end its tracing programme was composed of one coordinator, one database manager and five field tracing staff, based in Baucau, Ainaro, Dili, Maliana and the enclave of Oecussi. With the exception of the database manager, all staff had at least one year's (and some more than 10 years') experience of working with the ICRC's tracing service.

At the beginning of October, the ICRC held a workshop in conjunction with the Timor Leste Red Cross and UNHCR, which handed over its child-tracing programme to the Timorese organization. Beginning in November, the Society handled all cases of separated children within the country, with continued support from the ICRC.

The ICRC supported the Society in the production of a leaflet explaining its activities and the Movement's principles and structure. The leaflet was distributed to local authorities, volunteer groups and schools. The ICRC helped set up a library of IHL-promotion materials at Society headquarters and branches in order to give volunteers access to information and provide material for the numerous IHL-promotion sessions.

Training was conducted for Society personnel on the ongoing water-project task force in order to ensure a smooth transition of the programme from the ICRC to the Society. The ICRC database (containing data on 75 former projects) was submitted for government registration to ensure that the communities concerned would benefit from "traditional" water rights. As planned, the ICRC handed over to the Australian Red Cross responsibility for financial and technical support for the rural water and sanitation programme.

Finally, the secretary general of the Timor Leste Red Cross travelled to Geneva in October to receive a "Certificate of Merit by the United Nations Sasakawa Award for Disaster Reduction" on behalf of the Society. The Society was cited for its "significant efforts in contributing to disaster reduction and providing general assistance to victims of disasters despite a difficult political context".



## BANGKOK

### Regional delegation

#### Countries and territories covered:

Cambodia, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, Republic of Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Laos, Mongolia, Thailand and Viet Nam

#### Personnel:

17 expatriates

47 national staff

Since the ICRC set up a delegation in Bangkok in 1979 to support its Cambodia operation, the regional delegation has worked to promote the ratification and implementation of humanitarian treaties and the incorporation of IHL into military training, and supported National Society development in terms of IHL-promotion and tracing. In Cambodia, the ICRC still visits detainees and deals with one of the consequences of past conflict by helping to restore family links. In Cambodia, Viet Nam and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), the ICRC runs projects to help meet the need for affordable, good-quality prostheses.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection

489,697

Assistance

2,965,475

Preventive action

1,070,224

Cooperation with National Societies

1,628,854

General

159,347

**6,313,597**

of which: Overheads 385,337



ICRC regional delegation



ICRC office



ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

## CONTEXT

Following fighting between the Myanmar armed forces and armed opposition groups near the Thai/Myanmar frontier, Thailand closed its border checkpoints. They were opened again in October but border regulations were tightened.

In Cambodia, negotiations between the government and the United Nations concerning a Khmer Rouge tribunal were halted early in the year, but new contacts later indicated that both parties were still seeking a solution. The highest-ranking Khmer Rouge commander to be convicted in a Cambodian court, Sam Bith, was sentenced to life in prison. He was found guilty of ordering a train ambush in 1994 in which 13 Cambodians were killed and

three Westerners were taken hostage and later executed.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the Republic of Korea (ROK) held discussions in Pyongyang in October to further economic cooperation. Soon after, the DPRK admitted to continuing a programme to enrich uranium (which can be used in nuclear weapons production) and declared "nullified" the 1994 Agreed Framework in which the DPRK committed itself to freezing its nuclear programme in exchange for shipments of fuel oil and the construction of two nuclear reactors. Meanwhile, the situation from a humanitarian viewpoint

continued to deteriorate. Aid organizations had problems receiving sufficient funding for their operations and such major agencies as the World Food Programme had to scale down their food assistance considerably.

The president of the People's Republic of China used the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit in Mexico to affirm China's participation in the US-led "war against terrorism".

United Nations officials stated in November that Laos would need 1,300 years to clear all unexploded ordnance found in the country. Two-thirds of the country remained contaminated and an estimated 200 people were killed every year by these remnants of war.

In Mongolia, three years of summer drought and winter blizzards had killed more than 10 million head of livestock and driven up food prices. Herders and farmers had fled the countryside and one third of Mongolia's 2.5 million population was reportedly living in Ulan Bator.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- a dialogue started with Chinese authorities on opening a regional delegation in Beijing in 2003
- 10 detainee-welfare visits carried out in Cambodia, during which 113 new detainees were interviewed and previously registered ones visited anew
- an offer submitted to the authorities in Laos concerning possible visits to persons deprived of their freedom
- a physical rehabilitation centre set up in the DPRK in cooperation with the Red Cross Society of the DPRK and the Ministry of Public Health (official inauguration in July 2002)
- confirmation received that Cambodia, Mongolia and the ROK had ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC)

## CIVILIANS

After a halt of more than a year, the fourth and fifth reunions between separated family members of the 1950-53 Korean War took place in May and September. On each occasion, 100 persons from the ROK and 100 persons from the DPRK were able to meet with relatives, representing their first contact in 50 years. Both, the ROK and DPRK National Societies were involved in organizing these reunions.

After a break of more than two years, Red Cross officials from Japan and the DPRK resumed talks regarding the issues of "missing Japanese" and home-visit rights for 1,800 Japanese women who moved to the DPRK with their Korean husbands between 1959 and 1982. For its part, the Japanese side promised to search for the 259 people from northern Korea who went missing in Japan before and during the Second World War.

In Thailand there was a steadily growing refugee population in 10 camps on the Thai/Myanmar border. As a return was not possible at the time, the refugees were in need of help to restore contact with their families in Myanmar, which the ICRC facilitated.

The ICRC's tracing service in Bangkok, which had centralized all tracing files for Cambodia, maintained its cooperation with the Cambodian Red Cross Society and other National Societies concerned. The Cambodian Red Cross successfully continued to manage the tracing programme handed over by the ICRC in 2000. Throughout 2002, more than 8,500 Red Cross messages (RCMs) were forwarded between civilians and family members, including persons deprived of their freedom.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

There were some 130 detainees of ICRC concern in Cambodian prisons in 2002. Delegates had access to all places of detention in Cambodia and were able to speak with the detainees in private.

During the year the ICRC:

- saw a total of 113 detainees during 10 visits to detention facilities
- registered 92 detainees linked to the Cambodian Freedom Fighters opposition movement
- registered two Khmer Rouge detainees awaiting trial
- carried out visits to eight prisons in Phnom Penh, Takeo, Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey and Battambang

In Laos, the ICRC continued to pursue various contacts with the authorities in Vientiane in an effort to start a dialogue on detention issues. An offer of services was made in June.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Cambodia

In 2002, the ICRC and the Cambodian Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation renewed a one-year memorandum of understanding for the Cambodia Orthopaedic Component Factory in Phnom Penh and the Battambang Physical Rehabilitation Centre. During the year, the Ministry began covering 17% of the component factory's overheads. The factory was the sole supplier of prosthetic/orthotic components and walking aids for the 14 limb-fitting centres (including Battambang) and for the Cambodian School of Prosthetics and Orthotics (CSPO). The Battambang centre was the only rehabilitation centre in Cambodia officially recognized by the Cambodian government as part of the national physical rehabilitation structure. After three years, the involvement of the Japanese Red Cross in Battambang (as a delegated project) came to an end.

In collaboration with the CSPO, the ICRC hosted and chaired the third continuing-education course for prosthetic/orthotic technicians, held at the Battambang centre and attended by technicians from the 14 Cambodian rehabilitation centres.

In 2002, the parts provided by the component factory in Phnom Penh went into the making of some 5,500 prostheses, 2,500 orthoses and 9,000 walking aids.

During the year, the Battambang centre delivered:

- 1,318 prostheses (including 1,230 of those for mine victims)
- 847 orthoses
- 206 wheelchairs
- 2,470 pairs of crutches

### Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Official figures estimated approximately 36,000 amputees in the DPRK, with the country's rehabilitation facilities able to accommodate only 4,600 patients per year. In March, a three-year cooperation agreement was signed between the ICRC, the National Society and the Ministry of Public Health to establish a physical rehabilitation centre in Songrim. Following intensive renovation of available facilities and installation of equipment, the centre was officially opened in July. During the year, the ICRC provided the technical staff with training in prosthetics and various medical techniques.

During the year, the Songrim Physical Rehabilitation Centre delivered:

- 230 prostheses (32 of these for mine victims)
- 4 orthoses
- 37 wheelchairs
- 80 pairs of crutches

### Thailand

Increased military activity along the Thai/Myanmar border resulted in a steady stream of war-wounded people. By the end of 2002, the ICRC's programme to assist wounded people not taken care of by one of the NGOs operating in the area had assisted a total of 20 cases, most of them combatants (80% landmine victims and the rest gunshot wounds).

### Viet Nam

In accordance with its mandate to ensure the continuity of ICRC programmes to help the war-disabled, the ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled has since 1995 supported the Ho Chi Minh City rehabilitation centre in partnership with the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Action. In 2002, the Fund's work was again twofold:

- introducing the ICRC polypropylene technique for the manufacture of artificial limbs to five more of the Ministry's rehabilitation centres

- paying for the prostheses provided by the Ho Chi Minh City centre to destitute amputees, who were not directly assisted by the Ministry. A similar programme was also initiated in Danang and Can Tho in conjunction with the Red Cross of Viet Nam, and delivered 1,992 prostheses to amputees in 2002

## AUTHORITIES

There were positive developments regarding IHL implementation in various countries in the region. In November, the ICRC met with representatives of the Department of Treaty and Law at the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss national implementation. In the ROK significant progress was made, with the government setting up a national interministerial committee on IHL and becoming the 83rd State to ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC as well as offering to host a future round-table on IHL.

Thailand continued to display support for the Ottawa Convention, which it ratified. The delegation held follow-up discussions with the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the process of ratification and implementation of IHL treaties, specifically the ICC Statute and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and its protocols.

In early 2002, the National Assembly of Cambodia adopted a law on the ratification of the Optional Protocol (on the involvement of children in armed conflict) to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In May, the King of Cambodia signed two new decrees on the recognition of the Cambodian Red Cross and on the use and protection of the red cross emblem. Cambodia and Mongolia both became party to the 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

A Lao translation of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols was submitted for review to the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Discussions were also held regarding the red cross emblem and revision of the penal and military codes.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

In Thailand, the ICRC participated as role player in the yearly command-post exercise called "Cobra Gold 02" with a view to incorporating IHL into military planning and procedures. During two planning conferences the ICRC conducted briefings on its mandate and on civil-military cooperation. In the course of the two "master scenario event list" workshops it also drew up a list of events needed to enhance IHL training. "Cobra Gold 02" trained joint forces from Thailand, the United States and Singapore to conduct UN-mandated operations. It was the largest military exercise in the region, bringing together 20,000 soldiers, 240 aircraft and 40 warships. The organizers invited military observers from 13 countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

The ICRC attended the 15th Military Operations and Law Conference, an event sponsored by the US Pacific Command, that brought together in Bangkok 150 senior military legal experts as well as senior civil defence personnel from 25 countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

The regional delegation organized a briefing and later a debriefing in Bangkok for 10 officers attending the 97th Military Course in San Remo, Italy. It also produced a quarterly newsletter for more than 700 military contacts.

The Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Defence held an official ceremony to hand over to senior representatives of the three services new IHL training materials jointly produced by the ICRC and the Thai armed forces. An IHL briefing was held for 350

infantry officers at the Infantry Training Centre and a presentation on IHL was made for combatants at Mae Hla Camp, attended by 40 Interior Ministry staff and army personnel. The ICRC was also invited to make a pre-deployment briefing to two Thai contingents joining the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor and the United Nations Mission in East Timor.

In Cambodia, the ICRC conducted a workshop for 35 IHL instructors in the Cambodian army as well as representatives from each of the six military districts. In China, an introductory course on IHL was given to 350 cadets and faculty at the Nanjing Political Academy as well as a briefing for 350 officers and cadets at the Chinese army's Academy of Politics in Xian. In Taiwan, an IHL briefing was held for army officers and professors from the four main military academies.

In Laos a workshop on national implementation of IHL was jointly organized in August by the ICRC, the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Lao Red Cross, and the ICRC gave a briefing on IHL to senior Lao army officers in December. In Mongolia, the regional delegation took part in the "North-east Asia Peace Operations Seminar Games", which brought together 40 senior military and police officers. A briefing was held about the way in which the ICRC cooperates and coordinates with military entities when crises arise, the relevance of IHL training and the principles of the Geneva Conventions. Delegates also conducted a week-long instructors' course for 20 high-ranking Mongolian officers.

In February, the second IHL seminar for Myanmar opposition groups took place with more than 30 senior members of the Karenni Army (the armed wing of the Karenni National Progressive Party) attending. First contacts were also made with representatives of the Hongsawatoi Restoration Party, a splinter group of the New Mon State Party.

In Viet Nam, a coordination meeting was held with senior representatives of the Civil-Military Department of the Ministry of Defence to finalize joint IHL activities. A train-the-trainer workshop was held for 40 army instructors and border-unit commanders from southern Viet Nam in Ho Chi Minh City.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The ICRC programme to promote teaching of IHL at universities continued to concentrate on prominent law faculties in Thailand and China.

The ICRC participated as the only non-Chinese organization in the Conference of the Chinese Association of International Law, organized by Fudan University of Shanghai. The event was attended by 250 international law experts and scholars representing various Chinese authorities and universities. At the invitation of the People's Liberation Army, the ICRC took part in a seminar on IHL for military legal experts at the Academy of Politics in Xian.

The ICRC was asked by the Ho Chi Minh Political Academy and the Swiss embassy in Viet Nam to serve as adviser on a major project to publish a textbook and compendium of IHL instruments. Delegates participated in a seminar on the role of the ICC in enforcing IHL, jointly organized by the University of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Red Cross.

The ICRC took part in an IHL seminar for the law faculty of Ulan Bator University in Mongolia in September, and gave a presentation to an audience of lecturers and students.

## NATIONAL SOCIETIES

The regional delegations of the ICRC and the International Federation consulted and coordinated closely on work to develop the region's National Societies. In March, delegates took part in the regional Movement Partnership Meeting organized in Indonesia to cover the countries of South-east Asia. Also in March, the ICRC gave a



presentation on promoting IHL during the annual Regional Communication Strategy Meeting in Macao, organized by the International Federation in cooperation with the Macao Red Cross. Delegates had met previously with International Federation representatives in Phnom Penh to discuss a cooperation-assistance strategy for Cambodia and to share information on ICRC cooperation with the Cambodian Red Cross in the realms of IHL-promotion and tracing. A cooperation-assistance strategy was also discussed with all Movement components represented in Laos.

The region's National Societies were involved in ICRC programmes to promote IHL within their own organizations, among the authorities, the armed forces and civil society, and to enhance their ability to spread knowledge of IHL and the Fundamental Principles of the Movement. The evaluation of the first joint three-year IHL-promotion project between the ICRC and the Red Cross Society of China ("Dissemination China 1999-2001") was the focus of a seminar. The meeting brought together 70 representatives of the National Society, as well as from the Hong Kong and Macao Red Cross, and marked the start of a new three-year project.

In November, the ICRC president visited China at the invitation of the Chinese Red Cross and met with the country's president, representatives of the National Society, and officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence.

In Viet Nam, two IHL courses were jointly conducted by the ICRC and the Vietnamese Red Cross. Officials from 60 (out of 61) branches participated in the two five-day events, which offered the first opportunity in years for in-depth training.

In Laos, a presentation on IHL was included in an organizational development meeting for four Red Cross branches in April. Two similar provincial courses were organized in June and October, co-sponsored by the ICRC and the International Federation.

## KUALA LUMPUR

### Regional delegation

#### Countries covered:

Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore

#### Personnel:

1 expatriate  
2 national staff

The ICRC first operated in Kuala Lumpur from 1972 until 1983, and opened an office in June 2001. In the countries it covers, the Kuala Lumpur regional delegation works to promote the ratification and implementation of humanitarian treaties, to encourage the incorporation of IHL into military training and to support development of the National Societies. The delegation also works to heighten both government and National Society awareness of and support for ICRC operations worldwide and to develop broader cooperation with National Societies able to take an active part in its operational activities.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

#### Protection

7,427

#### Assistance

0

#### Preventive action

305,554

#### Cooperation with National Societies

126,389

#### General

190,215

**629,585**

of which: Overheads 38,425

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC KUALA LUMPUR



 ICRC regional delegation

### CONTEXT

In general, 2002 saw political stability maintained in all countries covered by the Kuala Lumpur regional delegation.

The Malaysian government sought to settle differences with the Philippines regarding the forced expulsion of more than 300,000 illegal immigrants, while at the same time amending Malaysia's Immigration Act to further restrict the hiring of foreign labour. Malaysia's prime minister announced his intention to step down, after two decades in office, following the upcoming meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in October 2003.

Although Singapore and Malaysia maintained the strongest economies within the 10-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), both countries still struggled to regain their previous economic status. ASEAN's annual finance meeting took place in July, focusing its agenda on remaining competitive with China through the creation of an ASEAN Free Trade Area and liberalization of certain market sectors.

Japan's prime minister visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in September for talks aimed at establishing diplomatic relations. The visit followed earlier meetings between the two governments in Beijing, designed to get the process started after a cessation of talks that lasted nearly five years. Japan continued to struggle with the effects of its third recession in 10 years.

During a three-day visit to the United States in December, the sultan of Brunei Darussalam and the US president held bilateral discussions in Washington. Brunei signed a bilateral Trade and Investment Framework Agreement aimed at further enhancing business confidence and creating investment opportunities between the two countries.

ASEAN member States reached an agreement during a meeting in Brunei to strengthen cooperation to "combat international terrorism".

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- promotion of ratification of humanitarian treaties among the countries of the region continued
- the region's National Societies continued to receive various forms of development support
- relevant authorities were met, to foster effective methods of teaching IHL throughout society

## AUTHORITIES

### Malaysia

The chair of Malaysia's National IHL and Legal Affairs Committee approached the attorney general's office regarding amendment of the Malaysia Red Crescent Act 1975, so as to update and strengthen the section concerning protection of the emblem.

The ICRC attended the Committee's meeting in November, along with representatives from the military and the Ministry of Education. The meeting focused on promoting IHL and the government's obligations under the law. The ICRC encouraged ratification and national implementation of various humanitarian treaties. The committee's chair proposed establishing a national committee on IHL, with representatives of certain ministries among the members and the Malaysian Red Crescent Society acting as secretary. Other proposals included teaching IHL at universities, introducing schoolteachers to the ICRC's "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL) programme, and organizing regional governmental seminars on IHL.

### Japan

In 2002, the ICRC participated for the first time in a meeting of the Japanese National Committee on IHL, which brings together representatives of the prime minister's office, various ministries and academic experts. On the agenda was Japan's draft Act on Emergency Situations, which includes sections on the protection of the civilian population and on the implementation of the 1949 Geneva Conventions. The ICRC was informed of the steps so far taken to examine the Statute of the International Criminal Court, with a view to its eventual ratification. A proposal was also discussed to undertake a nationwide study of Japanese legislation regarding IHL instruments.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The Malaysian armed forces operated the only regional peacekeeping centre and had both a committee for the implementation of IHL and a committee on IHL at the level of joint chiefs of staff. During the year the ICRC conducted three IHL courses for the Malaysian forces, attended by 82 officers. The production of a video on IHL training was also a joint project of the ICRC and the forces' Joint Warfare Centre. In November, the ICRC was invited to the Staff College to make a presentation for 140 officers from different countries.

In June, a presentation was made to the Japanese Self-Defence Forces, describing the ICRC's work and the need to enhance IHL training and cooperation. The event was held in Tokyo at the Japanese Defense Agency and attended by 20 senior officers from the realms of operations, training, law and medicine.

In Brunei, the ICRC explained its approach to spreading knowledge of IHL at a briefing attended by 25 senior civil servants and officers, the latter representing the Army Training Centre and the Intelligence Service.

In Singapore, the ICRC participated in the Fifth International Law Seminar held in October jointly by the legal services of the Ministry of Defence and the Singapore Society of International Law. The event, attended by 150 Singapore armed forces legal experts, enabled the ICRC to hold discussions on IHL with high-level Singaporean officials, including the permanent secretary of defence.

In December, a delegate gave a presentation on the ICRC's mandate and activities at the first ASEAN Regional Forum's Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Seminar in Singapore. The event gathered representatives from 19 countries (the 10 ASEAN members plus Australia, China, Japan, the DPRK, South Korea, Mongolia, New Zealand, Russia and the United States) and from the European Union.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Through a pilot project begun in October, the Malaysian Ministry of Education assessed the suitability of introducing the ICRC's programme of EHL into schools. The ICRC also conducted a workshop for teachers in Kuala Lumpur.

## NATIONAL SOCIETIES

### Malaysia

At a meeting of the Malaysian Red Crescent's National IHL and Legal Affairs Committee in November (see *Authorities*), the main topic for discussion was the strengthening of the regime in Malaysian law to protect the red cross and red crescent emblems against misuse. Translation of the Geneva Conventions into the national language was also initiated under the auspices of the attorney general and the first chapters submitted for review to the National Society and the ICRC.

The delegation held several meetings with decision-makers from the Red Cross and the Ministry of Education's Curriculum Development Centre on introducing the EHL programme to groups of selected school students.

A joint National Society/ICRC event to train instructors in IHL was organized in December in Johor Bahru. Staff specializing in IHL promotion from the Society's headquarters and its Sarawak branch presented a briefing on IHL and its principles to the 30 participants.

### Singapore

The Singapore Red Cross Society displayed interest in developing its international activities. The Society planned the first national basic training course to prepare approximately 25 individuals for international missions with the ICRC or the International Federation.

### Brunei Darussalam

The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society, recognized by the ICRC in 1996, continued to develop its role within the Movement. In February, the International Federation organized a regional disaster-management seminar in Brunei with the Society's help.

### Japan

The Japanese Red Cross Society has been active in the Movement for 125 years and works particularly hard to spread knowledge of the Fundamental Principles. The ICRC took part in an annual course on communication and IHL, attended by 31 participants from various Society branches. A delegate also presented the ICRC's mandate and activities during a talk on security to a group of 22 members of the Society's Emergency-Response Unit.

In March, the ICRC held the latest in a long series of basic training courses in Japan for National Society staff planning to work in international operations. It was attended by 19 Japanese participants as well as staff from the Philippines, Hong Kong, Singapore and Bangladesh.

The EHL programme was presented to the director of Red Cross Youth during the year and is being studied to determine whether and how best to introduce it into the Japanese educational system.



## NEW DELHI

### Regional delegation

#### Countries covered:

Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives

#### Personnel:

21 expatriates

71 national staff

Since 1982, the New Delhi regional delegation has worked to achieve broader implementation of IHL and to promote respect for humanitarian rules and principles in institutions such as the armed forces, universities and the media. It supports the development of the Indian Red Cross Society and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. The ICRC visits people in India detained in connection with events in Jammu and Kashmir, and visits detainees in Bhutan.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

#### Protection

2,501,146

#### Assistance

307,216

#### Preventive action

1,331,339

#### Cooperation with National Societies

872,709

#### General

11,708

**5,024,119**

of which: Overheads 306,636



 ICRC regional delegation

## CONTEXT

Longstanding tension between India and Pakistan rose after an attack on the Indian parliament in late 2001. As 2002 began, the exchange of heavy artillery fire intensified and troop concentrations built up along both sides of the border and the line of control. Under heavy international pressure, the two countries backed away from a full-scale confrontation, but hostility peaked again in May after an attack by militants in Jammu targeted families of Indian army personnel. While the end of the year saw a gradual military stand-down, the issues underlying the tensions remained unresolved.

Violence continued in Jammu and Kashmir as clashes between militants and security forces increased in the run-up to state elections in September/October.

In Gujarat, at least 800 people were reported killed in communal rioting set off by friction between Muslims and Hindus.

Violence remained sporadic in India's northeastern states of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura, as armed groups with ethnic allegiances attacked communities or clashed with opposing groups or security forces. The United Liberation Front of Assam and the National Democratic Front of Bodoland refused the terms of negotiation proposed by the

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC NEW DELHI

government and showed no signs of honouring their agreement to close a number of camps on Bhutanese territory.

In Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Nationalist Party won elections in October 2001, but post-election violence continued into the new year. Occasional clashes in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where the 1997 peace accords were still only partially implemented, occurred between supporters and opponents of the accords.

Over 100,000 people left Bhutan following disturbances there in the early 90s. In 2002, discussions on their repatriation continued and they remained in camps in Nepal. The Bhutanese authorities maintained a dialogue with the government of India over how best to control the activities of Assamese militants with bases on Bhutanese territory.

### ICRC ACTION

For the most part, the regional delegation continued its usual work in 2002. On security grounds, activities in Jammu and Kashmir were suspended in May and June; they were resumed afterward and continued as planned. The ICRC maintained its focus on visits to detainees held in connection with the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. India's civilian and military authorities were preoccupied with pressing issues, and this limited possibilities for IHL ratification and implementation and teaching the law in the military. Within civil society, however, ICRC efforts to raise awareness of issues of humanitarian concern and further develop expertise in IHL met with interest from the press and academic circles, and activities progressed well. In Bangladesh the ICRC focused on spreading knowledge of the law among the authorities and armed forces personnel.

#### Key points in 2002

- visits continued to detainees held in connection with the situation in Jammu and Kashmir; third comprehensive report on findings submitted
- first Internet-based distance-learning course in IHL launched at the University of Hyderabad

### CIVILIANS

#### Assisting IDPs in border areas

In the first months of 2002, increased military activity near the Indo-Pakistani border and the line of control prompted the displacement, at least temporarily, of some 60,000 people. These IDPs were placed in camps and public buildings in the Jammu region. The ICRC and the Indian Red Cross worked together to assist people housed in overcrowded public buildings, where living conditions were poor. They distributed lentils, oil and sugar (to supplement staples given in government rations) and blankets. When hos-

pitalities intensified in May, there was another influx of IDPs, this time some 100,000, but the government declined the ICRC's offer of further aid, indicating that it was sufficiently prepared. Neither did it accept an offer to help people displaced by communal violence in Gujarat.

- IDPs assisted: 16,000

#### Protecting civilians in Jammu and Kashmir

Civilians were caught in the middle of the struggle between the government and militant groups. Arrests continued, and families were seldom informed: many sought news of relatives who had been arrested or who had disappeared. By delivering Red Cross messages to the families of detainees, collecting reports of arrests and making visits to the homes of released detainees, the ICRC documented problems of those civilians most vulnerable to security risks, using the information gathered as the basis for representations to encourage the authorities to ensure civilian safety and wellbeing.

- RCMs delivered to civilians: 384

#### Enabling refugees to travel

In India, the ICRC issued travel documents to help refugees travel to countries that had offered them asylum.

- people benefiting from travel documents: 854

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

#### Jammu and Kashmir

In 2002, the Prevention of Terrorism Act allowed authorities to hold suspects without charges for up to six months, and banned a large number of organizations. More detainees were transferred to prisons outside Jammu and Kashmir. The ICRC continued its regular visits to detainees held in connection with violence in Jammu and Kashmir, in jails both within the state and in other states, and in some temporary places

of detention. It also made release checks to ascertain any re-arrest. In July, the organization submitted to the government of India a summary report of the findings from its visits. In October, the ICRC president requested a meeting with the ministers of foreign affairs and home affairs to discuss the report's findings and the matter of access to all detainees covered by the memorandum of understanding between the organization and the Indian government.

- detainees visited: 1,483 (868 newly registered)
- places visited: 22
- release checks: 219
- RCMs distributed to detainees: 143

## Bhutan

The ICRC made one visit to detainees classified as "anti-National" in Bhutan and held in connection with disturbances that occurred in the early 1990s. It offered its services for visits to any detainees who might have been captured in the framework of measures to control armed groups operating in northeastern India from camps on Bhutanese soil.

- detainees visited: 82 (none newly registered)
- places visited: 2
- RCMs delivered to detainees: 101

## AUTHORITIES

### India

The government of India considered ratification of the 1977 Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions and the Second Protocol to the Cultural Property Convention. The ICRC encouraged this process but noted no significant progress. It gave two presentations on IHL to trainees of the Foreign Service Institute and facilitated circulation of the ICRC appeal on "Biotechnology, Weapons and Humanity" to leading government and non-government scientific and technological institutions.

## Bangladesh

Bangladesh ratified the Ottawa Convention in 2000, and in 2002 the ICRC submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs examples of legislation ensuring its implementation. With ICRC encouragement, the government began to consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. After the change of government, the ICRC resubmitted a draft emblem law that it had submitted earlier. To encourage the repression of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions it prepared a model Geneva Conventions Act to present to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### Military forces

The ICRC continued to actively support the further development of IHL training within the military in South Asia. Progress was slowed in India, with the deployment of troops at the border with Pakistan and the line of control causing the cancellation of most army training, including the IHL training activities planned with the ICRC. The ICRC made IHL presentations to air force personnel, as well as to future peacekeeping troops at the United Services Institute in Delhi.

In Bangladesh, the ICRC trained IHL instructors from all three military services. The country remained a leading provider of troops for peacekeeping operations around the world and the ICRC continued to work to raise those troops' awareness of IHL rules set out in the UN secretary-general's Bulletin of 12 August 1999. Delegates also participated for the first time in the Bangladesh army's UN-observers course at the Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operations Training.

- IHL instructors trained: 39 officers (Bangladesh)
- officers attending IHL presentations: 629 (Bangladesh); 490 (India)

## Police and other security forces

In Jammu and Kashmir, the Border Security Force, the Indo-Tibet Border Police, the Central Reserve Police Force and the Jammu and Kashmir state police work alongside the regular armed forces to combat militant activities. Their senior officers are drawn from the Indian Police Service. The Assam Rifles operate in the northeast. The ICRC continued to work with these forces to help them develop training in IHL and human rights law. Confrontation along the border slowed these activities. By the end of 2002 a number of key security forces were making IHL a fixed subject of instruction, but they had not yet taken over the training themselves. ICRC staff also presented a workshop at the National Police Academy.

- police and security force personnel attending IHL and human rights law courses: 390

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The ICRC continued its work to promote IHL through India's diverse and well-developed print, broadcast, and electronic media, its extensive system of higher education, and its many active NGOs and professional associations. Both in India and Bangladesh the organization strove to heighten public awareness of issues of humanitarian concern, to help develop expertise in IHL and to influence decision-makers to ratify and implement the instruments of that law and respect the principles underlying it.

### Universities

The ICRC continued to collaborate with national and international organizations and leading institutions of higher education in order to enhance the study of IHL. It helped finance and organize courses, seminars, conferences and other events, aiming to stimulate academic interest in IHL and foster an exchange of expertise. In India, IHL was already being taught in a number of universities, and the ICRC worked with the Association of Indian Uni-

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC NEW DELHI

versities (AIU) to make this instruction more systematic and widespread. Having already recommended that IHL modules be included in the curricula of a number of related disciplines, in 2002 the AIU worked with the ICRC and UNHCR to draft model postgraduate political-science programmes that included IHL and refugee law, and made similar efforts in the fields of journalism and mass communication. There were still not nearly enough qualified instructors to cover India's vast network of universities, and the ICRC helped sponsor a number of national and regional events aimed at enlarging the pool of instructors qualified to teach IHL. It collaborated with Hyderabad University to launch a web-based distance-learning programme in IHL. The programme, scheduled for later extension to Southeast Asia, was initially open to students from South Asia. In Bangladesh, where IHL was not widely taught, the ICRC focused on developing IHL study at the country's leading law school, at Dhaka University. The ICRC also helped fund research and internships in IHL and supported the writing, translation and production of teaching materials and other IHL resources in both India and Bangladesh. In 2002, the ICRC helped sponsor, provide technical support for or organize:

- the 4th South Asian Teaching Session in IHL, organized in conjunction with UNHCR and the National Law School and held in Bangalore: 24 participants from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka
- the 2nd Henry Dunant Moot Court, organized in conjunction with the Indian Society of International Law: 27 teams from around India
- the 4th one-year postgraduate diploma course in IHL run by the Indian Society of International Law: 80 students with backgrounds in areas such as law, defence studies, and foreign service

- teacher-training programmes in IHL at Guwahati University, in Assam, and Pune, in Maharashtra: 57 instructors
- IHL seminars/workshops in Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur: 160 students
- a workshop on IHL at Dhaka University: 30 law instructors

### Generating public support for IHL

The ICRC worked through the media and through contacts with key figures and organizations in civil society to raise awareness of issues of humanitarian concern and to generate support for the ratification and implementation of IHL. It organized:

- presentations on IHL in media schools in Guwahati, Assam and Srinagar, Kashmir
- a seminar at Jawaharlal Nehru University on women caught up in armed conflict and other violence, attended by Indian diplomats, journalists, representatives of women's organizations and others
- a workshop for lawyers and judges, organized in conjunction with the Bar Association of Bangladesh

### NATIONAL SOCIETIES

The ICRC worked with the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the region to further develop their tracing networks and IHL-promotion activities. It worked with the Indian Red Cross to distribute relief to victims of fighting along the border with Pakistan and the line of control (see *Civilians*) and supported the Society as it provided tracing services for victims of the violence in Gujarat. Also in India, it supported four training workshops that increased the tracing expertise of 22 branches, and in Bangladesh helped produce a guide for the National Society's tracing service.

### Protecting the emblem

With the support of the ICRC and the International Federation, the National Societies of both India and Bangladesh conducted campaigns to reduce misuse of the emblem. The Indian campaign focused on the northeastern states of Nagaland, Mizoram and Tripura, and it included workshops for representatives of the medical and pharmaceutical professions, door-to-door visits by Red Cross youth, a media campaign and contacts to urge the authorities to counter emblem misuse. In Bangladesh the ICRC helped the National Society prepare a draft emblem law, and gave Society staff training in how to conduct a campaign.

### Responding to violence

In Jammu and Kashmir and the northeastern states, the ICRC helped fund, and gave technical support to, Indian Red Cross first-aid training. Over 160 first-aid volunteers were trained in Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram and Manipur.

### Development support

The ICRC and the International Federation worked together in a regional strategy to encourage National Societies to review their statutes. The Bangladesh Red Crescent continued the process of reviewing its statutes which it began in 2001. Working together to foster National Society development in South Asia, the ICRC and the International Federation sponsored and organized:

- the South Asian Regional Partnership meeting, held in Dhaka
- a meeting of secretaries-general of the region's National Societies, held in Delhi
- a branch-development seminar, held in Sri Lanka



## SUVA

### Regional delegation

#### Countries covered:

Australia, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and autonomous states, territories and colonies of the Pacific

#### Personnel:

4 expatriates  
10 national staff

Since the beginning of 2001, ICRC operations in the Pacific have been carried out by the Suva regional delegation. In all countries of the region, the ICRC works to encourage ratification and implementation of the humanitarian treaties and supports National Society development, with particular focus on Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji. It also visits people detained in connection with past disturbances in Fiji.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	91,406
Assistance	62,986
Preventive action	1,125,867
Cooperation with National Societies	1,085,291
General	9,080

**2,374,631**

of which: Overheads 144,930



✚ ICRC regional delegation ✚ ICRC office

## CONTEXT

Political stability remains fragile in many South Pacific countries.

### Fiji

Numerous economic and social problems, plus constitutional disputes, continued to slow Fiji's development. Coup leader George Speight, who had been convicted and sentenced to death for treason, had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment by the president.

Radical privatization plans, designed to arrest the collapse of Fiji's struggling sugar industry, prompted threats from the EU that subsidies could be lost. The

country hosted the African-Caribbean-Pacific Summit in Nadi in September.

### Solomon Islands

This country of half a million, mostly Melanesian people, remained near bankruptcy following years of fighting, mismanagement and dependency on foreign aid. The government suffered from lack of funds sufficient to support services or even pay wages. Then at year's end, Cyclone Zoe slammed into the islands of Tikopia and Anuta, causing widespread devastation.

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC SUVA

The most critical concern, however, remained the continuous deterioration of public order as a result of ethnic differences. At mid-year, the International Peace Monitoring Team departed, leaving local peace monitors to observe developments and carry on the Team's work. Awash as it was with weapons, the country saw the murder of a government minister in August, as the control of armed gangs remained virtually unchecked and warlords held sway. Questionable activities by the "Special Constables", deployed to stop fighting between rival ethnic militias, cost many lives, but they have refused to disband until paid back wages. The hunt for the leader of the Malaita Eagle Force brought about a crisis on the Weathercoast, with many families uprooted and fleeing the fighting.

### Papua New Guinea

Mid-year provincial and national elections were marred by violence in many provinces, especially in the Southern Highlands and Enga region, which were declared "fighting zones". The National Alliance Party's Sir Michael Somare was elected prime minister for the third time by parliamentary vote, after an absence from office of 17 years. Negative economic predictions were borne out when the country's currency (kina) reached a 27-year low exchange rate in November. At year's end it was estimated that per capita income could drop a further 10-14% over the next two years. The Somare government faced further difficulties following decisions by Australia, the IMF and the World Bank to withhold aid pending compliance with strict spending cuts and reforms.

An extension of the weapons-disposal programme on Bougainville drew support from the government after Australia announced that peace monitors on the island were to be withdrawn owing to high costs.

Renegade soldiers remained a problem, as they again took control of barracks in the north of the country and made political demands. Also, the safety and security of Papua New Guineans living close to the border with West Papua became more of a concern in 2002.

### Vanuatu

The incumbent prime minister, from the Vanua'aku Party, retained office during the general elections in May and a new coalition government was formed soon after. Vanuatu formally recognized the political wing of the Free Papua Organization as a legitimate representative of the Papuan people and signalled its acceptance by allowing the West Papua Movement to set up an office in Port Vila.

The Asian Development Bank announced a three-year aid programme for Vanuatu which will focus on the development of the outer islands. The programme involves loans for infrastructure, agricultural development and the preparation of an urban sanitation and public health project.

### Other countries

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development began the process of removing Samoa and the Cook Islands from its proposed blacklist, following a pledge by both countries to improve their tax and regulatory systems. A new political party, the Cook Islands National Party, was formed in New Zealand to run in the Cook Islands general elections scheduled for 2004.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- seminars on IHL organized for the first time for policemen in Papua New Guinea and prison officials in the Solomon Islands
- the basics of IHL presented to over 200 members of the armed forces, the police and the prison service
- relief provided to 350 displaced families in the Solomon Islands through the Solomon Islands Red Cross
- the teaching of IHL incorporated into the basic training of Fijian army officers

## CIVILIANS

### Solomon Islands

Early in 2002, 126 families of IDPs from the Weathercoast took refuge in a school. Relief was distributed to each family by the ICRC via the National Society.

As the hunt for Malaita Eagle Force leader Harold Keke was stepped up, another crisis occurred on the Weathercoast. More than 500 families were displaced, losing their belongings and gardens, in the violence that accompanied the police search. On several occasions, delegates met with the authorities to express concern regarding civilians victimized and displaced by police operations.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Fiji

The ICRC carried out two visits to security detainees in Fiji, of whom 29 had, by year's end, been visited since 2000. In total, the ICRC registered four detainees in the country in 2002 (123 since 2000), many of whom were military personnel allegedly involved in a November 2000 mutiny. The ICRC made follow-up visits to 47 detainees and also registered four new detainees during the year, including four arrested because of their alleged involvement in a plot to kidnap the prime minister.

### Solomon Islands

The ICRC continued to visit all detainees covered by its mandate and met the immediate needs of the main prisons in Honiara and the provinces. A complete visit to Honiara's Rove Prison was carried out, where conditions were assessed and 58 detainees seen (nine of whom, seen for the first time, were registered). The ICRC distributed aid to the detainees in the form of clothes, and provided the prison with soap and other items. Owing to the collapse of the prison and judiciary systems during the hostilities of 1999-2000, the prison service lacked the resources to provide a proper diet for all detainees. The ICRC therefore supplied seeds for prison gardens. Detainees also received recreational materials.

## AUTHORITIES

A wide variance remained in the ratification and implementation of IHL treaties among countries in the region. Although New Zealand and Australia have ratified and implemented most of the IHL instruments and Tonga ratified the Additional Protocols during the period under review, Papua New Guinea and Fiji had by year's end yet to ratify the 1977 Additional Protocols, and the Marshall Islands had still not acceded to the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

### Fiji

The delegation had discussions with the Fijian Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding ratification of the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions, as well as matters of detention. Early in the year, the ICRC organized discussions on the Additional Protocols at the Fiji armed forces headquarters, attended by 14 senior army officers. The armed forces later undertook in writing to urge the government to ratify the Additional Protocols before the end of the year. The ICRC continued its efforts to persuade a number of senior authorities opposed to ratification.

### Papua New Guinea

Meetings were held with the Papua New Guinea Defence Force's chief of staff, legal officers and the secretary of defence regarding ratification of the Additional Protocols. The defence authorities expressed their support for accelerating the process of ratification. A meeting was also held with the director-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Strong support for ratification was also received from the director of the International Law Section of the Department of the Attorney-General.

### Other countries

The ICRC participated in a round-table discussion with Tonga government officials in October on ratification of the Additional Protocols. Tonga did indeed later ratify the Protocols.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### Fiji

Following a four-day IHL workshop for 16 Fiji military officers in March, a regional train-the-trainer course was held in November for 18 military officers from Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Tonga. The Fiji army had begun teaching IHL to captains and lieutenants as part of their standard training. One officer attended the 97th International Military Course at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo.

The Fiji Police Academy continued to present an effective environment for the development of training modules on IHL and human rights law, which could later be adopted by other South Pacific police forces.

### Papua New Guinea

The ICRC presented an IHL seminar for 13 Papua New Guinea military officers in Port Moresby, and later held meetings with the officers in charge of Force training and commanders of the Lae Defence Academy. Support was offered for the inclusion of a Red Cross module in training, and this suggestion was submitted to the chief of Defence Forces. The ICRC's renewed engagement with the country's Defence Force was received enthusiastically, with commanders clearly viewing IHL training as a priority. One Papua New Guinea officer attended the 97th International Military Course at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo.

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC SUVA

Senior training officers of the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary used the ICRC's teaching modules to design courses for their Criminal Investigation Department, which were taught to all officers. The ICRC conducted two IHL and human rights seminars in 2002, attended by a total of 35 members of the Constabulary. At an IHL seminar in East New Britain province, the ICRC was able to address officers from several nearby provinces.

### Solomon Islands

The Royal Solomon Islands Police Constabulary began in 2002 to teach IHL and human rights law as part of its training. The ICRC conducted the first IHL courses for prison officers ever held in the Solomon Islands, in Gizo and Honiara. The three training sessions were attended by a total of 63 policemen and prison officers.

The delegation sustained a dialogue with all those involved in the situation in order to foster development of all regional police forces, including the Australian Federal Police and the Australian development agency in Canberra.

### Australia

The ICRC was invited by the Australian Defence Force Warfare Centre to present a lecture during the Law of the Sea Course attended by 30 officers and five Force legal experts. Delegates gave another presentation at the Centre during an international peace-operations event attended by 45 international peacekeeping officers and participants from the Australian police and development agency. The ICRC also gave a presentation on its training programmes at the inauguration of the Asia-Pacific Centre for Military Law, attended by over 100 representatives of the Australian and foreign armed forces, government, academia, the legal profession and NGOs. Late in the year another ICRC seminar took place at the Centre, with more than 150 participants. The ICRC perspective on peace operations was presented at the Australian Defence Command and Staff

College in Canberra in December. The audience consisted of some 200 members of the military, the majority from the Australian Defence Force, with six participants from Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Tonga.

At Canberra police headquarters in March, delegates gave a presentation for the Australian Federal Police regarding the ICRC's work to spread knowledge of IHL among police forces in the Pacific, and assessed the need for IHL training material in the units concerned.

### New Zealand

In March, the ICRC took part in an IHL workshop conducted by the New Zealand Defence Force at Trentham Military Camp. Possibilities for closer cooperation with the Force were explored. Officers expressed the Force's desire to play an active role in the teaching of IHL in the region and to incorporate relevant parts of the ICRC instruction modules into its work in other countries.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

### Papua New Guinea

The ICRC contacted the dean of humanities at the University of Papua New Guinea and discussed the inclusion of ICRC material in relevant courses as well as the possibility of aid from the organization. After initial IHL presentations were conducted at the university, planning was begun to add an IHL course to the curriculum.

### Australia

On 8 May, World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day, a delegate gave a talk on the organization's mandate and activities to 25 members of the University of New South Wales Red Cross Club. The ICRC participated in an Australian Red Cross moot International Criminal Court trial held at the New South Wales Supreme Court and attended by law students, lawyers and Red Cross personnel. The ICRC was also invited by the Australian Red Cross to

address 25 communication students from Charles Sturt University.

In September, youth delegates from Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies throughout the world met in Darwin to explore concepts of humanitarian law using the ICRC's "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL) resource pack. Some 57 youth representatives from 23 National Societies attended the conference to gain an understanding of EHL and the skills necessary to promote EHL in their home countries.

## NATIONAL SOCIETIES

In 2002, cooperation within the Movement was further intensified. In May, a meeting to discuss partnership with the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society was organized in Brisbane. The ICRC took an active part.

To further increase harmonization in approaches to development support taken by the Movement's various components working in the region, a joint planning meeting for the next year was held in July in Suva. Also at mid-year, the ICRC organized a workshop for IHL-promotion officers from the National Societies of Tonga, the Solomon Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Samoa. The purpose of the event was to enhance the IHL promotion and create a regional development base in the areas of IHL, and the role and methods of dissemination.

### Fiji

Five times during the year, the ICRC participated in school workshops for teachers held by the Fiji Red Cross Society. The origin of the Red Cross, its emblem, the present Movement, the ICRC and the International Federation were presented to 127 teachers.



The first joint ICRC/International Federation regional emergency-management workshop, held in Fiji at the end of September, was co-sponsored by the American Red Cross. Twelve Pacific National Societies participated along with representatives of three national disaster-management offices from the region.

## Solomon Islands

The ICRC and the Solomon Islands Red Cross shared responsibilities in a relief operation for displaced families on the Weathercoast (see *Civilians*). The ICRC continued work to build the Society's ability to spread knowledge of IHL and to deliver emergency aid. The Society promoted IHL, mainly in schools.

## Australia

In June, a joint ICRC/International Federation briefing was conducted for 25 staff members of the Australian Red Cross. The subjects covered were the structure of the Movement, its relationship to IHL, and the ICRC's mandate in terms of protection, assistance and prevention (with its related programmes focusing on South and Southeast Asia and the Pacific).

At the invitation of the Australian government and the National Society, the ICRC president visited Australia late in November. He met with government and Red Cross representatives to explore ways to further develop cooperation in the humanitarian field. The president also visited New Zealand, where he held talks with government and National Society officials. Both the Australian and New Zealand National Societies remained committed to international cooperation, particularly support for sister Societies in the Pacific region.

## Other countries

The post of IHL-promotion officer in the Papua New Guinea Red Cross was filled in April. The new staff member attended a regional training workshop in Fiji and spread knowledge of IHL among National Society members and others. He drew up an IHL-promotion plan for the entire country. The Tonga Red Cross Society came under new management and appointed an IHL-promotion officer. The Samoa Red Cross Society launched an IHL-promotion programme with support from the ICRC.

## TASHKENT

### Regional delegation

#### Countries covered:

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

#### Personnel:

18 expatriates  
153 national staff

The ICRC has worked in Central Asia since 1992. It promotes the ratification of humanitarian treaties and their incorporation into national legislation, and fosters the teaching of IHL and humanitarian principles in military training programmes and civilian educational institutions. It also cooperates with the Central Asian National Societies, supporting them in boosting their operational capacity. In Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, the ICRC visits detainees falling within its mandate and carries out operations in the Fergana Valley. In Tajikistan, it supports prosthetic/orthotic services for amputees.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	1,324,893
Assistance	803,883
Preventive action	2,618,420
Cooperation with National Societies	1,039,107
General	132,212

**5,918,514**

of which: Overheads 361,224

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC TASHKENT



- ICRC regional delegation
- ICRC mission
- ICRC office
- ICRC warehouse
- ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

### CONTEXT

The countries of Central Asia worked in 2002 to strengthen new political, economic and strategic ties developed during military operations by the US-led coalition in Afghanistan. The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) showed no sign of armed activity in the Fergana Valley after many of its members and its leader had been reported killed in fighting in Afghanistan in 2001. This eased concerns over the possibility of armed incursions into the Fergana Valley, but governments of the region kept up pressure on Islamic opposition groups, including the IMU and Hezb u Tahrir. In March, the arrest of a popular member of parliament sparked

unrest in the Jal-al-Abad area in southern Kyrgyzstan.

Celebrating the fifth anniversary of the peace agreement that ended its recent civil war, Tajikistan remained relatively stable in spite of many violent incidents related to drug trafficking and other crime.

## ICRC ACTION

The ICRC's work in Central Asia focused on Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan, where religious, political and ethnic divisions were fertile ground for conflict. The densely populated Fergana Valley, which covers areas in all three countries, remained a focus of opposition activity.

In a decade of extensive work to spread knowledge of IHL among armed forces personnel and university and secondary-school students in Central Asia, the ICRC benefited from fruitful cooperation with the authorities. For most of that time, however, the organization's efforts to gain access to detainees in the region met with little success. An opening came in 1999 with a visit to a small number of detainees in Kyrgyzstan; after that the ICRC made several further visits in Kyrgyzstan and in Uzbekistan. In 2002, gaining broader access to places of detention remained the ICRC's priority in the region, and it took slow steps forward in the long process of bringing about compliance with the terms of agreements reached with the governments of both countries.

Through its office in Osh, the ICRC continued to develop its field presence in the Fergana Valley, working with Red Crescent branches in all three countries. Its warehouses in Dushanbe and Termez supported operations in Afghanistan. Those in Khorog and Turkmenabad were closed as it became clear that other supply lines into Afghanistan were working well. At the beginning of the year, the independent delegation in Dushanbe changed status, becoming a mission as operations in Tajikistan were taken over by the Tashkent regional delegation.

### Key points in 2002

- visits continued to detainees in Kyrgyzstan; agreement signed with the government to provide ICRC a firmer basis for access to all detainees of concern to the organization
- visits carried out to detainees in Uzbekistan; dialogue pursued with authorities to clarify procedures for the full implementation of the agreement on visits signed in January 2001
- secondary-school lessons on IHL-related issues begun throughout Kyrgyzstan
- mine-awareness activities initiated by Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan

## CIVILIANS

### Assisting IDPs

The ICRC continued to monitor the conditions of some 3,400 civilians relocated by the Uzbek government as part of efforts to secure its border with Tajikistan. Villagers were housed in six resettlement villages built for them in Surkhandarya. Several of the villages had a good harvest and acceptable living conditions, but residents of the villages of Tamshush and Istiklol faced a number of problems, including poor land, insufficient water and inadequate housing. The ICRC and the Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan brought these problems to the local government's attention and urged it to ensure adequate living conditions for the residents. By the end of the year the authorities had improved village water supply and helped repair some of the houses. In February the ICRC and the Uzbek Red Crescent distributed over eight tonnes of wheat flour, mattresses and blankets to help the most vulnerable villagers cope with the harsh winter, and in November provided clothes and shoes for schoolchildren.

- IDPs receiving assistance: 2,330

### Reducing mine risk

In 2000, mines were laid on the Tajik-Uzbek border to prevent armed incursions into Uzbek territory. In Soughd Oblast and the Tursun Zade district of Tajikistan, where people frequently crossed borders for trade, family business and other civilian activities, these newly laid mines caused a number of civilian injuries and deaths. In the less densely populated mountain passes of Rasht Valley, mine contamination also remained from the civil war period. The ICRC supported the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan as it worked closely with the Ministry of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence to launch community-based mine-awareness work in 14 affected districts (see *National Societies*).

- people reached by mine-awareness presentations: 10,000 (60% children)

### Family links

In close cooperation with the National Societies, the ICRC maintained a Red Cross message network enabling families to exchange messages with detained relatives visited by the ICRC in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan.

- RCMs received by families: 166

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Visiting detainees

In Kyrgyzstan, the ICRC carried out several visits to detainees. An agreement signed in August between the Ministry of Justice and the ICRC granted full access.

In Uzbekistan, after many false starts in its efforts to establish prison visits, the ICRC was able to follow all its standard procedures in some visits to detainees arrested in Uzbekistan. It also visited a small number of detainees captured in Afghanistan and extradited to Uzbekistan.

The regional delegation continued to seek access to detainees held by the government of Tajikistan, and requested authorization to initiate visits in Turkmenistan after a wave of arrests there.

- places of detention visited in Kyrgyzstan: 5; in Uzbekistan: 7
- RCMS delivered to detainees in Kyrgyzstan: 17; in Uzbekistan: 11

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Physical rehabilitation in Tajikistan

The Dushanbe limb-fitting and rehabilitation centre, which the ICRC upgraded and reopened in 1999, remained the country's only facility producing prosthetic/orthotic appliances. In a project delegated to the Canadian Red Cross Society, the ICRC continued to work with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to run the centre. An outreach programme operated jointly by the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, the ICRC and the Ministry identified disabled people and provided follow-up for those who had already received artificial limbs; it transported patients living in remote areas to the Dushanbe centre, furnishing food and lodging while they were treated. By 2002, the centre had fitted more than 1,030 amputees with prostheses. Together with the Tajik Red Crescent the centre made a survey of the needs of other types of disabled patients and found 1,000 persons, mostly polio patients, who needed orthoses. The programme began training technicians to make orthoses and started to produce them on a small scale. In 2002 the Ministry took on more responsibility for funding and managing the centre.

- patients registered for the first time: 154 (32 of whom were polio patients)
- provided: 307 prostheses; 44 orthoses; 28 wheelchairs; 200 pairs of crutches

### Discontinuing surgical assistance

After the end of the civil war in Tajikistan, the ICRC continued its medical aid, providing hospitals with the materials they needed to care for people wounded in fighting. The need for materials gradually dwindled and the ICRC discontinued relief for surgical facilities early in 2002.

## AUTHORITIES

After independence, new Central Asian States introduced national legislation and the ICRC took advantage of the process to promote the incorporation of IHL instruments into the law. Progress had been slowed by a lack of legal expertise and by language barriers and other constraints. In 2002 the ICRC worked with interministerial IHL committees in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, and urged Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan to form similar committees. In 2002, Kazakhstan drafted a ministerial order requiring military forces to respect IHL and to train their forces in its rules.

### Protecting the emblem

In response to efforts by the ICRC and the International Federation to bring an end to the use of the double emblem and thus to pave the way for the recognition of its National Society, Kazakhstan adopted a law enshrining the red crescent as its only emblem. At the urging of their National Societies, the authorities in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan considered draft emblem laws, and Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan worked to implement provisions of emblem laws that they had adopted earlier.

### Repressing war crimes

The ICRC urged Central Asian countries to adopt a full regime of national legislation to repress grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, and to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. To this end, the ICRC made Uzbek and Tajik translations of the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols and began their translation into Kazakh. It commissioned local experts in Uzbekistan to compare national legislation with the requirements of the Rome Statute.

### Limiting landmine damage

In Tajikistan, the interministerial committee on IHL set up a working group for mine information and mine action and the government developed a national mine-action strategy. The ICRC sent representatives from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to Moscow for the ICRC-sponsored conference on the explosive remnants of war (see *Moscow*).

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The ICRC continued helping Central Asian armed forces to develop their IHL training. It taught IHL instructors, produced training materials and offered other technical support. It also fostered armed forces expertise in IHL by organizing international, regional and national events and sponsoring participation in them by Central Asian officers.



## Military forces

A gradual centralization of forces and the re-establishment or opening of military academies in Central Asia allowed a more systematic approach to promoting IHL training within military forces of the region. Showing remarkable progress in developing their instruction, military forces in the countries covered by the regional delegation produced their own teaching materials, and in some countries set up IHL centres. In April, 2002, an ICRC-organized seminar enabled 39 representatives of key military forces from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan to meet at Issyk Kul, Kyrgyzstan to share experience and draw up plans for incorporation of IHL into their training programmes. ICRC staff also presented basic rules of IHL to troops deployed in the Fergana Valley.

- military IHL instructors trained: 161
- military personnel who attended presentations in IHL: 1,027
- officers (from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan) who participated in San Remo IHL course: 6

## Police forces

The ICRC continued to work with police and security forces in Tajikistan. With the aim of encouraging progress in visits to detainees there, it proposed similar activities in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, and the academies of both countries' Interior Ministries accepted the proposal. By the end of the year the ICRC had started seminars in Kyrgyzstan.

- members of police/security forces trained in IHL and human rights law: 55
- officers who participated in the course for police and security forces in Snegiri, Russian Federation: 9

## CIVIL SOCIETY

### Universities

Benefiting from years of support by the ICRC, by 2002 most leading law departments in Central Asia had introduced separate courses on IHL and had included IHL material in other related courses; so had some departments of journalism and international relations. To enhance the quality of IHL teaching and research, the ICRC helped develop and publish instruction materials, sponsored research and organized various events to foster the exchange of expertise. To ensure that this instruction continued without external input, it encouraged the inclusion of IHL in State standards of higher education. In 2002 Kazakhstan included IHL in its State standards for study of international law. In universities in the conflict-prone Fergana Valley, the ICRC and National Societies worked together to encourage the study of IHL. In the year under review, the ICRC organized and funded:

- the third annual Tashkent round of the De Martens IHL Moot Court competition for some 60 students from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan
- travel to Portugal for a team from Kazakhstan competing in the Pictet IHL Moot Court
- development of a pedagogical guide with reference sources and methods for teaching IHL in the region
- participation by 7 Central Asian scholars in the advanced IHL course held by the ICRC in Moscow (see *Moscow*), and of 4 Central Asian scholars in the 20th annual IHL course sponsored jointly by the ICRC and the Polish Red Cross and held in Warsaw (see *Budapest*)

## Secondary schools

Formerly dependent on the Soviet system, schools in Central Asia have few resources with which to reform their curricula and standards or to develop and publish new materials. In cooperation with the Ministries of Education and the Red Crescent Societies of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan, the ICRC wrote textbooks drawing on each country's history and traditions in order to introduce basic rules and concepts of IHL. The books were then translated into the major languages of these multi-ethnic republics.

These textbooks were introduced in 1999 in both Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. By 2002, they were being used in 3,000 schools in Tajikistan and reached 120,000 adolescents per school year; in Uzbekistan they reached over 500,000 secondary-school students yearly. After an initial phase during which the ICRC trained teachers, the authorities agreed to incorporate IHL training into courses in teacher-training schools. In 2001 Uzbekistan included IHL in the State educational standards and in relevant course curricula, ensuring that IHL would be taught after outside funding ends.

In Kyrgyzstan, the school manual was published and distributed in the Kyrgyz, Russian and Uzbek languages and the educational authorities incorporated IHL into the civics curriculum for the secondary schools. After training over 3,000 teachers, the programme began instruction of over 75,000 secondary-school students.

- students reached (2002-2003 academic year): 700,000

## NATIONAL SOCIETIES

The ICRC worked to help the Central Asian National Societies develop their activities in the fields of tracing, IHL-promotion, and health care and relief work in conflict situations. It also cooperated with the International Federation to help the Central Asian National Societies develop their managerial capacities and strengthen their legal bases. In Uzbekistan, it worked with the National Society to deliver aid to IDPs. The ICRC provided financial and/or technical support to many events organized by the Central Asian National Societies, including:

- a regional training workshop for administrators, held in Tashkent in May
- the annual workshop on planning (for 2003), held in Almaty for coordinators of IHL-promotion, tracing and finance units
- a training seminar on presentation skills, production of materials and planning procedures for all National Society coordinators working in the areas of ICRC-funded programmes
- two training lectures for 62 high-ranking officials from Kazakhstan's Agency of Emergency Situations
- a train-the-trainer seminar on youth and conflict resolution for 22 young volunteers in Kazakhstan
- a workshop on the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, its Fundamental Principles and its activities in the region for 127 university students in Uzbekistan

### Mine awareness

With ICRC funding and technical support, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan continued mine-awareness work started late in 2001 for 14 mine-affected districts, and gave technical support to the government as it developed a system for gathering data on mine accidents.

- Tajik Red Crescent volunteers trained in mine awareness: 31

### Fergana Valley: conflict preparedness

To strengthen the response capability of Red Crescent branches in the Fergana Valley, the ICRC helped fund youth work to spread knowledge of IHL and provided volunteers with communication equipment. It gave financial and technical support to the Red Crescent branch in Nanai, Uzbekistan as it organized a forum on conflict preparedness. The forum was attended by 35 Red Crescent volunteers from Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. The ICRC also supported the production of a manual on conflict preparedness in times of conflict, translated into Uzbek by the National Society for use by its staff.





B. Heger/ICRC

Members of a family recently displaced by an escalation in hostilities relate their experiences to an ICRC protection officer.



# LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

## Delegations

- Brazil
- Colombia
- Peru

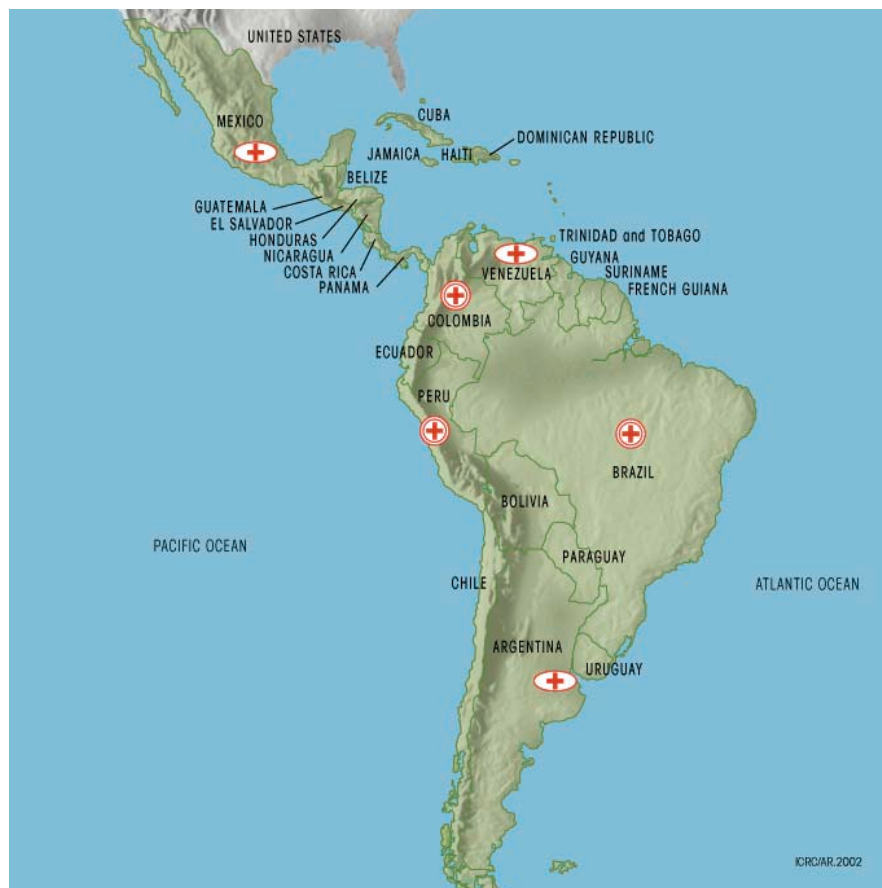
## Regional delegations

- Buenos Aires
- Caracas
- Mexico City

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	7,239,442
Assistance	21,941,658
Preventive action	11,954,592
Cooperation with National Societies	3,662,681
General	1,274,249
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,072,622</b>

of which: Overheads 2,811,944



 ICRC regional delegation

 ICRC delegation

The year 2002 saw a marked deterioration in Colombia's protracted armed conflict, the only remaining large-scale conflict in Latin America. Elsewhere in Latin America, the widening gap between rich and poor remained the root cause of social tensions and violence that threatened the stability of many countries. Economic slowdown in many cases exacerbated these disparities. For example, the disastrous economic developments in Argentina plunged thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of people into deep distress almost overnight. Economic deprivation also increasingly politicized ethnic divisions, as indigenous groups tended to make up a large proportion of the eco-

nomically disadvantaged. Cases in point were Bolivia and Guatemala. For all these reasons, the full spectrum of ICRC activities, from promoting IHL to protecting and assisting civilians and detainees, remained highly relevant in this region of the world.

## Operational priorities

In Colombia, the peace process collapsed following the breakdown of negotiations in February. The conflict reached acute levels of violence, marked by alarmingly frequent violations of IHL. In August, newly elected President Alvaro Uribe stepped up military action against the country's two armed groups.

As the conflict intensified, displacement of both individuals and entire communities became more frequent and widespread across the country, sharply increasing the need for humanitarian aid. The situation also worsened for the resident population in disputed areas as the parties to the conflict imposed blockades on food and medicines. These developments prompted the ICRC to expand its operation and therefore also to increase its budget. In the course of the year it stepped up its aid programmes, focusing first and foremost on the growing number of IDPs. The ICRC assisted some 180,000 newly displaced people, an 80% increase over the previous year.

At the same time, the ICRC sought to mobilize other organizations and, in particular, the relevant State agencies, to join efforts to assist IDPs beyond the emergency phase into the period when their needs can no longer be covered by emergency aid alone. It continued to make representations to all parties to the conflict to ensure that humanitarian work could be carried out unhindered and sought to promote respect for the lives and property of civilians, in accordance with IHL. In the area of health, the ICRC continued to provide access to basic care for IDPs and residents of often remote conflict areas. Preventive health-care programmes were also implemented for detainees.

In Peru, the ICRC encouraged the authorities to ensure adequate treatment of detainees in terms of health care, restoration of family links and general living conditions, and assisted them in this process. A series of interdisciplinary training seminars for the employees of the National Penitentiary Institute, mainly in the field of preventive health care, had a particularly positive impact. Another ICRC priority was to address some of the lingering consequences of the armed conflict, in particular the issue of persons unaccounted for. It provided technical assistance to the Truth Commission set up in 2001 to investigate abuses and violations of human rights and IHL perpetrated during the 1980s and

1990s. The Commission formed a working group to deal with the issue of missing persons. In addition, the ICRC signed agreements with the Ministries of Defence and the Interior setting up core groups of IHL and human rights instructors for the armed forces and police, respectively.

The regional delegation in Mexico City continued to monitor potential situations of tension in the region. It pursued its contacts with the authorities and with representatives of civil society, and worked closely with the armed forces, academic institutions and schools to promote the permanent integration of IHL into standard teaching programmes. In the Mexican state of Chiapas, the ICRC concentrated on assisting IDPs, seeking, whenever possible, to substitute food relief programmes with more self-sustainable agricultural programmes and small-animal farming, and to support the National Society's medical programmes. In Haiti, the ICRC handed over to the authorities full responsibility for meeting the basic needs of detainees under their jurisdiction, although it will continue to monitor prison conditions, paying special attention to detainees within its purview.

In Venezuela, in view of a long-feared massive spillover of the Colombian conflict, the ICRC had concentrated on addressing concerns about the immediate consequences in humanitarian terms of possible influxes of refugees in border areas with Colombia. As no such spillover occurred, the ICRC's priority shifted to dealing with potential strife and tensions in urban areas, particularly in Caracas. To that effect, the ICRC stepped up its cooperation with the Venezuelan Red Cross, focusing on strengthening its operational capacity.

The regional delegations in Buenos Aires and Caracas monitored the situation in the countries they covered and, while continuing to make representations with a view to promoting IHL, maintained contact with the authorities in areas where the potential for internal disturbances was greatest – in

Venezuela and Argentina especially, but also in Ecuador and Bolivia. The ICRC continued to give priority to implementing its programme to train police forces in international human rights standards in these countries. The delegation in Brasilia, which initiated the programme, implemented the last phase for police forces in Brazil. Starting in 2003 Brazil will be covered by the Buenos Aires regional delegation. An ICRC office was nonetheless maintained in the country so as to pursue various tasks relating to the promotion of IHL in Brazil. At the same time, 2002 saw the consolidation of the pool of qualified instructors to support the police training programme in other Latin American countries.

## Promotion of IHL

Most Latin American countries offered a favourable environment for ICRC communication programmes and for initiatives to promote IHL and integrate it into national legislation, armed forces training and academic curricula.

The governments of the region remained keen to step up their presence and the level of their activity in international fora. As a result of increased pressure from civil society, they were willing to accede to humanitarian treaties and make efforts to comply with the accompanying obligations. For example, by the end of the year all five countries covered by the Buenos Aires regional delegation had ratified the 1997 Ottawa Convention. Peru adopted a law requiring that human rights and IHL be included in military and police training programmes and in public education. The country also signed an agreement with the ICRC on permanent integration of IHL into the operational procedures and instruction programmes of the armed forces. Specifically, this resulted in the creation of a humanitarian law centre of the armed forces to oversee the integration process. The "Exploring Humanitarian Law" school programme was used in Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Prompted by the growing number of requests for IHL training and advice from its various target audiences, the ICRC streamlined its working methods to emphasize lasting impact, rather than increasing the number of training initiatives. It is hoped that this approach will be more effective in spreading knowledge of IHL in the armed forces and academic circles especially.

### **Cooperation with the Movement**

The ICRC continued to concentrate on building the capacity of National Societies to bring aid to those who need it most. In addition, the ICRC, the International Federation and National Societies pooled efforts to draw up cooperation agreement strategies.

## BRAZIL

Personnel:  
1 expatriate  
8 national staff

The ICRC has had a permanent presence in Brazil since 1991. Since 1998, the delegation in Brasilia has served primarily as a resource and support centre for training programmes for police forces in Brazil and other Latin American countries. It provides guidance for police and security forces and works with ICRC delegations across the region to promote human rights training, compliance with human rights instruments relevant to police work and respect for basic humanitarian principles.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	12,854
Assistance	0
Preventive action	1,133,211
Cooperation with National Societies	54,987
General	62,456

**1,263,508**

of which: Overheads 77,116

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN BRAZIL



 ICRC delegation

### CONTEXT

In 2002, political life in Brazil was dominated by presidential elections in October. The candidate of the Workers' Party, Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, won 64% of the votes and thus became the country's new president (date of inauguration: 1 January 2003). In view of Brazil's persistent social and economic problems, which included soaring unemployment, a major currency devaluation, an annual inflation rate of 12.5% and a heavy public sector debt, he pledged to give priority to fighting hunger and joblessness and to securing economic stability.

The high crime rate persisted, and prison uprisings were a regular occurrence. In one of the worst instances, in the state of Rondonia, 27 detainees were killed.

The last phase of a training programme for Brazilian police forces on human rights law and humanitarian principles was completed in 2002. The Brasilia delegation had initiated the programme with the aim of implementing it not only in Brazil but also in other countries, particularly those where the potential for internal disturbances was high.



At the end of the year, the status of the delegation in Brasilia was changed to that of an office under the umbrella of the Buenos Aires regional delegation. Ongoing programmes relating to communication, dissemination, implementation of IHL and cooperation with the National Society continued to be carried out by the office's local experts and staff with the support of the regional delegation.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- completion of a training programme for police on human rights law and humanitarian principles in Brazil (1,000 core instructors trained), and consolidation of a pool of ICRC-trained instructors from 7 countries in the region to support the programme in other Latin American countries
- directive issued by the Brazilian army command requiring IHL to be included in military training

## AUTHORITIES

Brazil ratified the 1998 Rome Statute of the ICC in June 2002, thereby taking a significant step in terms of IHL implementation. A specialized committee had been set up earlier to examine the measures Brazil would have to take to bring its internal legislation into line with the requirements of the Statute. By October, the committee had completed its work and handed over to the Ministry of Justice a draft law on implementation of the ICC Statute.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

After a Brazilian delegation took part in the ICRC's seminar on IHL for heads of military training programmes from Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Ecuador in 2001, the Brazilian army command issued a directive in 2002 requiring IHL to be included in military training. The authorities then asked the ICRC to take part in revising IHL teaching programmes in the various officers' schools of the armed forces. In addition, Brazilian army officers continued to take part in regional courses on IHL given by the ICRC in Guatemala and other countries of the region.

The ICRC also worked with instructors of the Brazilian Military State Police, an important component of the Brazilian security system comprising some 450,000 members, with the goal of ensuring that military police complied with human rights instruments relevant to their activities and with basic humanitarian principles. Seven training courses and seminars were held for 161 military police officers from 15 states. An evaluation carried out by the Brasilia delegation and the Ministry of Justice of an ICRC project in the state of Santa Catarina showed that human rights had been systematically and adequately included in training programmes for military police.

In addition, the ICRC produced a guide to human rights for police instructors in the form of a CD, in both Portuguese and Spanish, to be distributed to instructors in Latin American countries where the ICRC has police training programmes.

In February, the ICRC held the second regional seminar for the 42 members of a pool of ICRC-trained police instructors from Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Venezuela, allowing them to perfect their human rights knowledge and teaching skills. The instructors in turn continued to train police forces of various other Latin American countries in human rights and humanitarian principles and developed teaching materials in Spanish and Portuguese. In total, 12 training missions were conducted by members of the pool.

**CIVIL SOCIETY****Promoting the integration of IHL in university syllabuses**

In September, the ICRC held a seminar on IHL for 15 professors from 11 Brazilian universities whom it had provided with specialized training in humanitarian law the previous year. The event was organized jointly with the Rio Branco diplomatic institute of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and aimed at promoting the integration of IHL in university syllabuses.

**Intensified contact with the media**

The ICRC stepped up contact with the press, radio and television to raise public awareness of IHL and of the ICRC's role and activities, and in general to boost interest in issues of humanitarian concern. This led, for example, to reports on ICRC operations in Africa on major television channels, and to a photo exhibition highlighting the ICRC's activities in Angola.

Through a communication support office in São Paulo, the ICRC increased contact with a number of the country's major media groups based there, and gave half-day courses on IHL for journalism students and journalists. Increasing use of the ICRC's Portuguese-language website allowed the delegation to reach a broad audience with publications such as *ICRC News*.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY**

In 2002, the Brazilian Red Cross started on the road to recovery after a decade-long crisis. Priorities included revising the National Society's legal framework with the participation of the branches, strengthening its new governing structure, drawing up a national development plan, and setting up procedures for cooperation between headquarters and the branches in the areas of health, disaster response and preparedness, volunteering and financial resources. In cooperation with the International Federation, the ICRC supported the Brazilian Red Cross in organizing a first workshop involving all branch presidents so as to take stock of the situation and design a strategy for the process of reform. Shortly thereafter, the National Society initiated the revision of its statutes, with support from the International Federation and the ICRC.

## COLOMBIA

Personnel:  
63 expatriates  
214 national staff

The ICRC has been in Colombia since 1980. It works to secure greater respect for IHL by all authorities and armed groups, in particular regarding the protection of non-combatants, and to provide emergency relief to IDPs and other victims of the conflict. As the armed conflict has increased in both intensity and territorial scope, the ICRC is strengthening its role as a neutral intermediary, developing medical programmes in affected areas, visiting detainees and spreading knowledge of the principles of IHL. The ICRC cooperates with the Colombian Red Cross Society in responding to the needs of the population in times of conflict.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	4,314,614
Assistance	18,366,533
Preventive action	4,063,435
Cooperation with National Societies	1,145,980
General	889,190

**28,779,751**

of which: Overheads 1,756,511



⊕ ICRC delegation    ⊕ ICRC sub-delegation    + ICRC office

## CONTEXT

The year 2002 was marked by a substantial intensification of the conflict, following, foremost, the breakdown of peace negotiations between the government and the principal armed opposition movement, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC<sup>1</sup>), in February. An immediate consequence was the termination of the *zona de despeje*, an area the size of Switzerland over which the government had granted the FARC exclusive control in 1998 with a view to promoting the peace negotiations. Massive military means were used, including aerial bombing, in an effort to retake control of the zone. The renewed intensification of the conflict spread to

many regions of Colombia and lasted for several months.

Operations by armed groups were stepped up, including the sabotage of civilian infrastructure, indiscriminate urban attacks involving explosive devices, hostage-takings and summary executions. Threats to mayors and elected officials throughout the country led to a number of resignations. Threats addressed to civilians and the new tendency of armed groups to establish temporary blockades in villages or entire regions severely disrupted the everyday lives of the civilian population in the conflict-affected zones. This resulted in a substantial increase in

<sup>1</sup> Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia

the number of displaced persons. The number of displaced people assisted by the ICRC reached 179,142 compared to 107,572 in 2001. Consequently the initial budget allowance providing for 115,000 IDPs was too little and the ICRC decided to launch a Budget Extension Appeal in September to cover the needs of another 80,000 IDPs by the end of 2002.

In May, Álvaro Uribe Vélez, who had campaigned on promises of more assertive action by the State against armed opposition groups, was elected president of Colombia. He took office at the beginning of August, and soon after decreed a state of emergency. He subsequently created so-called "Rehabilitation and Consolidation Zones" in three departments, providing the armed forces with exceptional powers within these zones. He also called for an additional 100,000 military and police personnel to be deployed.

Negotiations with the National Liberation Army (ELN<sup>2</sup>), the second largest guerrilla organization, were officially terminated by outgoing President Pastrana in June, then resumed by President Uribe, only to be frozen again in December.

At the end of the year, the United Self-Defense Groups of Colombia (AUC<sup>3</sup>) entered into exploratory discussions with the government after having declared a unilateral cease-fire.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- accession to the Rome Statute of the ICC
- 180,000 IDPs provided with food and essential household items
- Latin America's first specialized university course on IHL successfully completed

## CIVILIANS

The ICRC continued to monitor the treatment of civilians to ascertain whether they were respected and protected in accordance with the provisions of IHL. The ICRC made various oral and written representations to different groups. In general, the ICRC stepped up its efforts to collect allegations of IHL violations and in 2002 opened 1,906 new cases, submitting 932 to the armed parties responsible. By December, the delegation had opened 683 cases of missing persons and was following 784 cases in all.

### Assisting people affected by the conflict

In 2002, the ICRC, assisted by the Colombian Red Cross, distributed aid to 179,142 IDPs (39,986 families) from 764 affected municipalities (68.5% of the municipalities in Colombia). IDPs remained the main recipient of ICRC aid. Emergency food parcels were adapted to local norms and contained rice, beans/lentils, vegetable oil, sugar, coffee, powdered chocolate and salt/vegetable stock cubes. Hygiene parcels, bedding material, dishes and cooking utensils were also provided according to individual needs.

The ICRC provided emergency relief for three months to people displaced en masse throughout the country and to individually displaced people in cities where it had a structure. In areas where the ICRC had no structure, the Social Solidarity Network (SSN) distributed emergency aid to the individually displaced. In addition, the SSN was responsible for providing com-

plementary assistance, such as housing, access to health care and education, to all the displaced. With the technical support of the ICRC, the SSN opened six new reception centres<sup>4</sup> offering comprehensive guidance for displaced people with the aim of centralizing the various State assistance programmes. This brought the total number of centres to 16.

For residents, the ICRC launched 18 new "Quick Impact Projects" (QIPs) for 17,255 residents and completed 15 others for 13,730 residents. The projects involved repairing, upgrading or constructing schools, youth and community centres, water and sanitation facilities and a health post. In some areas where rebel groups had temporarily taken over towns or embargoed them, the situation did not permit infrastructure and food-security projects to be carried out. In those cases, ICRC provided 6,483 residents with emergency aid. They received two-week food parcels, hygiene parcels, cooking sets, dishes and bedding material.

The ICRC also launched eight QIPs for 3,428 resettled people and completed five others for 1,484 beneficiaries to facilitate the coexistence of residents and displaced/resettled people. The projects included repairing or constructing schools and implementing income-generating projects. In Antioquia and Sucre, two agricultural projects were also initiated for 309 returning IDPs. Furthermore, the ICRC provided 2,092 people resettling in Bolívar, Chocó, Huila and Antioquia with two-week food parcels, hygiene parcels, dishes and bedding material.

While the emergency needs of IDPs and residents were to a large extent covered, their long-term needs, such as housing, education and employment, were still not being met. This was particularly the case for IDPs who were unable to return to their places of origin and instead moved towards the poverty belts of the main cities to join hundreds of thousands of other stranded IDPs.

<sup>4</sup> Unidades de Atención y Orientación

<sup>2</sup> Ejército de Liberación Nacional

<sup>3</sup> Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia



## Child soldiers

This particular violation of IHL remained an ICRC priority as it sought to convince the combatants concerned to stop recruiting under-age youths. The ICRC continued to visit all the places under the authority of the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare which received youngsters who had either surrendered or had been captured. The visits served to monitor living conditions and aimed to restore contact between the children and their families. Nine of the children were visited by relatives whose transport costs were covered by the ICRC. In 2002, the ICRC registered 20 minors detained in connection with the conflict and by the end of the year was dealing with the cases of 79 such minors.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The delegation carried out 467 visits to 140 places of temporary and permanent detention in order to verify conditions of detention and treatment. During these visits the delegates registered 1,875 new detainees and visited 1,087 out of a total of 4,292 others already registered.

## Basic health and emergency care

The ICRC supported the development of health projects for detainees, which provided health education and contributed to disease prevention. Projects included the early detection of breast cancer in seven women's prisons, the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, HIV and AIDS in six male and two female prisons, a train-the-trainer programme on the prevention of such diseases in one prison and the development of a pilot community-health programme (over 18 months) attended by 1,000 detainees. In addition, the ICRC undertook construction work in some of the prisons including the creation of a rehabilitation centre for disabled people and a mother and child area.

The ICRC provided individual medical care for 555 individuals through nine health brigades which performed basic surgery and ophthalmic treatment. The collective assistance programmes were of benefit to 13,126 detainees.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

Improving access to health services for populations living in conflict-affected rural areas, for IDPs and for war-wounded individuals remained an ICRC priority. To achieve this, the ICRC ran mobile health units; accompanied local medical teams in order to ensure their protection and thereby allow them to run health brigades; and directed beneficiaries to the services provided by the national health system.

The ICRC's four mobile health units in Colombia were run as delegated projects financed by the Red Cross Societies of Norway (in Antioquia and Chocó), Canada (in Bolívar), Sweden (in Putumayo) and Germany (in Caquetá). They provided preventive and curative services including dental care, carried out vaccination campaigns and gave technical advice to communities on rainwater collection, water treatment and the construction of latrines. During 2002, the units gave 19,711 medical and 3,704 dental consultations, and 16,864 vaccinations to 10,468 children under five and to women of childbearing age. More than 30,000 people benefited from over 1,000 health-promotion and disease-prevention sessions focusing on themes such as family planning, maternal and child health, sexually transmitted diseases, oral health, water and sanitation, prenatal care and early detection of cervico-vaginal cancer.

In some remote and conflict-affected areas where the medical mission had been put under pressure or threatened by armed groups, the ICRC accompanied Ministry of Health brigades. Through its presence, the ICRC aimed to ensure better protection of medical staff and thereby contribute to the uninterrupted delivery of services. During the year, the ICRC accompanied Colom-

bian health teams on 13 occasions. These rounds covered a population of 83,758 people who received 2,165 medical and 321 dental consultations. Furthermore, 654 people participated in health-promotion and disease-prevention sessions and 4,218 children under five and women of childbearing age were vaccinated.

Although, theoretically, all populations living in conflict-affected areas had access to secondary or higher-level medical services, many people were unaware of their rights and encountered administrative difficulties when registering as beneficiaries, and health centres sometimes refused to provide free services as stipulated by the law. Additionally, the health insurance system did not cover all the medical costs incurred by specialized care. As well as directing individuals to the national health system, the ICRC itself provided specialized medical care covering part or all of the costs incurred such as transport, housing, food, medicines, surgery or physical rehabilitation of the patients. In 2002, the ICRC facilitated access to appropriate specialized medical care for 428 IDPs, 304 civilian war-wounded and 144 residents of conflict-affected areas.

## AUTHORITIES

During the year, several developments in IHL implementation and integration took place. Colombia acceded to the Rome Statute of the ICC and steps were being taken towards the implementation at national level of the Ottawa Convention which prohibits anti-personnel mines. Furthermore, decree 1419 created a national authority for the prohibition of chemical weapons.

With a view to reinforcing the application of IHL by State bodies in charge of human rights and IHL, 34 two-day seminars were organized for 935 civil servants from the Offices of the Attorney General and of the Ombudsman. These seminars were a first step towards institutional autonomy in training civil servants in IHL.

Furthermore, at local level, four two-day workshops took place in the state capitals of the Atlantic Coast region for 92 examining magistrates who, following the declaration of the state of emergency (see *Context*), also dealt with IHL violations.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Operational dissemination to the General Staff, officers, and NCOs at division, brigade and battalion level remained a priority with a view to enhancing acceptance of and respect for ICRC field operations in conflict areas. The ICRC carried out 70 sessions, ranging in duration from two hours to one day, for nearly 9,000 military officers, NCOs and police officers. The sessions dealt with topics such as the ICRC's working methods and IHL.

### Armed forces

Contacts were made with the Human Rights Office of the Ministry of Defense, and with the General Commander and Inspector of the armed forces to promote the integration of IHL into the military doctrine, operational procedures and standard instruction, all on a permanent basis. On the initiative of the General Command and with the support of the ICRC and the Colombian Red Cross, a technical seminar was held in Bogotá in November to lay the foundations of such a plan. The seminar was part of a strategy to ensure that IHL is taken into account in decision-making processes and in the planning, conduct, supervision and evaluation of military operations. This was to be achieved through the gradual inclusion of

the rules of IHL in military manuals and regulations and in military training programmes and exercises.

### Police

In May the ICRC conducted two two-day courses to train 20 IHL instructors at the National Police School at El Espinal. Subsequently, however, the new president's plan to boost police numbers and establish a police presence in over 100 municipalities where there had previously been none meant that the ICRC was unable to hold any more IHL seminars, nor could a national seminar for instructors take place. The police force, which was often involved in direct clashes with armed groups, was concentrating on the fast-track training of 10,000 new police officers to enable them to be operational early in 2003.

### Others bearing weapons

A total of 36 operational dissemination sessions on IHL were held for approximately 1,300 members of guerrilla and paramilitary groups. First-aid instruction was included in some of the sessions. Maintaining this dialogue with all the conflicting parties not only spread understanding of IHL, but also facilitated access to victims and brought greater security for ICRC personnel in the field.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The ICRC continued to stress the importance of integrating IHL and humanitarian issues into university courses on a permanent basis with a view to raising awareness among intellectuals and the next generation of Colombian decision-makers of their responsibility to ensure that the principles of IHL are respected and implemented.

At the *Universidad Externado de Colombia* in Bogotá, the post-graduates on Latin America's first specialized course on IHL completed their study in June. Among the 30 graduates, 20 were from the Ministry of Defense. In August, the University

began its second special course on IHL, run in conjunction with the ICRC and the Colombian Red Cross. About 50 students, drawn from government agencies and civil society, enrolled in the course.

Five universities in Cali and Tunja completed the first stage of plans to offer IHL instruction through their law and humanities faculties. This involved training instructors. In Tunja, the University's governing body approved an optional IHL subject for students of all faculties and appointed a lecturer who began teaching the course in September. In Cali, the Javeriana University produced a first version of a CD-ROM on how to initiate a discussion on IHL in arts subjects, and the Icesi University trained a group of students who then carried out awareness-raising activities in some poor suburbs.

The ICRC maintained and increased contact with the media with a view to promoting IHL and ICRC activities to a nationwide audience. At the University of Medellín, sessions on IHL were held for 30 journalists, 10 communication lecturers and 30 students and as a result of these sessions, the ICRC received enhanced media coverage. A number of one-day awareness-raising sessions on IHL were also carried out for over 1,000 journalists.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

### Conflict preparedness and response

The ICRC continued to help the Colombian Red Cross Society to strengthen further its emergency-response capacity in a conflict situation. Over 100 National Society staff and volunteers attended four security workshops, developed and carried out jointly by the National Society and the ICRC. The aim of the sessions was to provide training in security procedures to be applied during humanitarian operations. Furthermore, 115 National Society staff and volunteers attended workshops which taught them how to deal with potential mental-health hazards caused by stress in emergency operations.

The ICRC provided six municipal branches in the most conflict-affected regions of the country with telecommunication equipment.

## **Spreading knowledge of IHL**

The ICRC and the National Society also jointly carried out eight information workshops targeting the general public of municipalities directly affected by the armed conflict. Over 300 people attended the sessions which dealt with IHL and the mandates and principles of the two organizations.

The ICRC assisted the National Society in developing modules for a three-day seminar organized for health professionals. The professionals came from universities, health-care institutions and the National Society. The seminar focused on IHL provisions regarding the protection of the medical mission.

The ICRC facilitated a five-day national meeting of 30 National Society dissemination officers and brought participants up to date with humanitarian topics and issues. Training workshops for Red Cross youth trainers were also conducted. The aim of the workshops was to provide and enhance knowledge of IHL and the Fundamental Principles of the Movement. Throughout the year 552 trained youth volunteers from all over Colombia raised awareness of IHL among 8,200 children and young people through games and role-plays.

## **"Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL)**

In an effort to introduce its educational programme "Exploring Humanitarian Law" in Colombia, the ICRC, in conjunction with the Colombian Red Cross Society, organized its first training seminar for a group of 18 university students who were youth members of the National Society. The aim of the workshop was to review the content of the EHL modules and ascertain the participants' opinion regarding the feasibility of using EHL modules in Colombia in general and within the Colombian Red Cross in particular.

On the basis of that workshop, the National Society selected 10 newly trained instructors considered most capable of teaching the EHL modules to other youth members. In November, these instructors were given further training in EHL and in IHL and human rights law, and in December, three of them, under the supervision of three experts, taught their first session to 27 young National Society volunteers.

## **Restoring family links**

During the year, workshops were held for 83 National Society staff members and volunteers to provide training in tracing activities. During the last quarter of the year the ICRC and the National Society revised the "quick-reminder" tracing manual and its complementing instruction handbook.

## PERU

Personnel:  
11 expatriates  
38 national staff

The ICRC has had an official representation in Peru since 1984. It concentrates on alleviating the remaining consequences in humanitarian terms of the years of armed confrontation between the State and insurgent groups. In particular, it monitors the conditions of detention of people deprived of their freedom and seeks to ascertain the fate of persons unaccounted for. Furthermore, the ICRC supports the process of permanent integration of IHL into the teaching programmes of armed forces and academic institutions. It also supports the integration of international human rights law into police training programmes. The ICRC works to raise awareness of humanitarian principles in other sectors of society and helps the Peruvian Red Cross to strengthen its legal base and increase its capacity in the fields of dissemination of IHL, tracing and emergency response.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	1,964,217
Assistance	1,004,379
Preventive action	1,417,882
Cooperation with National Societies	98,628
General	39,261

**4,524,367**

of which: Overheads 276,135

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN PERU



⊕ ICRC delegation    + ICRC office

### CONTEXT

In 2002 the situation remained generally calm in the Alto Huallaga as well as in the Rio Ene/Apurimac areas, where the PCP-SL ("Shining Path") maintained an armed presence. In Lima, however, a bomb explosion in March in a commercial centre opposite the US embassy, just before an official visit of the US President, killed 10 persons and injured 30 others.

In June, casualties occurred in Arequipa, Peru's second city, during a week-long series of protests by hundreds of residents against the privatization of two regional power-generating firms. A state of emergency and a curfew were imposed. By the time the government agreed to halt the sale of the power companies until a court

could rule on its validity, two people had died, some 200 others had been injured and damages worth 100 million US dollars had been sustained. The interior minister and the government's privatization chief resigned.

In order to press the authorities to honour judicial guarantees, detainees in the Callao Naval Base detention centre began a hunger strike in February, which rapidly spread to 16 other prisons involving some 700 detainees. The ICRC provided medical advice and supplies to help prison authorities cope with the situation (see *People deprived of their freedom*). One month later, after the ombudsman and the Catholic Church had stepped in, the



hunger strike came to an end. Then, in July, more than 6,000 inmates in Lurigancho and Trujillo declared a hunger strike, once again to draw attention to their legal concerns.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- law promulgated requiring the integration of the teaching of IHL into the Peruvian educational system
- resolution passed formalizing an agreement to include the "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL) programme in the primary- and secondary-school curriculum
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict acceded to in May
- campaign launched to promote awareness of the dangers of landmines and UXO
- campaign on missing persons launched with the aim of consolidating and publishing a list of the thousands of people who went missing between 1980 and 2000

### CIVILIANS

The ICRC maintained a presence in the areas still affected by insurgency, where it called upon all bearers of weapons to spare civilians. It carried out field visits in the Alto Huallaga and Rio Ene/Apurimac areas to meet with combatants, local authorities and civilians directly affected by the violence. It made representations when necessary to the armed forces and the PCP-SL. The ICRC gave clothing and food to five adults and 10 children – "*recuperados*" – who had been "retrieved" by the police after being held by the PCP-SL in the Rio Ene region. The ICRC also organized two family reunifications, transferred two minors to an orphanage in Lima and enabled several people to return to their communities by covering their travel costs.

In the Ayacucho area, the ICRC assisted 12 displaced families who had returned to their home region after years of absence.

### Missing persons

The ICRC provided technical assistance to the Truth Commission – set up in 2001 to investigate abuses and violations of human rights and IHL committed during the 1980s and 1990s – through its cooperation with the working group formed to deal with the issue of missing persons. With a view to drawing up a single list of people missing in connection with conflict, the ICRC supplemented the information on missing persons in the possession of the office of the ombudsman (*Defensoría del Pueblo*) and the Truth Commission. The ICRC provided information on 419 cases of missing persons unknown to the government, after obtaining the families' consent to do so. When it was determined that 16 of the people were alive and well, they were removed from the list. In addition, the ICRC set up four field teams to search for 153 families for whom there was no record of whether or not they had consented for information on their missing relatives to be conveyed to the authorities. They also searched for 76 families of detainees registered once but not found on return visits. The work was almost completed by the end of the year, except in the Alto Huallaga. The ICRC encouraged the ombudsman and the Truth Commission to develop a long-term strategy in their search for missing persons, and supported their information campaign on the issue.

In January, the first exhumation of a mass grave conducted by the Truth Commission and the Peruvian Forensic Anthropology Team took place in the state of Ayacucho. The ICRC paid the burial costs of the eight people exhumed. The Commission continued to collect evidence on numerous graves related to the armed violence of 1980-2000.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The ICRC continued to monitor whether the living conditions and treatment of detainees were in compliance with internationally recognized humanitarian standards. In January, the ICRC submitted a summary report on the treatment of the detainees arrested in 2001 to the interior, defence and justice ministries. During the year, ICRC delegates visited 2,009 detainees, of whom 60 were newly registered, on 168 visits to 54 places of detention. They distributed items such as hygiene kits, blankets, and clothing, and supplied books and other reading materials to prison libraries. The ICRC worked to restore and maintain family contacts for security detainees. It paid transport costs to allow the relatives of over 800 of those who were imprisoned far from their homes to visit. In addition, it exchanged over 550 RCMs between detainees and their families.

In conjunction with the National Penitentiary Institute (INPE), the ICRC organized training seminars for prison staff in the Puno, Eastern and Southern INPE regions. These seminars dealt with issues relating to health care in prisons, prison administration, security, respect for human rights, and the reform of regulations for applying the criminal code. The 270 participants included representatives from the INPE, the Ministries of Health and Justice, the ombudsman's office, the judiciary and the attorney general's office. Médecins Sans Frontières attended as an observer.

### Health care in prisons

In response to an ICRC proposal, the Ministry of Justice set up a working group to consider the possibility of forming a health directorate whose primary responsibility would be to upgrade health-care services for detainees.

In 2002, the ICRC distributed medicines to eight INPE regions responsible for 77 prisons throughout the country. This was in addition to the INPE's own supplies and thus met the basic medical needs of over 14,000 detainees for three months. In addition, the ICRC covered the costs of emergency medical treatment for 31 detainees, some of whom underwent surgery, treated 12 sick detainees and paid for 20 detainees to receive outpatient treatment. During the hunger strike in February and March (see *Context*) the ICRC provided medical advice and significant quantities of medicine and equipment needed by the prison authorities to cope with the situation.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

The families of people wounded by the considerable number of anti-personnel mines and UXO in Peru or by other weapons were often unable to pay for treatment and rehabilitation. In such cases the ICRC made representations on behalf of the victims to ensure that they received the necessary medical attention. The ICRC met the medical expenses (consultations, hospital treatment or surgery) of 21 people who had been injured by mine or ordnance explosions. In addition, the ICRC provided prostheses for three people.

For people in some remote areas, there remained a lack of appropriate medical care. In December, the ICRC, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health, organized a four-day seminar for health workers in communities along the River Ene. The course took place in Satipo and brought together 31 health workers.

## AUTHORITIES

In May, Peru ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict; in October, a law was issued creating a special committee to revise the penal code.

The ICRC regularly attended meetings of the National Committee for the Study and Application of IHL in its capacity as an observer. In May, the ICRC and the Committee, along with UNESCO and the foreign and culture ministries, sponsored a regional meeting of experts in Lima on the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict. Specialists and senior-level government representatives from 14 Latin American countries took part in the event.

In September, the ICRC took part in a seminar organized by the national IHL committee on the modern challenges of IHL. The seminar was attended by international public law professors, students, police instructors trained in IHL and human rights law, members of the military legal corps of the Supreme Council of Military Justice and members of the armed forces. In November, the ICRC organized a seminar on IHL and reforms to the code of military justice for 300 Supreme Council employees and members of the legal corps of the armed forces and police.

### Mine awareness

In July, the national IHL committee drafted a law to criminalize the use of anti-personnel landmines. A subgroup of the committee was established to propose guidelines for a national plan to address the dangers of landmines. In late September the ICRC conducted a major campaign in cooperation with the Peruvian national police to raise awareness of the dangers of anti-personnel mines in 14 villages particularly affected by the problem. The campaign, which featured a puppet show, reached more than 7,000 people in Junin and Huancavelica provinces. The puppet show was then translated and performed in Quechua. For additional impact, the ICRC recorded a song for children and other young people and distributed leaflets relating a story on the same theme. These materials were given to the teachers in charge of relaying the message in school.

In December a committee, presided over by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was formed to deal with the issue of mines.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

In July, a cooperation agreement was signed between the ICRC and the Ministry of Defence on integration of IHL into training at all levels of the armed forces. The agreement involved creating an IHL centre of the armed forces, incorporating IHL in the doctrine and manuals of the armed forces and training legal and operational experts in IHL inside the armed forces.

Six train-the-trainer courses were given, with ICRC support, for 160 officers of the armed forces. Officers trained by the ICRC in previous courses carried out part of the instruction, to build up a pool of instructors.

In September, two naval officers attended a course at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo, Italy. In October, another naval officer participated in an IHL course in Toronto, Canada.

In November, an IHL refresher course took place for armed forces instructors and the newly appointed members of the IHL centre. It focused on revising and updating the training materials to be used in the centre and on the introductory course for future staff.

### Police

In February, three instructors attended the annual regional meeting of police instructors organized by the ICRC in Brazil. The Peruvian national police created a Human Rights Office in March under the auspices of the Instruction and Doctrine Directorate and on 6 May the ICRC and the police, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior, launched the second course on human rights law and humanitarian principles for police instructors, which was attended by 17 police officers. The princi-

pal aim of the course was to create a team of instructors qualified to provide such training within the Peruvian police system. In August, a refresher course took place for 26 police trainers trained in 2001 and 2002.

With ICRC support, the Peruvian national police took further steps to integrate international human rights law into its training by conducting its own decentralized train-the-trainer courses and by developing its own teaching materials.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The ICRC continued efforts to establish close working relationships with the media. In May, it held two introductory courses on IHL for some 20 journalists. The ICRC continued to provide the national and local press with information on its activities in the country and worldwide. In cooperation with the Legal Defence Institute, the ICRC organized four seminars for civilian and military magistrates in the provinces on Peru's international obligations under IHL and human rights law and on issues such as judicial guarantees within the existing legislation. Some 298 officials and NGO representatives attended the seminars in Chiclayo, Ayacucho, Lima and Iquitos.

During the year, the ICRC conducted sessions on the essentials of IHL for representatives of various ministries, the Truth Commission, the ombudsman's office, the media, human rights NGOs, and students and civil servants.

On 29 May, the official journal *El Peruano* published a law making IHL instruction an integral part of Peru's education system. The law applied to all levels of the civilian and military education systems and in higher education, including universities.

From the beginning of the second university term, professors from the humanitarian law interest group set up by the ICRC delegation in May included IHL in eight courses at the University of Lima, the Pontifical Catholic University of

Peru, and the National University of San Marcos. In August, the ICRC signed a cooperation agreement with the Diplomatic Academy, where instruction in IHL began in November.

In April, the Ministry of Education sent three of its representatives to a workshop in Guatemala to learn more about the ICRC's "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL), an educational programme for young people (see *Mexico regional delegation, Civil society*). On 17 December 2002, a resolution was adopted by the Ministry of Education formalizing an agreement to use EHL in the Peruvian education system.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

On 24 May, the ICRC, the International Federation and the Peruvian Red Cross signed an agreement on Movement support for the National Society to strengthen its legal base and to promote its emergency-preparedness and -response activities and its dissemination of IHL and the Fundamental Principles. In November, a training course on emergency preparedness and response was carried out with ICRC and International Federation support for staff and volunteers from 26 branches. A national plan on voluntary service was also under discussion.

The ICRC gave financial support for the production of dissemination materials, the monthly National Society newsletter, and the cost of transportation for National Society volunteers from the Chiclayo region who brought health education to over 800 families.

**BUENOS AIRES****Regional delegation****Countries covered:**

Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay,  
Uruguay

**Personnel:**

2 expatriates  
12 national staff

The ICRC regional delegation in Buenos Aires was established in 1975. It centres its activities on promoting the incorporation of IHL into national legislation and into the training of armed and security forces and the curricula of academic institutions. In addition, it works to spread knowledge of IHL among the authorities, schools, media and the general public. The ICRC also strives to strengthen the capacity of the region's National Societies and assists them in their humanitarian work. As of 2003, the regional delegation will also cover Brazil.



 ICRC regional delegation


**CONTEXT**

The regional economic situation significantly worsened at the start of 2002, primarily owing to the depth of the crisis in Argentina and its knock-on effects. In fact, the entire region, with the exception of Chile, was in recession or economic stagnation. The economic integration plans of Mercosur (uniting Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) fell by the wayside.

After many months of crisis, the economic situation in Argentina continued to be bleak. High inflation, rising unemployment, the collapse of most public services and a freeze on bank deposits at the end of 2001 fuelled general discontent, which eventually led to demonstrations and riots.

The crisis was also responsible for the growing impoverishment of the vulnerable section of the population and a rising crime rate. Nevertheless, the overall situation seemed to be improving slowly toward the year's end. The over-devaluated peso strengthened slightly against the US dollar, and the country's trade balance improved because of a boost in exports and a lull in inflation. The transitional government put in place at the beginning of 2002 was to hand over power in May 2003 to newly elected authorities.

**Expenditure (in Sfr)**

Protection	176,112	
Assistance	16,880	
Preventive action	866,212	
Cooperation with National Societies	351,702	
General	50,750	

**1,461,656**

of which: Overheads 89,209



Uruguay, in recession since 1999, also suffered economically. The Argentine crisis caused the Uruguayan economy to shrink by nearly 2% in the first half of 2002 compared with the same period in the previous year. In 2002, the country received a loan of three billion US dollars from the IMF.

The Bolivian presidential elections in mid-2002 revealed the growing power of the indigenous population: nearly a quarter of the voters supported presidential candidate Evo Morales from the *Movimiento al Socialismo*,<sup>1</sup> which represents the interests of the indigenous population and farmers, especially coca-leaf growers. For the first time, too, the indigenous population was widely represented in the parliament. Ex-President Gonzalo Sanchez de Quesada of the traditional MNR<sup>2</sup> party won the elections. In the first half of 2002, Bolivia was rocked by a series of social disturbances. In the Chapare region, enforcement of a law prohibiting the marketing of coca leaf led to violent confrontations between members of the coca-leaf farmers' union and security forces. The clashes resulted in the death or detention of scores of people.

Other grass-roots demonstrations took place in Paraguay and Chile. At mid-year in Paraguay, peasant organizations blocked roads in and out of the capital of Asunción, and the security forces were put on alert. Following demonstrations and subsequent violence in which two people died, a state of emergency was declared for 48 hours. Presidential elections were scheduled for April 2003. In March, members of the indigenous population in southern Chile protested against the construction of a hydroelectric dam. Police put down the demonstration and made some arrests but the detainees were soon released.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- launch of a new scheme of training in human rights and humanitarian principles for Bolivia's police forces
- full involvement of Chile's Education Ministry in preparing for implementation of the EHL project and considerable progress in the same task in Uruguay
- development of large-scale programmes to promote IHL and knowledge of the ICRC's role among opinion makers and the public
- use of the media, including a new promotional video broadcast free of charge on television
- major progress in the ratification of IHL treaties, with Bolivia and Uruguay ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and Chile the 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons
- helping persuade Paraguay to set up a new national IHL committee and Bolivia to pass a new law to protect the red cross emblem

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Throughout the region, the ICRC maintained contact with the various prison departments and families of detained people in order to monitor individual cases.

The ICRC visited two places of detention in Bolivia and monitored the situation of 65 detainees, including 54 newly registered ones. During their visits, delegates distributed hygiene items and basic medical supplies.

In Chile, delegates visited five places of detention and continued monitoring 58 detainees.

The ICRC continued to follow up the cases of 32 detainees in Paraguay. In September it visited a military place of detention where seven military detainees monitored by it were held, and also met military officials to discuss both judicial and detention issues.

## AUTHORITIES

In each of the five countries covered by the regional delegation, there was progress in IHL treaty-ratification and implementation. Three of the region's IHL committees presented their annual reports for 2002 to the ICRC.

In January, Argentina ratified the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention. With technical assistance from the ICRC, an interministerial commission set up to study the incorporation of the Rome Statute into national legislation finalized its work in early 2002. Among other activities, the ICRC attended a meeting with the Argentine parliament on IHL implementation at the national level, involving 230 participants, including 28 parliamentarians, legal advisers, and key government and military officials.

A new bill to protect the emblem was submitted to the ICRC in October for comment.

The bill on the implementation of the ICC Statutes was presented to Congress and debated in October by the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee.

Bolivia ratified the Rome Statute and adopted a law on the protection and use of the emblem. The Chamber of Deputies approved the law authorizing ratification of the 1954 Hague Convention and its Protocols. An IHL documentation-and-research centre, set up with ICRC support in the Bolivian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was inaugurated.

<sup>1</sup> Movement towards Socialism

<sup>2</sup> Nationalist Revolutionary Movement

Chile ratified the 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons, as amended in 2001, and its Protocols, and progressed toward ratification of the 1954 Hague Convention and its Protocols, the 1968 Convention on War Crimes and the Rome Statute. The ICRC participated in a meeting organized in Santiago in October by the Foreign Ministry to take stock of progress achieved in implementing IHL. The meeting brought together 130 participants, among them senior government and military officials and professors.

In July a bill on the emblem was submitted to the Paraguayan National Congress for approval. The interministerial committee for the study and implementation of IHL, created at the end of 2001, took up its work in February. Events attended by the ICRC included:

- a course on human rights and IHL organized by the Defence Ministry for new committee members, which brought together 70 participants
- an IHL/human rights seminar held by the ICRC and the UN in April in Asunción and attended by some 120 representatives of various government ministries, embassies and the armed forces
- ad hoc meetings with the committee concerning the 1954 Hague Convention and its Protocols

Uruguay deposited the instruments for the ratification of the Rome Statute with the UN in June. The ICRC held meetings in Uruguay with the Defence and Foreign Affairs Ministries and the armed forces in July to discuss the future of the national IHL committee, ratification of the Rome Statute and of the CCW, among other topics. It also met with various government officials in Montevideo to monitor IHL implementation and discuss technical support for it.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### IHL and the armed forces

A number of IHL training activities were organized for the region's armed forces. The courses included two held in Argentina for 95 military and civilian participants and a one-week UN peacekeeping seminar conducted by the Uruguayan armed forces for some 200 officers from 12 countries. Participants from Argentina were among 90 officers of 16 countries who attended a course on IHL sponsored by Canada and also attended by NATO and Commonwealth representatives. The ICRC participated in the fifth Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas, held in Santiago in November, during which the incorporation of IHL into military doctrine was discussed. The course was a follow-up to the pan-American seminar held in October 2001 in Ecuador.

The ICRC established contacts with the Bolivian Defence Ministry and senior army officers to enlist their support for its programmes in their areas of responsibility. It also met army officials responsible for the technical aspects of IHL and human rights law to plan training in that law.

Delegates travelled to Chile to meet various military officials to discuss IHL training. The ICRC supported training and other preparations for a peacekeeping field exercise in which 1,200 officers and troops from eight countries took part. The level of IHL knowledge displayed by the participants was encouraging.

The organization gave a standard instructors' course on IHL for some 30 officers of the three branches of Paraguay's armed forces.

In 2002 the ICRC took part in a course conducted in Uruguay for 28 military officers to promote IHL's incorporation into military training.

### Police forces – human rights and humanitarian principles

In May, the ICRC launched a programme for the Bolivian national police to enhance knowledge of human rights norms and humanitarian principles. The launch ceremony was attended by 45 high-ranking officers; delegates provided an overview of the programme's aims, contents and methods. The process achieved a high approval rating from the authorities and was followed in September by a two-week instructors' course attended by 28 participants.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

### Public communication and the media

Major progress with the media was achieved primarily in Argentina, although the ICRC journalism and communication contests were open to the entire region. The ICRC developed its use of the Internet, and the ICRC Spanish-language website was available throughout the world. A new edition of the IHL on-line course for media personnel was used by a large number of professionals from Argentina, Bolivia and Chile.

A new campaign to promote IHL was launched. It included the production of an original television advertisement that was broadcast free of charge for a couple of months on air and on cable networks in several countries in the region. In addition, a cinema version was produced and placed in Buenos Aires movie theatres as a free advertisement.

In March, the ICRC selected the regional winners from among 23 participants in the 2001 regional Henry Dunant journalism competition for students of journalism and communication. The winning texts were published on the ICRC's Spanish-language website.

## "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL)

An assessment of the EHL programme for schools was conducted in Chile in October. It concluded that EHL had been well received by the authorities, teachers and students and was running successfully. By the end of 2002, some 8,000 students had been introduced to EHL.

The ICRC financially supported a series of regional and national workshops organized by the authorities and each attended by over 90 participants to discuss various aspects of EHL. As of June 2002, the programme was extended to 34 schools in three regions. The authorities pledged to introduce EHL to 25 additional schools and train some 170 teachers in 2003 in order to reach over 16,000 students by the end of that year.

By prior agreement with the Uruguayan Education Ministry on implementation of EHL, a training seminar was organized in March. The event brought together 26 supervisors and teachers who were given permission to implement EHL in their classrooms or in extracurricular activities. In October, authorization to incorporate EHL modules into the education system was formally given by the Ministry.

In December, a one-day meeting with Education Ministry officials, school principals and teachers was held in Montevideo to assess the impact of EHL on students, to take stock of the experiment carried out in 20 schools and to formulate a working strategy for 2003.

## IHL in academic circles

A total of 200 university professors in the region who teach IHL as part of their regular courses continued receiving updated material on current legal and policy developments regarding IHL and humanitarian action.

In Argentina, the ICRC organized a conference on the relationship between IHL and the ICRC. The conference, held at the University of Buenos Aires, was attended by eight professors of international public law and some 70 students. In June, 90 students and professors of an advanced course on criminal law at the university attended a course organized by the ICRC on criminal repression and IHL.

Meetings were held with the ICRC's contacts in academic circles in Chile and Paraguay between July and October. These enabled the organization to make preparations for an IHL seminar to be held in 2003.

## NATIONAL SOCIETIES

In February the ICRC participated in a meeting in Buenos Aires with the heads of the communication departments of the Bolivian and Chilean National Societies in order to support their activities, which include developing websites, promoting competitions for journalism and communication-science students and promoting an on-line course for journalists. The ICRC continued to support four of the region's National Societies in the production of their newsletters.

The sixth Inter-American Forum for Communication and Resource Development was held in Bolivia in May. It brought together 34 participants including representatives of 13 Latin American and Caribbean National Societies, the International Federation and the ICRC. On the agenda was the formulation of a communication strategy for the next five years.

To help the Argentine Red Cross respond to internal strife and urban violence, the ICRC provided training to 30 first-aid volunteers and contributed to the purchase of a vehicle for use by the newly created initial intervention unit. It also financially supported the first integrated training course that brought together 320 representatives of the National Society and governmental organizations to discuss training of Red Cross personnel and volunteers, among other issues.

Support for the Bolivian Red Cross included help in producing a handbook on security norms for first-aid workers during periods of internal violence. Other ICRC activities included two courses for 52 National Society IHL-promotion officers, covering issues such as protection of the emblem and the Seville Agreement. Through regular meetings, the ICRC and the International Federation continued to coordinate their activities for the benefit of the Bolivian Red Cross.

Major work carried out in support of or in cooperation with the Chilean Red Cross included the annual national meeting of the Chilean Red Cross Youth, which led to two workshops on the Movement and IHL (attended by 160 young people), a training seminar for some 30 senior officers of the National Society and a training seminar for communication and tracing officers.

Some 40 directors and volunteers of the Paraguayan Red Cross received information from the ICRC to increase their knowledge of Red Cross institutional policy.

## CARACAS

### Regional delegation

#### Countries covered:

Venezuela, Ecuador, Guyana, Suriname and the 11 English-speaking Caribbean countries

#### Personnel:

2 expatriates

7 national staff

The ICRC has had a regional delegation in Caracas since 2000. It focuses on spreading awareness of IHL among the armed and security forces as well as civil society. It promotes ratification of humanitarian treaties and the adoption of national implementation measures. The ICRC also contributes to strengthening the response capacity of National Red Cross Societies throughout the region; particular attention is paid to preparing for the needs that might arise in the event of internal strife and tension.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection

109,931

Assistance

0

Preventive action

944,536

Cooperation with National Societies

823,173

General

44,513

1,922,154

of which: Overheads 117,315

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN CARACAS



ICRC regional delegation

ICRC office

## CONTEXT

Both political and economic conditions worsened in Venezuela in 2002, with opposition movements demanding the resignation of President Hugo Chavez. In April, in the midst of a general strike and accompanying demonstrations that left 18 people dead and some 100 wounded, the president was forced to leave office. However, after three tense days, he reclaimed the presidency. In the aftermath, he reshuffled and replaced several government ministers and high-ranking military officials. As time went by, demonstrations and counter-demonstrations became the order of the day, with mediation by the OAS between the president's supporters and the opposition making little headway.

In December the situation took on a new dimension when the State-owned oil corporation, *Petróleos de Venezuela*, joined the general strike. With production paralysed and oil tankers staying anchored, several regions soon began experiencing petrol shortages, and the country slipped further into economic difficulties. As a result of Venezuela's weakened domestic economic situation, 650,000 households slid into poverty, foreign investors steered clear and there was a flight of capital from the country.

Retired colonel Lucio Gutierrez won the November presidential elections in Ecuador on a campaign platform to fight



corruption and poverty. The country's economic situation continued to be critical. Unequal access to wealth, rising unemployment and low wages, as well as the process of dollarization and privatization, fuelled social tension. Attempts to hike gas, electricity and petrol prices met with immediate and sometimes violent public reactions, particularly in the oil-rich provinces of Sucumbios and Orellana where three people died and 20 were injured during clashes between demonstrators and military forces.

In the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) region, the general political situation remained calm except in Jamaica, where isolated acts of violence during general elections resulted in several casualties, including some deaths. Guyana was affected by sporadic rioting and in Trinidad and Tobago calls for general elections intensified. Urban criminality spread, and the illicit traffic in drugs and the proliferation of small arms continued to beset the region. In addition, there was concern about the growing incidence of HIV/AIDS among young people, obliging governments to allocate scarce resources to dealing with the problem. The effects of the terrorist attacks in the United States were felt in the region, especially in the tourism industry, where a number of hotels had to close and airlines lost significant numbers of passengers.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- integration of IHL into military doctrine, manuals and procedures in Venezuela and Ecuador (Belize and Guyana showed an interest in doing likewise)
- continuing integration of human rights norms into police practice, instruction and manuals throughout the region
- ratification by Suriname of the Ottawa Convention

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In Ecuador, the ICRC made eight prison visits and interviewed 14 detainees, including 13 Colombians – 10 of whom were newly registered – held in connection with the conflict in their country. The ICRC delivered two RCMs and intervened on behalf of one detainee who had been seriously wounded. It provided detainees with ad hoc medical and legal assistance, and met with officials of the Colombian consulate in connection with the Colombian detainees.

## AUTHORITIES

The ICRC continued to meet with political authorities throughout the region in order to encourage ratifications of and accessions to international humanitarian treaties.

In both Venezuela and Ecuador, the ICRC maintained contact with various ministries – interior, education, defence, and foreign affairs – in an effort to promote IHL and the ICRC mandate and activities.

To encourage Venezuela to ratify the 1954 Hague Convention and its Protocols, the ICRC invited a representative of the Institute of Cultural Property to participate in a regional seminar on the Convention organized in Lima in May.

In Ecuador, the ICRC held regular meetings with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and the Interior, in order to encourage the country to ratify IHL treaties. With the Interior Ministry, the ICRC also discussed its detainee-welfare activities and the issue of Colombian refugees.

Ratification of the Ottawa Convention by Suriname in May was a boost to the ICRC's efforts to promote IHL in the CARICOM region. Through official visits and the work of its Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law, the ICRC urged Guyana to ratify IHL treaties, and called upon the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica and Saint Lucia to draft a Geneva Conventions act and to enact legislation relating to the Ottawa Convention and the Rome Statute of the ICC.

In Trinidad and Tobago, ICRC efforts to promote IHL achieved positive results. The country established an ad hoc interministerial committee to examine humanitarian treaties awaiting ratification – the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons in particular – and proposed the tabling, in parliament, of two outstanding bills on the ICC and the Geneva Conventions.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### IHL and the armed forces

The ICRC met regularly with high-ranking officials of defence forces throughout the region to assess progress in integrating IHL into military instruction programmes. Numerous dissemination activities demonstrated that the defence forces were on their way to achieving the objective.

In cooperation with the Venezuelan Red Cross, the ICRC conducted two courses on IHL and Red Cross principles in February for some 70 staff and commanding officers of military units in Tachira and Apure states on the Colombian border. In April and May, two one-week IHL courses were given to 77 Venezuelan officers from the air force and the National Guard and three basic instructors' courses were conducted for 71 instructors from the army, navy and air force.

In total, 118 army personnel attended IHL training courses organized in Ecuador by the ICRC or with its support.

In the CARICOM region, the ICRC adviser on IHL and an ICRC-trained officer attended the "Tradewinds 2002" military exercise held in April in Antigua, where they discussed IHL and its integration into the manuals of the armed forces. The ICRC sponsored the attendance of one officer from Guyana's defence forces at a course on IHL at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law, in San Remo, Italy, provided basic training materials for the defence forces of Belize and Jamaica, and briefed Guyana's defence forces on the process of integrating IHL into defence doctrine, military procedures and manuals. An IHL trainers' course was successfully carried out in Guyana for 32 non-commissioned officers.

## **Police forces: human rights law and humanitarian principles**

The ICRC met regularly with high-ranking officials of police and security forces throughout the region to assess progress in integrating human rights standards into police practice, instruction and manuals.

A total of 32 police officers attended two courses organized in Venezuela. Other planned training activities had to be postponed indefinitely owing to the strife prevailing in the country.

Three Ecuadorian and four Venezuelan police officers attended the annual regional instructors' meeting organized by the ICRC in Brazil. In 2002, each of Ecuador's 22 provinces had access to at least two ICRC-trained instructors who taught human rights to some 3,800 recruits throughout the country.

During missions to Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica and Saint Lucia, the ICRC discussed human rights and IHL issues with CARICOM police commissioners and senior military officers involved in training. The ICRC participated in two meetings organized by the Secretariat of the Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police in the Bahamas to evaluate regional police forces' training programmes and facilities, and to discuss integration of international human rights law into police doctrine and practice.

In September, six police officers from Trinidad and Tobago attended the fourth regional international instructors' course on human rights and humanitarian principles.

## **CIVIL SOCIETY**

### **Media and IHL**

With the support of the ICRC, the Ecuadorian Red Cross organized a one-day seminar in March entitled "Journalists on dangerous missions", during which 30 journalists discussed the ICRC's activities in Latin America, the basic principles of IHL and the protection of journalists in times of armed conflict.

National Societies and the ICRC maintained contact with the media in the CARICOM region on various Red Cross activities. In Guyana and Suriname, promotion of the Ottawa Convention received wide media coverage.

### **IHL in universities and schools**

A professor of the law faculty of the Andres Bello University in Caracas was selected to participate in the first Latin American "summer" course on IHL organized by the ICRC in Guadalajara, Mexico, in July.

In April the second Latin American workshop on the introduction of "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL) into school curricula was held in Guatemala. The workshop brought together educational authorities and professors from Venezuela, as well as representatives from the Venezuelan and Ecuadorian National Societies. The workshop's main objective was to prepare representatives of ministries of education and instructors from National Societies to coordinate the implementation of EHL in their respective countries.

Following several working sessions involving the ICRC, the Venezuelan National Society and key Education Ministry officials, Venezuela's Assistant Minister for Education issued instructions that the draft agreement on EHL be studied without delay and signed by the end of 2002. However, owing to the prevailing turmoil, the matter was suspended until further notice.

The ICRC continued to support the training of instructors who will train other IHL teachers or teach the basics of IHL to young pupils. Venezuela's pre-military IHL and humanitarian principles programme was extended to three more states, bringing the total of participating states to 10.

In the CARICOM region, the Institute of International Relations of Trinidad and Tobago gave the go-ahead for the ICRC to include a two-part lecture series on IHL and the ICC in the Institute's programme for the second semester, between January and April 2003.

## NATIONAL SOCIETIES

In Ecuador, the ICRC, the International Federation and partner National Societies continued discussions with the Ecuadorian National Society to draw up a cooperation agreement based on a newly established national development plan. Representatives of the ICRC and the International Federation went to Ecuador to help its National Society draw up effective measures for carrying out the plan.

The ICRC continued to assist Ecuador's Sucumbios Red Cross branch in developing its tracing and medical activities. During a three-day visit, security and health-related activities were discussed and planned. A workshop on security was held at the end of the year to respond to the security concerns of the National Society's personnel working in this region bordering Colombia. The workshop was attended by 34 staff of the provinces concerned, and by a Colombian Red Cross official.

Following the April and December disturbances in Caracas, the Venezuelan Red Cross quickly stepped in to provide the victims with medical care. The National Society's first-aid workers helped bring the injured to its hospital and other medical facilities in the capital where they received emergency treatment. The National Society also provided humanitarian aid to merchant sailors and oil-tanker crews who had been caught up in the general strike that gripped the country and had decided to stay docked. In the aftermath of the crisis, the National Society, with help from the ICRC, replenished the hospitals' stocks of standard first-aid kits and surgical supplies.

With ICRC support, the National Society updated its contingency plan in anticipation of a potential influx of Colombian refugees to Venezuela. The ICRC provided tents and radio-communication equipment to eight Red Cross branches on the border with Colombia.

In the CARICOM region the ICRC and the International Federation helped some National Societies revise their statutes and draft their national development plans.

The ICRC and the International Federation's offices in Port of Spain continued to work together closely. They jointly organized a workshop in November for CARICOM National Societies' communication officers on IHL, the Movement's Fundamental Principles, humanitarian values and communication issues.

## MEXICO CITY

### Regional delegation

#### Countries covered:

Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama

#### Personnel:

13 expatriates  
61 national staff

Officially inaugurated in June 2002, the Mexico City regional delegation promotes the incorporation of IHL into national legislation and into the teaching programmes of armed and police forces and academic institutions. In addition, it supports the strengthening of the capacities of National Societies. In Mexico itself, the ICRC focuses on providing assistance to IDPs and residents affected by the situation in Chiapas; in Panama, it assists Colombian refugees in the Darién region; and in Haiti, it monitors the conditions of detention of people deprived of their freedom who come within the ICRC's purview.

Mexico City also hosts the ICRC's Advisory Service's unit for Latin America. The unit's programmes stretch beyond countries of the region, providing support to other ICRC delegations throughout the continent, and include activities with the Organization of American States (OAS) and a variety of inter-American institutions.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

#### Protection

661,715

#### Assistance

2,553,866

#### Preventive action

3,529,316

#### Cooperation with National Societies

1,188,210

#### General

188,078

**8,121,185**

of which: Overheads 495,659

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN MEXICO CITY



ICRC regional delegation  
 ICRC sub-delegation  
 ICRC mission  
 ICRC office  
 ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

## CONTEXT

In Mexico, the Chiapas issue remained unresolved. Since 2001 – despite attempts by the new government to revive talks with the indigenous *Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional*<sup>1</sup> (EZLN) movement and despite the EZLN march to Mexico City to promote the parliamentary draft declaration of the rights of indigenous peoples – dialogue has not been restored. Meanwhile, there were clashes in 2002, albeit rare, between the various communities in Chiapas state.

The Central American countries continued to suffer from the effects of a protracted

economic crisis, with adverse consequences for their populations. Falling coffee prices, natural disasters and uncertain global economic conditions resulted in the continued emigration of thousands of Central Americans, although in fewer numbers than in 2001.

The activity of organized youth gangs continued to destabilize Honduras and El Salvador to a considerable degree. The authorities reacted by taking strict measures – as in Honduras, where the new president deployed the army in the streets to ensure security.

<sup>1</sup> Zapatista National Liberation Army



In a report to the Guatemalan congress, the ombudsman concluded that the majority of the population remained excluded from essential services, while the peace process was lagging behind and human rights continued to be flouted with impunity. This was borne out by the murder in April of a member of the Rigoberta Menchu Foundation and numerous reports of assassinations, lynchings, forced disappearances and other human rights abuses. Tension mounted between landowners and landless peasants over the issue of land occupation, deemed illegal by the former and judged to be a necessity for survival by the latter. At the request of Guatemala's President, the OAS sent representatives to the country to help find ways of reviving dialogue between the various sectors of society.

In Haiti, international aid was still being withheld because of the non-resolution of the political crisis that ensued from the contested legislative elections of May 2000. The OAS pursued its efforts to resolve the crisis. It set up a mission in Port-au-Prince in April 2002 and adopted resolutions 806 and 822, the latter on 4 September 2002 containing a schedule for elections in 2003 and encouraging the international community to assist the country both technically and financially. Haiti's recent joining of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) offered a glimmer of hope that it might foster resolution of its political crisis and help it to advance economically through its membership of the CARICOM common market.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- opening of the regional delegation in Mexico City
- activities for detainees in Haiti, Mexico and Panama
- assistance activities in Chiapas (Mexico) and Darien (Panama)
- ratification by 6 countries (or authorization by their legislative assemblies for the ratification) of a series of conventions and protocols
- Panama's accession to the Rome Statute of the ICC and the drafting of legislation for cooperation with the ICC and the prosecution of crimes defined in the Statute
- Nicaragua's adoption of a law on protection of the red cross emblem
- launching of the EHL programme in Honduras and Guatemala
- conducting of the first IHL courses for Mexican armed forces

## CIVILIANS

### Colombian refugees and Panamanian residents

The number of Colombian refugees staying in Panama's Darién province to escape the internal conflict in Colombia varied between 900 and 1,200. As the only international organization with a regular presence in this remote region, the ICRC maintained support to the Panamanian Red Cross, which has an office in Darién from which it assists the refugees. Some 700 received material supplies, and in November the first batch of food items, sufficient for four months, was provided for 50 refugees.

The ICRC also supported the Panamanian National Society's efforts to provide medical consultations and basic medicines for a number of refugees and resident communities. It conducted missions to the

region to discuss the situation and needs of refugees and residents with the relevant authorities and other leaders. The organization followed up the Education Ministry's school initiative aimed at providing education opportunities for Colombian children and adults in four villages in Darién. The ICRC provided the materials for the construction of three schools, along with eight teachers and educational and other materials.

### Missing persons

Members of the two Guatemalan commissions created to address the issue of forced disappearances participated in a series of workshops organized by the ICRC in Geneva on the subject of missing persons.

### Haitian civilians in Cuba

Through the Cuban Red Cross, the ICRC continued to assist Haitian civilians stranded in Cuba by providing them with material aid.

### Mexican communities in remote areas of Chiapas

The ICRC continued providing food assistance to residents and IDPs and – together with the Mexican, German and the Spanish Red Cross Societies – developing programmes geared towards helping affected indigenous communities achieve self-sufficiency.

In Las Cañadas, the work done by the Mexican Red Cross medical team at the ICRC-sponsored San Miguel clinic included 12,411 medical consultations, 566 hospitalizations and 219 evacuations.

Cooperation continued between the National Society medical team and locally trained health workers, who carried out a vaccination programme planned together with the ICRC. Through 10 workshops the ICRC trained 22 health workers.

The ICRC continued to provide material and technical support, including training, to communities to ensure efficient functioning of water supply systems. Positive outcomes included the construction of water supply systems and 25 latrines in four villages. These activities were accomplished by communities supported by ICRC-trained technicians.

Some 20 extension workers from 13 different communities attended six courses given by the ICRC on agriculture and stockbreeding. The ICRC supervised five pilot projects for vegetable gardens, seven for fishponds, 13 for soybean plantations, seven for amaranth plantations and the planting of 184 fruit trees. These projects were designed to benefit 167 families.

## Los Altos

The ICRC carried on providing food assistance to some 4,700 civilians in Los Altos. It continued to cooperate with the National Society's medical teams, which worked with IDPs in the region, assisting some 10,000 beneficiaries in camps and villages. The teams achieved the following results: 10,463 consultations, 79 hospitalizations and 184 transfers of emergency cases to established medical centres. Visiting medical teams also carried out a vaccination programme and managed community-health programmes. ICRC engineers supervised work on water supply systems in five communities and built 167 latrines.

The ICRC helped diversify food resources by supporting some 40 collective vegetable gardens. In addition, over 63 collective rabbit- and chicken-breeding projects were assisted throughout the year. Vaccination campaigns for domestic chickens were launched and over 10,000 chickens were treated, notably against New Castle disease and cholera. For the long rains, starting in April, the ICRC distributed some 25 tonnes of maize, bean, peanut and potato seed to 2,556 families. In addition, it distributed 8.3 tonnes of maize seed to 831 families for the short rains, starting in October.

## Safe motherhood for indigenous women

In Los Altos the ICRC continued running its midwife programme, which included courses on diet during pregnancy, and breastfeeding. The Women's Centre (*Casa de Mujeres*) sponsored by the ICRC was used for the workshops and also for meetings organized by the women concerned. The ICRC participated in the last workshop for traditional midwives carried out in cooperation with Mexican Red Cross in Polhó. By the end of 2002, the programme had been handed over to the Mexican Red Cross.

## Mine action and assistance to mine victims

An estimated 135,000 mines/UXOs were scattered in Nicaragua during the conflict, an estimate that only concerns those laid by government armed forces. So far, half of all mines – both in the field and in stock – have been destroyed. The number of mine/UXO victims in 2002 was 23.

The Nicaraguan Red Cross and ICRC information programme on the dangers of mines, *De Niño a Niño*,<sup>2</sup> addresses children in the populous and densely mined northern border region. Some 30 Red Cross instructors were trained in the programme and teaching material was arranged and translated into the local Miskito language. The newly trained instructors then held group sessions on mine awareness and first aid for 120 pupils. The ICRC continued to provide for the staff of two ambulances assigned to the mine-contaminated province of Jinotega.

The ICRC's Special Fund for the Disabled (SFD) produced 473 prostheses; 548 orthoses and 427 pairs of plantar soles in 2002. The SFD supported Nicaragua's state-owned prosthetic/orthotic centre by financing or donating 704 prostheses, wheelchairs and crutches, and other support towards assistance for mine/UXO victims.

The SFD participated in three training courses on upper and lower limb prostheses in Guatemala City and Managua for 19 prosthetic/orthotic technicians. It also participated in a regional meeting on physical rehabilitation in Central America, organized in Managua by the *Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit*.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Detainees' welfare

In Panama, three detainees of concern to the ICRC were visited in 2002.

In Mexico the ICRC made 15 visits to 14 detention centres in six states and interviewed 72 detainees.

The ICRC continued to encourage the government to improve conditions in Haiti's detention centres. Delegates visited the 16 detention centres in 2002. The ICRC provided material support to the National Penitentiary Centre to help it improve its facilities. Repairs to a septic tank and evacuation pipes at the National Fort centre were completed in cooperation with the Directorate of Prison Administration (DPA). Having earlier notified the authorities of its plan to phase out its regular support to the prison system after nearly eight years of considerable support, in March, the ICRC ended reimbursement of various medical charges. It also ended its support to the monthly meetings of DPA nurses. However, the ICRC will continue to monitor the situation of the detainees who fall under its mandate.

## AUTHORITIES

### IHL and the authorities

Sustained efforts to broaden participation in IHL treaties and incorporate their provisions into domestic laws yielded concrete results in a number of the region's States. Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico and the Dominican Republic ratified the 2000 Optional Protocol on Participation of Children in

<sup>2</sup> From child to child

Armed Conflicts. El Salvador ratified both Protocols of 1954 and 1999 to the 1954 Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in Armed Conflicts, while the Dominican Republic adhered to the first Protocol. Honduras and Panama ratified the 1998 Rome Statute of the ICC, while Guatemala adhered to Protocol IV of 1995 of the 1980 CCW, and El Salvador to the 1976 Environmental Modification Techniques Convention.

The countries of the region continued to take steps to implement IHL treaties. Costa Rica amended its criminal code to incorporate provisions for the punishment of war crimes and adopted a law on the prohibition of anti-personnel mines. Nicaragua adopted a law on the use and protection of the red cross emblem. The importance of legal reforms in these areas, and with regard to the protection of cultural property, was underscored to the authorities of all States in the region whose legislation fell short of existing treaty obligations.

Throughout the year the ICRC kept national committees for the implementation of IHL in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama informed about developments in humanitarian law. The committees also participated in an international meeting of similar bodies organized by the ICRC in Geneva in March 2002. In Costa Rica and Mexico the ICRC advised the authorities on the necessary steps for the establishment of such committees.

A Special Session on IHL, held in Washington in March by the OAS Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs helped further consolidate relations between the OAS and the ICRC. The Session led to the adoption by the OAS General Assembly in Bridgetown, Barbados, of Resolution 1904 (XXXII-O/02) on the promotion of and respect for IHL.

The ICRC also produced an extensive report on the status of IHL implementation in OAS member States. Together with the OAS, the ICRC published the proceedings of the governmental experts' meeting held in San José in March 2001.

Regular contacts were maintained with the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, and on November 29, judges and other legal professionals at the Court participated in a workshop on IHL studies, organized for the second consecutive year.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### IHL and the armed forces

Throughout the region, the ICRC met with various military authorities with a view to promoting the inclusion of IHL in armed forces' training, manuals and operations. In November Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Panama attended the sixth regional meeting of officers responsible for the implementation of IHL in the armed forces, organized in Costa Rica with the support of the ICRC. During the meeting the Nicaraguan armed forces presented their manual, which includes IHL. Other countries confirmed that they were working towards the same goal.

In Mexico, six IHL seminars and conferences were conducted for over 2,000 members of the country's navy, armed and security forces, and air force academy. The majority of participants were army and security officers from Chiapas.

The year was marked by the first IHL courses organized for the Mexican armed forces. Officers from the ICRC's pool of instructors conducted the three courses, which were attended by military and air-force intelligence officers.

In Guatemala the ICRC conducted the first regional IHL course for intelligence officers, attended by 26 officers from 12 countries; gave a talk on its functions and activities, and on the ICC to 50 officers of the Guatemalan army and military students; conducted a number of courses, including an introductory one on IHL attended by 30 soldiers; and sponsored an officer to attend an annual IHL meeting in Costa Rica, on the integration of IHL into military manuals and training programmes.

The Nicaraguan armed forces trained 35 instructors in IHL during a one-week course. In Costa Rica, the ICRC participated in a panel on peacekeeping, IHL and human rights, attended by 25 military and civilian participants from 15 Latin American countries.

### Police forces: human rights and basic IHL principles

Between February and March, five police officers from Guatemala, Panama and Mexico attended a seminar on the formation of a group of police training experts organized by the ICRC in Brazil (see *Brazil*.)

In order to strengthen the capacity of national police and in conformity with the cooperation agreement between the ICRC and the Presidential Committee for Human Rights, eight human rights/IHL sessions were held for 340 national civil police officers and agents from eight departments of Guatemala. In June the ICRC held a two-week course on human rights law and humanitarian principles for 28 police officers. In October and December, 80 police academy students attended a presentation on principles of IHL applicable to police functions.

In Mexico the ICRC conducted or helped organize three training courses on human rights law and humanitarian principles, attended by some 90 police officers and instructors from the Attorney General's Office and the Federal Preventive Police in Chiapas.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The delegation produced three issues of its publication *Región*, which has a circulation of 4,000 and focuses on contemporary humanitarian and IHL issues. The seventh issue appeared on 10 June to mark the official opening of the regional delegation and the visit of the ICRC president. It was devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions. The ICRC also produced 2003 calendars with IHL themes.

### IHL in academic circles

In Haiti the ICRC gave 42 presentations on IHL at the national diplomatic academy for law students to help interest the academic authorities in teaching this branch of law. Since the beginning of the academic year 2002-2003, the academy has been carrying out the teaching of IHL independently.

Eight IHL courses were organized in Mexico by the ICRC or with its support. Participants included around 405 students and professors from various Mexican universities. The ICRC made a presentation on biological weapons and IHL at a seminar organized by the Mexican university (UNAM) and the French embassy in Mexico City for 50 participants, and organized an art competition entitled *Humanidad 2002* for 27 art students from UNAM.

At the University of El Salvador, the professor of international law included IHL as a subject in his course.

### "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL)

The ICRC held a regional EHL training seminar in Antigua, Guatemala, for representatives of education ministries and National Societies who will play a pivotal role in coordinating EHL training at national level. The seminar was on EHL training modules for secondary-school students, and participants came from Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, El Salvador and Venezuela. The countries are thus committed to implementing the EHL programme.

In July the ICRC and Guatemala's Education Ministry conducted the first national EHL teacher-training workshop in the country. The objective of the workshop was to familiarize a selected group of educators with the methods and contents of EHL. Additionally, an EHL evaluation workshop was held in Guatemala City to enable 13 EHL teachers to air their concerns, supplement their basic knowledge of IHL and receive guidance on teaching EHL.

The ICRC and the Honduran Red Cross, working under the auspices of the Education Ministry, organized the first national EHL training workshop in Honduras. A national EHL programme coordinator was appointed and teachers were given the go-ahead to begin teaching EHL in 25 schools in five departments by February 2003.

### IHL and the public

For broader dissemination of humanitarian principles and public health messages to the communities of Las Cañadas, in Mexico, the ICRC conducted sessions on those topics in local languages. Some 2,160 children watched the ICRC puppet show which explained the Red Cross mandate and delivers public-health messages.

In order to raise awareness of basic IHL norms and help promote them in the regions worst affected by violence, the ICRC made a special effort to address the authorities at the municipal level and community leaders in Guatemala. Twenty-five meetings and 16 workshops on humanitarian principles and related topics were held for some 650 participants, including representatives of municipal authorities and local leaders from different regions.

## NATIONAL SOCIETIES

### Tracing services

The National Societies of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and El Salvador organized a series of meetings and workshops attended by their staff and volunteers of their tracing services, and dealing notably with the restoration of family links and other operational matters.

### Promotion of IHL

At the ninth annual meeting of National Society dissemination and communication directors in Mexico, representatives of nine of the region's ten countries met for five days to discuss a broad range of topics related to IHL implementation, communication and financial management. On the whole, the year saw intense activity in the promotion of IHL by all the region's National Societies. The ICRC and the International Federation provided technical, material and financial backing for the National Societies' efforts. These included training workshops for dissemination personnel, the production of material including newsletters for the promotion of IHL, and seminars primarily to discuss the red cross emblem and Fundamental Principles.

### Assistance to civilians

The ICRC continued to financially support the Mexican Red Cross and its volunteers involved in health and food-distribution programmes in Chiapas. The delegation conducted training workshops on conflict management and effective presentation skills for medical teams of the Mexican Red Cross.

### Organizational development

The ICRC and the International Federation supported the National Societies in the revision of their statutes. In the course of the year, the Honduras and Guatemala National Red Cross Societies' revised statutes were adopted and entered into force.







F. Clarke/ICRC

Assistance to the displaced living in tent camps is concentrated on the most vulnerable.

# EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

## Delegations

- Albania
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of
- Southern Caucasus (Armenia and Azerbaijan)
- Southern Caucasus (Georgia)
- Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of

## Regional delegations

- Budapest
- Kyiv
- Moscow
- Washington
- Brussels
- New York
- Paris
- International Tracing Service (ITS)

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	17,159,892
Assistance	56,703,579
Preventive action	21,908,484
Cooperation with National Societies	8,394,414
General	2,667,634

**106,834,002**

of which: Overheads 6,356,899



⊕ ICRC regional delegation    ⊕ ICRC delegation

Europe did not experience any new outbreak of armed conflict in 2002. However, many of the root causes of past conflicts were still unsettled and the situation remained fragile in a number of contexts.

Weapons did not fall silent in Chechnya, in the Russian Federation, where armed confrontation continued between the federal armed forces and Chechen fighters. The effects of the unresolved dispute were felt in other parts of the Russian Federation and the situation remained a destabilizing factor for relations between the Russian Federation and Georgia.

The ICRC's operational focus in 2002 was again on the northern Caucasus, where the organization was continuing its large-scale assistance operation for people

affected by the situation in Chechnya, in coordination with other humanitarian agencies and NGOs. In terms of budget, it was the ICRC's third-largest operation worldwide. In the course of the year, the ICRC carried out extensive assessments of the needs of residents and IDPs in Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan. In the light of the findings, the ICRC prepared to shift the emphasis of its operation to the Chechen republic, where protection and assistance were urgently needed. The ICRC then started to readjust its operation to respond to the nutritional, material, medical and sanitation needs of only the most vulnerable IDPs.

## EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

The ICRC continued to visit people detained in connection with the military operation in Chechnya on the basis of an agreement concluded in 2000.

In view of Chechnya's highly precarious security context, the ICRC sought to strengthen dialogue with the local and regional authorities and security forces so as to gain their support for its humanitarian operations. Similarly, the ICRC worked to maintain the constructive dialogue and coordination developed with the international community, UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations present in Moscow and the northern Caucasus.

In the southern Caucasus, the desperate condition of the most vulnerable residents and IDPs in the conflict-affected regions of western Georgia and Abkhazia continued to give rise to concern, although open hostilities were nine years past. As basic needs remained unaddressed by development and reform initiatives, the ICRC stepped in to launch an extensive food-aid programme. At the same time, it called on the national and international bodies concerned to address the situation. In addition, it maintained limited support for surgical services in western Georgia/Abkhazia, prosthetic/orthotic services in Georgia and Azerbaijan, and primary health care in the Nagorny Karabakh region.

The ICRC's other priority, as before, was to visit detainees and encourage the authorities to improve the living conditions of those detained, where necessary. It continued to support the authorities in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia in bringing under control the deadly tuberculosis threat in the penitentiary system through region-wide implementation of effective health strategies, in close coordination with other organizations working in this field.

To ensure the long-term continuity of its programmes to promote IHL teaching in universities and schools in member countries of the CIS, the ICRC kept up its dialogue with the respective ministries of edu-

cation and other organizations. In 2002, these programmes were streamlined, with the aim of maintaining the results achieved while gradually decreasing resources. In the three countries covered by the Kyiv regional delegation, the "Exploring Humanitarian Law" education programme was under way, aiming to introduce young people of secondary-school age to humanitarian concepts. Programmes to promote the national implementation of IHL and its integration into military training were pursued.

The events of 11 September 2001 and the subsequent US military operation in Afghanistan resulted in a steep increase in the operational activities of the Washington regional delegation, mainly in connection with the protection of internees held at the US military base in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

In addition, the ICRC continued to give priority to fostering a dialogue with the US authorities and with governments worldwide to convince them of the continued relevance of IHL and to enlist their support in ensuring that it is upheld. The ICRC delegations in Brussels, Paris and New York played an increasingly important part in working to enhance respect for humanitarian principles, secure the necessary political support for ICRC operations and discuss the respective roles of all those involved in conflict situations.

In the countries of the former Yugoslavia, which were in a phase of transition and recovery, the missing persons issue remained one of the bitterest legacies of past conflicts. As a priority in this region, the ICRC continued to support the families of missing persons in their search for answers and to help sustain a dialogue among all the parties concerned. At the international level, it worked to promote "good-practice guidelines" in this field.

While phasing out direct assistance to IDPs from Kosovo in Serbia proper, the ICRC continued to participate in the search for solutions to their problems, together with other international and national bod-

ies concerned. It monitored the situation of the isolated and vulnerable Albanian and Serb communities in southern Serbia. It kept a close eye on the political, military and economic situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and remained poised to step in should a new crisis erupt requiring humanitarian action. Both in that country and in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia the ICRC carried on visiting a small number of detainees and seeking access to all others who fall within its mandate. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the ICRC continued to work with local health professionals and communities to improve the country's self-reliance in health matters. In addition, it ran programmes to promote IHL among the authorities, armed forces and civil society and maintained its mine-awareness programme in close partnership with the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the countries covered by the Budapest regional delegation, the ICRC concentrated on establishing an extensive network of contacts in civil society to raise awareness of its mandate and activities and of IHL. It encouraged the region's national authorities to incorporate or consolidate IHL in their political agendas and to promote IHL implementation. Partnership with the National Societies in promoting IHL, for example by introducing the "Exploring Humanitarian Law" programme in secondary schools, remained of utmost importance. The ICRC continued to support the Croatian Red Cross mine-awareness programme, and prepared to hand it over completely to the National Society.

Having established cooperation with the Turkish military authorities to promote IHL among the armed forces, the ICRC sought to consolidate the progress made in this field over the past few years. In addition, it worked to develop IHL programmes for universities in Turkey and to further strengthen cooperation with the Turkish Red Crescent Society, particularly in the fields of dissemination and tracing.



## ALBANIA

Personnel:  
2 expatriates  
16 national staff

Present in Albania since the unrest in 1998, the ICRC focuses on relations with the authorities and the National Red Cross Society. It is working to improve conditions for detainees, prevent mine accidents among civilians and help the Albanian Red Cross develop its tracing and dissemination capacities.

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	287,071
Assistance	48,303
Preventive action	506,217
Cooperation with National Societies	197,850
General	148,067

**1,187,507**

of which: Overheads 72,477



 ICRC delegation

## CONTEXT

Election of a new president preoccupied the country for the first half of 2002. A stalemate between the ruling Socialist Party and the main opposition Democratic Party over who should be president persisted until 24 June when Alfred Mojsiu, a retired general, was sworn in following a series of extraordinary meetings between the country's two main party leaders.

Negotiations for a stabilization agreement with the EU and integration into NATO structures were the main aims of Albania's foreign policy. These steps were expected to strengthen ties between Albania and western European institutions, but political instability slowed progress. Conditions that Albania would need to fulfil in order to

achieve these goals included combating illegal trafficking – which despite the efforts of the local police remained a serious problem – strengthening State administration, and solving economic problems. The OSCE monitored political developments in Albania closely.

The Albanian government promised to promote regional stability and took part in several meetings with the Greek, Macedonian and Turkish presidents and prime ministers to discuss the issue. Albania and Yugoslavia normalized their relations, which had been severed three years earlier, and continued to cooperate with other governments in monitoring trafficking.

While the American, French, German and Spanish National Societies were still present in the country, all but the Spanish Red Cross scaled back their activities. The International Federation maintained a presence. Other remaining humanitarian organizations like CARE International and the International Rescue Committee also curtailed activities. The UN continued to shift its focus from humanitarian activities to cooperation and development.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- closure of ICRC delegation and placing of management of its activities in Albania under its regional delegation in Budapest

## CIVILIANS

### Missing persons

The ICRC continued its efforts to trace 42 people who went missing during the Kosovo conflict. Some of the people reportedly disappeared in Albania. Others are said to have disappeared while outside Albania, but were seen there later. This tracing work involved making enquiries in cemeteries for Kosovar refugees in the remote districts of Tropoja and Mat, consulting lists of Kosovar refugees hospitalized in Tropoja in 1999, and checking for possible transfers of wounded Kosovar refugees, including former National Liberation Army fighters, from Albanian hospitals to Italy for further treatment. No positive results were obtained regarding the whereabouts of the people sought. ICRC staff in Pristina were responsible for following these cases.

### Mine action

The ICRC remained the lead agency in mine-victim assistance in Albania. The organization intensified contacts with mine-clearance companies interested in working in Albania. As a result, four mine-clearance teams from the Swiss Federation for Mine Action, Danish Church Aid and Humanitarian Mine Action began to operate in the neglected Tropoja district. The ICRC conducted a field trip to the north of Albania where it introduced donors to mine-clearance teams they were financing.

### Mine/UXO awareness

In June the ICRC participated in a mine-action workshop organized by the Albania Mine Action Committee in cooperation

with the UNDP to draw up a national mine-action plan. The meeting aimed in particular to analyse factors influencing the mine/UXO situation, formulate a work plan to address the mine/UXO threat on the Albania-Kosovo border and share responsibility for the national plan among all those involved in mine action in Albania.

ICRC staff also took part in a workshop to formulate a two-year mine-awareness strategy for Albania, and supported the production by the Albanian Red Cross of a mine-awareness notebook for school-children.

The ICRC continued to lobby on behalf of mine victims. Close contacts were maintained with the American, French and German Red Cross Societies and with organizations such as SOS Albania, the Hammer Forum and the Institute for Rehabilitation, which specialized in the treatment of severe injuries.

The Tirana Military Hospital's National Orthopaedic Centre received raw materials from the ICRC and treated three mine victims while continuing to fit others with prostheses.

In addition, the ICRC provided the Albanian Mine Action Executive with materials and supported a project to aid victims of mines.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Prison visits

In 2002 the ICRC carried out visits to Albanian prisons under the authority of the Ministry of Justice. Police commissariats under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior were also visited. The objective was to obtain a complete picture of detention conditions in Albania. Comprehensive reports summarizing the ICRC's observations and recommendations were prepared and submitted to the authorities.

## AUTHORITIES

### IHL implementation

ICRC efforts to promote IHL bore fruit. On 28 August, Albania ratified the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, its Protocols I, III and IV, and its amended Protocol II. The ICRC also had discussions with an expert from Tirana University's European Centre, who prepared an assessment of the compatibility of the country's national legislation with the provisions of IHL.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### Promotion of IHL among the armed forces

The ICRC maintained contacts with the hierarchy of the armed forces and of the Ministry of Defence, and installed and equipped an IHL classroom at the Military Academy.

The ICRC presented its mandate and activities and distributed publications during a course conducted for 97 Albanian armed forces personnel by a training team from the Turkish Partnership for Peace Training Centre. Other activities included:

- IHL training for 20 senior officers of the Albanian general staff and for members of the Staff College
- a regional seminar hosted by the Albanian Ministry of Defence and dealing with ICRC activities and IHL, attended by 20 military legal officers and diplomats

Dialogue was maintained with the Doctrine and Manuals Centre on the topic of incorporating national and international legislation into various naval manuals, and on ICRC support for the production of certain publications in Albanian and English.

### Promotion of human rights law among police forces

Four courses on human rights law were conducted in the cities of Durres, Lezha and Elbasan. Participants included 68 middle-ranking police officers and 29 senior commanders who received the *To Serve and to Protect* handbook, a publication entitled *Discover the ICRC* and other materials. In November, 29 district commanders in charge of training who had themselves been trained by the ICRC attended a seven-day course in Tirana given by the ICRC.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

### The media and Red Cross activities

On the occasion of International Women's Day (8 March), two television stations broadcast an ICRC video entitled *Women and mines in Albania*.

The ICRC produced 8,300 copies of *Discover the ICRC* in Albanian.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

Contacts were made with media representatives to encourage them to draw attention to the plight of mine victims and to cover Albanian Red Cross tracing services. The ICRC and the National Society undertook a joint review of their communications strategies in an effort to bring about improvements. They also reviewed their cooperation with regard to IHL training.

### Missing persons

An assessment of pending tracing cases was completed. In the year under review, 1,670 cases, some of which dated back as far as 1991, were entered into the database. Each person who had requested that a family member be traced was contacted afresh. Based on their replies, tracing cases were closed or further action was taken. In 2002, 42 new cases were received and, in all, 125 cases remained pending.

### Albanian Red Cross tracing activities

An Albanian Red Cross project to help the Albanian National Society set up an effective tracing service was successfully completed in July. Most tracing cases involve people whose relatives have emigrated. The ICRC provided the Albanian Red Cross tracing coordinator with training. By year's end, the tracing service had working relationships with local partners who could help solve cases, and contacts with the Hellenic Red Cross and the Italian Red Cross. In addition, the tracing service could count on trained tracing personnel in Albanian Red Cross branches, and the full support of the National Society's leadership.

### Mine/UXO action

The ICRC formalized an agreement with the Albanian Red Cross giving the National Society responsibility for using a community-based approach to raise awareness of the danger of mines in villages along Albania's northern border. The ICRC provided training for specialized staff.

The Albanian Red Cross and the ICRC drew up a plan of action which involved training and briefing the National Society mine-awareness coordinator, following up field activities in neighbouring countries, and organizing a workshop for mine-awareness instructors in northern Albania.

- mine-awareness presentations: 215
- posters distributed: 500
- sets of "Be aware of mines" game distributed: 1,000



## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Personnel:  
9 expatriates  
104 national staff

The ICRC, in partnership with the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina, supports the population in its efforts to recover from the emotional wounds of the conflict that ended with the Dayton Peace Agreement in 1995. Acting independently, though in close coordination with the authorities and national and international organizations, the ICRC supports the families of missing persons in their quest to ascertain the fate and whereabouts of their loved ones. The ICRC, which initially opened an office in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992, has had a delegation in the country since 1995.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	2,394,080
Assistance	505,207
Preventive action	1,572,175
Cooperation with National Societies	1,724,297
General	31,449
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,227,207</b>

of which: Overheads 380,064

## EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



✚ ICRC delegation ✚ ICRC sub-delegation - - - Inter-Entity Boundary Line

### CONTEXT

Bosnia and Herzegovina joined the Council of Europe on 24 April, an important step in forging closer ties with the rest of Europe. The new High Representative of the international community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lord Paddy Ashdown, assumed office in May. He was also appointed EU Special Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 3 June. The first general elections organized by the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina since the end of the war took place on 5 October. Three main political parties won 55% of the votes cast, but no government had been formed as at the end of 2002.

In July, the presidents of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) met in Sarajevo – their first joint meeting since the end of the war – to discuss, among other things, refugees, IDPs and missing persons. One result of the summit was a proposed protocol to expedite the exhumation process and the search for missing persons in Croatia and the FRY. The human remains of between 1,400 and 1,700 people were exhumed in 2002, bringing the total since 1992 to around 15,500.



NATO's military stabilization force (SFOR) continued its efforts to apprehend war-crimes suspects. It arrested Momir Nikolic, indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) for the 1995 Srebrenica massacre, as well as Darko Mrdja, indicted for war crimes in Koricanske Stijene. In The Hague, Slobodan Milosevic went on trial at the ICTY for war crimes against Bosnia and Herzegovina, while Biljana Plavsic, a former president of the Republika Srpska, pleaded guilty to charges of crimes against humanity. The ICTY sentenced Mitar Vasiljevic to 20 years' imprisonment for crimes against humanity committed in Visegrad.

The economy continued to stagnate, while the unemployment rate remained high, reportedly between 40 and 50 per cent. Nevertheless, Bosnia and Herzegovina still had to cope with nearly 500,000 IDPs. While some of its 250,000 nationals who had sought asylum abroad continued to trickle back, it was important to address the return process, and to do so not in isolation but within a broad spectrum of other concerns (restitution of property, legal protection, access to social and health services, employment, education and security, etc.). In Sarajevo alone, for example, nearly 14,000 people remained registered as internally displaced in their own city because their housing units had not been reconstructed.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- revival of the Working Group on Persons Unaccounted For
- launch of the "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL) programme

## CIVILIANS

### Missing persons

By the end of December 2002, the ICRC had received a total of 20,860 tracing requests, of which 3,385 were closed.

The Working Group on Persons Unaccounted For, the official body established by the Dayton Peace Agreement to ensure a systematic flow of information between the families of missing persons and the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, was set to reconvene. The Working Group had not met since 1999, when its activities had failed to achieve any progress and had had to be suspended. Working on a bilateral basis with the authorities concerned, the ICRC did its best to get the process under way again while putting the Group on a new footing. The Working Group was expected to resume its work in February 2003.

In cooperation with forensic experts of the Republika Srpska, two books containing photographs of clothing taken from exhumed human remains were produced and shown to 840 family members. Books of this kind are used to generate leads that can result in identifications. In all, 35 sets of personal belongings were recognized, leading to the confirmation of six identities (28 cases are still being processed by the forensic experts). Family members consulting these books were offered psychological help by NGOs belonging to a referral network set up by the ICRC. Two seminars were organized at which mental-health professionals who assist families of missing persons shared experiences.

Sixteen small-scale psychological-support projects for members of families of missing persons were funded in 2002. They included support groups and counselling for 250 adults and 50 children, and training and dissemination activities that reached 21 members of family associations and 84 professionals. The projects helped create links between associations of families of missing persons within communities and with other public-sector organizations and NGOs providing services for such families.

### Public health care

The ICRC continued to work with seven groups of doctors and nurses to improve Bosnia and Herzegovina's self-reliance in health matters. It helped these groups create two nurses' associations in Sarajevo and Central Bosnia cantons, develop clinical guidelines, and set up a website. Working jointly with the health ministries of both entities (the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska) and WHO, the ICRC conducted a community-nursing course attended by 15 nurses.

With the support of the ICRC, the "healthy communities" project completed two phases of its community-health development model in 25 communities and served at least 89,000 community members. In 2002, 10 projects financially supported exclusively by community members were completed or got under way.

## AUTHORITIES

### IHL and domestic law

Work progressed on a study of the compatibility of domestic legislation with IHL. Three officials from Bosnia and Herzegovina attended a regional conference on implementation of the ICC Statute organized in Budapest by the ICRC and the Hungarian authorities in early 2002. Meetings were also held with high-ranking officials of the Republika Srpska to promote IHL implementation.

The ICRC continued to work with the authorities and mine-action agencies to encourage integration of the Red Cross mine-awareness programme into the country's overall mine-action strategy.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### IHL and the armed/security forces

Entity armed forces' IHL programmes – including a workshop held in June for 17 IHL instructors – continued to receive ICRC support. IHL publications in Bosnian and Serbian were distributed to officers and soldiers of the armed forces of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the Republika Srpska.

In addition to a seminar held in June for senior officers of SFOR, the ICRC continued to conduct presentations for the force on an ad hoc basis.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

### Media coverage of humanitarian activities

Improved relations with local and international media contributed to positive coverage of humanitarian activities, especially those concerning missing persons, ante-mortem data collection, mines/UXO and IHL. A documentary on the issue of missing persons and their families was under production by a local television station with ICRC help.

### Pursuit of IHL studies at universities

IHL was among the subjects chosen for extracurricular study by the law faculty of Sarajevo University, which continued to explore the possibility of starting a regular course on the subject next year. The ICRC organized presentations and meetings on IHL attended by students and lecturers from the six main universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### The EHL programme

Following initial consultations with the Office of the High Representative and the education authorities of Brcko district, the EHL programme was presented to 15 school principals and officials of the Ministry of Education in September 2002. As a result, it was decided to implement the programme in all of the district's secondary schools by integrating it in the compulsory "debate class". The Office of the High Representative and the ICRC supported the training of 45 high-school teachers selected to introduce EHL in their classrooms starting from March 2003. Some 8,000 students were expected to use the programme every year.

### Mine/UXO action

Since March 1996 the ICRC has been implementing a mine-awareness programme comprising four main components: a community-based approach, a school programme, a media campaign and data gathering.

The ICRC, in close partnership with the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina, continued to carry out mine-awareness activities using a network of 96 trained community-based mine-awareness instructors. In 2002 the ICRC continued to support workshops for mine-awareness coordinators and others involved in mine action, on topics such as assessing the needs of communities in mine-infested areas.

The ICRC worked closely with the Red Cross organizations of both entities to collect data on mine victims, which it used to bring the mine-awareness programme into line with the community's needs. The information was forwarded regularly to other organizations – the Landmine Survivor Network and the Jesuit Refugee Service in particular – to help them select beneficiaries for their aid programmes. The number of victims of mine accidents has declined steadily, from 3,346 between 1992 and 1995 to 72 in 2002. The overall total of recorded mine and UXO victims reached 4,771.

Through radio and television broadcasts, posters, brochures, radio quizzes and talk shows, the mine-awareness message was conveyed regularly to the public. The ICRC contributed to a media seminar on mine awareness attended by 50 journalists from all over the country.

- over 2,390 presentations and 4,440 group discussions for 99,470 participants
- 28,305 quizzes, competitions and presentations reaching 2,070 people in the Republika Srpska
- distribution of over 60,000 leaflets and other materials with mine-awareness messages

Other organizations with which the ICRC cooperated included: SFOR, to produce and distribute mine-awareness posters; Handicap International, whose "Bosnia and Herzegovina landmine impact survey" aimed to establish a standardized database on the socio-economic impact of mines and UXO on communities; the government agency in charge of mine action (BHMACH), mainly to help develop and test mine-awareness materials; UEFA, which sponsored a project that used football to convey the mine-awareness message to over 3,000 children; UNHCR, to provide it with statistics on mine and UXO victims for use in its programmes for returnees.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

### Cooperation

The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina continued to act as the ICRC's operational partner in tracing, primary health care and mine/UXO-awareness. ICRC support for building the National Society's capacity consisted of monthly support to the Red Cross organizations of both entities, institutional support projects (84 "small projects" in over 60 local Red Cross branches), and a coordinated approach to fundraising to replace support to the National Society's home-care programme provided in the past by the Movement. The ICRC continued its efforts to ensure that the National Society becomes financially independent. These included a market research survey that will help the National Society to raise funds.

The ICRC supported financially the National Society's efforts to provide families of missing persons with psychological and other help.

The ICRC provided financial and technical support for 104 mine-awareness supervisors and instructors, with the aim of enabling the National Society to run the programme on its own. In November and December, the National Society ran mine-awareness quiz competitions involving more than 55,000 students in 500 schools.

The International Federation's regional disaster-preparedness and -response office, the National Society and the ICRC continued using their trilateral approach to disaster and conflict preparedness. A major achievement in 2002 was the formation of an emergency-response-unit management team within the National Society. ICRC support for the National Society's efforts to improve its emergency preparedness through training included funding, equipment, and technical assistance.

The law on the use and protection of the red cross emblem was adopted on 29 April and entered into force on 8 June.

## FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Personnel:  
12 expatriates  
59 national staff

Since the crisis in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (fYROM) began in March 2001, the ICRC has been running an assistance and protection programme for IDPs and the resident population of the villages and towns worst hit by the fighting. It also visits detainees and monitors compliance with IHL. The ICRC cooperates with the Red Cross of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in carrying out tracing activities and promoting IHL. The ICRC has been present in the country since 1993.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	1,131,487
Assistance	1,546,744
Preventive action	876,516
Cooperation with National Societies	309,451
General	73,651

**3,937,850**

of which: Overheads 227,356

## EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA



⊕ ICRC delegation    ⊕ ICRC office

### CONTEXT

Following parliamentary elections in September and protracted negotiations, a new government – a coalition of an ethnic Macedonian party, SDSM, and an ethnic Albanian party, DUI – was formed on 3 October. Other major events of 2002 in the fYROM included the passage of a law on local self-government, paving the way for increased power at the municipal level; the passage in March of a law on amnesty for former fighters of the Albanian National Liberation Army (NLA), and the subsequent release of most of the detainees held in connection with the 2001 conflict; and the gradual redeployment of a multi-ethnic police force in the former conflict zones. A few areas remained off-limits to the rede-

ployment, because of mines/UXO and inhabitants hostile to the new force.

Several incidents in 2002 underscored the fragility of the security situation. These included the killing, by the Macedonian police in March, of seven men described by the Ministry of the Interior as "Mujahideen" although they were most probably unfortunate illegal immigrants from Pakistan. A blockade organized along the main highway to Tetovo by families of missing persons in July degenerated into an armed stand-off between rival groups. In September five people were kidnapped and later released following negotiations between the abductors and the



OSCE, the EU and the US. Earlier, in January, the headquarters of the Albanian Coordination Council, a new umbrella organization for ethnic Albanian political parties in the FYROM, was attacked, leaving at least three people dead and some 10 wounded. Of particular concern to the population were the activities of numerous criminal gangs in the Tetovo region, where the return to their homes of people who had fled the fighting was hampered by vandalism, shootings and threats. In addition, there was an increase in hostage-taking in several communities.

A significant number of IDPs and refugees began to return to their homes in the former conflict zones. The ICRC ended its assistance programme for IDPs and resident populations in March. However, it continued to assist IDPs living in collective centres. In addition, returnees were provided with a one-month supply of food. Owing to the particularly difficult situation in three mountainous villages of Skopska Crna Gora, the ICRC, in consultation with UNHCR, also provided food rations for refugees returning from Kosovo.

The ICRC continued to visit prisons, and through dialogue with the government made significant progress in its efforts to obtain access to pre-trial detainees. By the second quarter the ICRC resumed its work with government authorities promoting IHL. Other activities, such as the mine/UXO-awareness programme and promotion of IHL among the armed and police forces, remained on course.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- access gained to pre-trial detainees
- completion of large-scale assistance activities for IDPs

## CIVILIANS

### Missing persons

At the end of 2002, 23 people who had gone missing during the internal conflict in 2001 were still unaccounted for. The ICRC pursued dialogue with the authorities in an effort to obtain information on their fate. Through regular contact with the families of the missing, the ICRC learned that two ethnic Albanians, for whom tracing cases had been opened at the time of the conflict, had returned to their homes. The ICRC continued to deal with a small number of tracing cases linked to the Kosovo crisis. A total of 277 RCMs were exchanged.

### Respect for IHL

The organization also continued to monitor respect for IHL, particularly the treatment of civilians by the armed forces.

### Assistance

Although the bulk of the programme providing food and other aid for IDPs and civilians in areas affected by conflict ended in March, the ICRC continued to provide food for IDPs still in collective centres, while ECHO assisted those living with host families. By June 2002, most of the 70,000 people displaced by the conflict of 2001 had returned to their villages. Between July and November, the ICRC carried out an entirely new registration of IDPs. By late December, it had registered 8,441 IDPs, of whom 2,071 were in collective centres and 6,370 lived with host families. Deregistered IDPs received a one-month supply of food to help them resettle. The following three criteria were used for the re-registration of IDPs: people with damaged houses deemed uninhabit-

able; IDPs with individual security concerns preventing them from returning to their villages, and people with serious medical problems and no access to adequate medical facilities (protection cases); minorities from regions with security problems.

- food parcels: 30,814 and 482 tonnes wheat flour
- hygiene parcels: 10,599
- baby hygiene parcels: 8,021

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Detainees

The ICRC made 11 visits to regional prisons, thereby completing a series of visits – which commenced in March 2001 – to prisoners in the FYROM. The ICRC presented a report of its observations and recommendations resulting from the visits, and from debriefings of former prisoners released under the March 2002 amnesty law, to the authorities concerned.

The ICRC maintained good cooperation with the Directorate of Prisons, who provided timely and accurate information on pre-trial and sentenced detainees. In "urgent" cases, the ICRC was able to obtain oral confirmation of the detention of newly arrested people and pass on the information directly to their families. This was particularly important at the time of a hostage incident in August following arrests resulting from the killing of two policemen in Gostivar. The ICRC continued to follow up new arrests and was finally able to talk in private with two pre-trial detainees. Previously, the organization had only been allowed to visit detainees once they were sentenced.

**Assistance**

The ICRC made a three-day visit to Idrizovo Prison in Skopje in January to evaluate health conditions and delivery of medical services. Some medical items were donated to the prison. Work started on an assistance programme to replace the old and obsolete medical equipment of a newly built primary health-care centre (*ambulanta*) in Idrizovo.

**WOUNDED AND SICK*****Ambulantas***

Nearly all *ambulantas* that were not damaged reopened. Repair work on damaged ones started to gain momentum as areas affected by crisis became increasingly accessible to international organizations and NGOs. In March, WHO, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and other organizations, started preparations to establish temporary mobile health teams for villages where medical services were not expected to resume in the near future. As a result of the increased involvement of other international organizations and NGOs in areas affected by the crisis, the ICRC put on hold the supply of basic medicines to the *ambulantas* and hospitals in order to avoid a duplication of efforts, and closed the Skopje delegation's medical department in December. The remaining stocks of medical supplies, with the exception of an emergency medical stock containing surgical kits, were distributed to hospitals.

**Emergency medical services**

Owing to security concerns many people, mainly from outlying villages in the Tetovo region, were afraid to use the roads from their villages to Skopje or Tetovo at night. Emergency medical services were also reluctant to do so. The ICRC therefore stepped in to bring aid to people in need, such as young babies or those with chronic medical complaints.

**AUTHORITIES****The authorities and IHL**

The changing situation in the country encouraged the ICRC to undertake a number of activities in addition to the ones defined in its objectives for 2002. In July, for example, it launched an assessment of national measures for the implementation of IHL by appointing a professor of international law to carry out the study.

**ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS****Promotion of IHL in the armed forces**

The ICRC supported the translation, printing and production of IHL publications and the dubbing of IHL videos for the armed forces. The ICRC also supplied IHL publications to army personnel and donated materials to the Macedonian military academy.

The ICRC gave presentations on its principles, mandate and activities in the FYROM and on IHL to the armed forces on several occasions including:

- 2 seminars attended by 30 senior officers of the Macedonian army
- a seminar at the Skopje Military Academy organized by the Turkish Partnership for Peace training centre, attended by 24 officers
- a specialized 4-day IHL course for 14 air force officers
- IHL courses for instructors, attended by 12 army officers
- an IHL presentation attended by 95 cadets from the Macedonian Military Academy

Dissemination materials were distributed after each of these events.

**Police forces**

During a three-day IHL trainers' workshop for the Special Forces Police, the ICRC made a presentation on mine/UXO awareness. Materials supplied in 2002 included specialized human rights texts for police investigators and instructors. Translation and printing of the summary of the manual *To Serve and to Protect* remained on track.

The police academy was revived and a 12-week human rights course for a 1,100-strong multi-ethnic police force was launched by the OSCE. The main objective of the course was to promote a community policing system to pave the way for the development of the Macedonian police force. Mine awareness was included in the course curriculum. In addition, 251 ethnically mixed junior police officers attended presentations on mine awareness, which were followed by evaluations. Mine-awareness kits were distributed. The police troops would be patrolling in former conflict areas and would therefore need to be aware of the danger of mines and UXO. They would be in constant contact with the local resident population and needed to be able to convey the mine-awareness message and respond appropriately to requests for mine/UXO clearance from residents.

Two seminars were held for 13 senior officers and instructors of the Macedonian Special Forces Police, and briefings were conducted for 27 newly arrived OSCE police instructors.

**CIVIL SOCIETY****The media and IHL**

The local media regularly covered developments regarding missing persons and the scaling-down of relief programmes. Press conferences were held as part of the effort to promote the mine/UXO-awareness programme.

The ICRC presented its mandate and activities in the FYROM to International Federation and Macedonian Red Cross staff at workshops, to representatives of local communities in Tetovo, and to 18 newly arrived OSCE monitors and advisers at their initial briefing.

The ICRC completed its third video in Macedonia. *Panorama 99*, *Panorama 01* and the *Story of an idea* were all available in both Macedonian and Albanian.

### Teaching of IHL in universities

A professor from Skopje University attended an IHL university lecturers' seminar organized by the ICRC in Geneva. In November, three law students and a law professor participated in the ICRC regional moot court in Belgrade. Other activities geared towards students included presentations on the ICRC for the Skopje law faculty, and discussions with the South-East European University, in Tetovo, about the possibility of offering IHL courses. Documents on the Geneva Conventions and the ICRC in the Macedonian and Albanian languages were distributed at these events.

### "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL)

In October, a preparatory workshop for 25 participants was held to organize the resumption of the "promotion of human values" (PHV) school programme, which had been on hold since the eruption of the 2001 conflict. Three workshops held in December were attended by 120 high-school students and 24 teachers from different cultural and ethnic backgrounds. The participants were given the opportunity to get to know each other, express their opinions, discover and understand different cultures, and learn about Red Cross principles. Two parts of EHL, the ICRC's educational programme for young people, were incorporated and successfully field-tested in a PHV workshop.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

Owing to difficulties with the Tetovo branch of the Macedonian Red Cross, cooperation was frozen in the second half of the year. Nevertheless, the mine-awareness team remained active and completed its programme. The National Society's dissemination department put considerable effort into raising awareness of humanitarian principles in primary schools and at the community level. Several handbooks were translated and produced, mainly to help the National Society revise its statutes.

### Mine awareness

The Macedonian Red Cross mine/UXO-awareness programme focused on the urban displaced population. The ICRC provided training and technical support that enabled the local community and Macedonian Red Cross mine/UXO-awareness instructors to carry out activities which included 202 presentations in mine/UXO-affected areas attended by 1,571 adults and 2,038 children. Theatre was one of the ways in which the mine-awareness message was conveyed to children.

### Information materials distributed in 2002

- 1,701 leaflets for adults; 1,257 brochures for children; 10,838 pocket calendars
- 25 posters of a general nature; 73 posters announcing children's theatre performances
- 6,694 diaries for displaced school children and 910 for resident children
- 11 CDs and 20 video cassettes on mine awareness

## SOUTHERN CAUCASUS: ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN

Personnel:

Armenia:

8 expatriates

60 national staff

Azerbaijan:

19 expatriates

48 national staff

The ICRC has been working in Armenia and Azerbaijan, in the context of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, since 1992. It focuses on addressing the missing persons issue and the problems of people who are held in connection with the conflict and vulnerable detainees. It supports the authorities in bringing the spread of tuberculosis in prisons under control. It also promotes the national implementation of IHL and its integration into the training of the armed and security forces and into university and school curricula. In Azerbaijan, the ICRC assists the health authorities in making limb-fitting services available across the country. In Nagorny Karabakh, it supports primary health-care services.

### Expenditure (in Sfr) (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia)

Protection

3,228,175

Assistance

15,523,690

Preventive action

3,640,516

Cooperation with National Societies

361,629

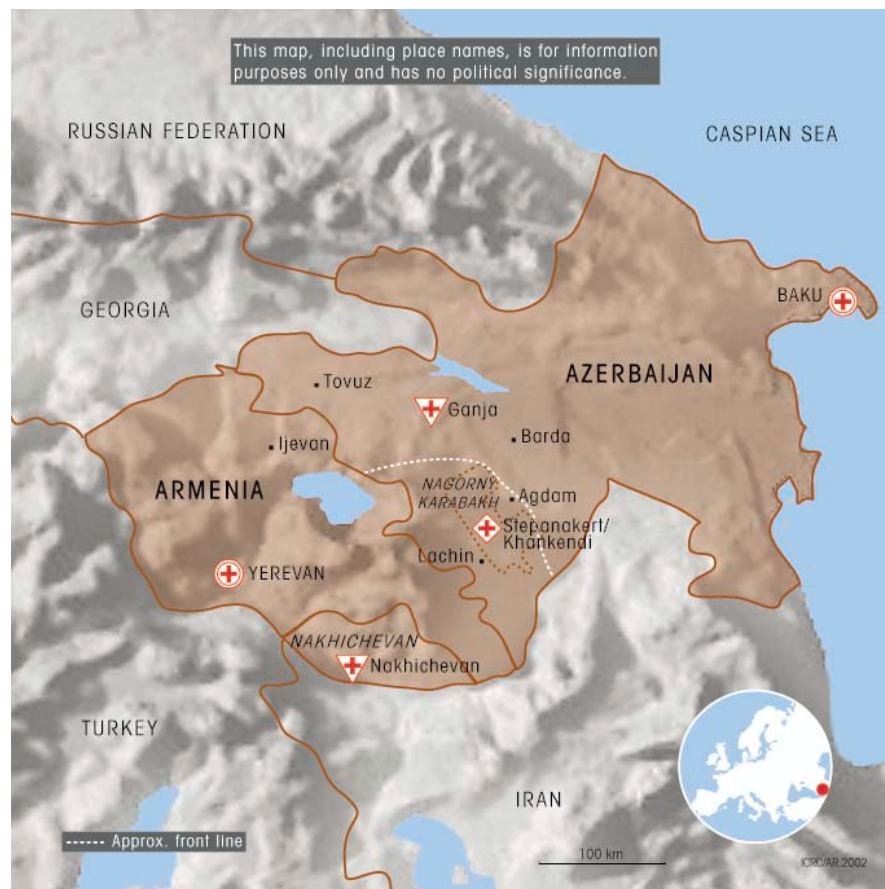
General

501,463

**23,255,474**

of which: Overheads 1,405,339

## EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA SOUTHERN CAUCASUS



ICRC delegation



ICRC mission



ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

### CONTEXT

Like previous years, 2002 saw a number of mediation initiatives led by the French, Russian and United States co-chairmen of the OSCE Minsk group and bilateral talks between the Presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan, for example at the October CIS summit in Chisinau and November's NATO summit in Prague. However, no tangible progress was made towards a settlement of the 11-year-old dispute over the Nagorny Karabakh region.

Both countries continued to suffer from widespread poverty, the slow pace of reforms and the lingering effects of the conflict, including the protracted exile of more than one million displaced people and refugees. In Azerbaijan renewed

mass protests against chronic poverty, unemployment and other social ills reached a peak in June.

In Nagorny Karabakh, social and economic conditions remained dismal although reconstruction efforts continued. The region remained under martial law.

One of the ICRC's continuing priorities was to involve the parties in a constructive dialogue on the issue of people unaccounted for. While the organization was called upon on several occasions to carry out various activities for people detained in connection with the conflict, the focus of its work was on monitoring the living conditions of detainees, particularly vulnera-



ble groups within the prison population. The ICRC's programme to contain the threat of tuberculosis (TB) in prisons made encouraging progress while its primary health-care and mine-awareness programmes were gradually being handed over to local partners, as planned. Programmes to promote the incorporation of IHL into national legislation, military training and school and university curricula continued. In view of extreme needs, the ICRC stepped in to provide food aid to 235 destitute families in Stepanakert/Khankendi.

As before, the ICRC coordinated its efforts with other organizations, mainly the OSCE, UNHCR, the World Food Programme and local and international NGOs.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- progressive implementation of DOTS-based TB control programmes in prisons: start of the treatment phase in Armenia, completion of extension work on treatment and diagnostic facilities in Azerbaijan
- transfer of responsibilities for the mine-awareness and the primary health-care programmes in Nagorny Karabakh to the authorities concerned

## CIVILIANS

### Missing persons and their families

Over a decade after the outbreak of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, thousands of families were still without news regarding the fate or whereabouts of relatives who had gone missing. The ICRC has received 3,390 tracing requests (of these, 142 were collected in 2002) from families in Armenia and Azerbaijan, including Nagorny Karabakh, and has kept reminding the authorities of their duty to provide clear answers in all these cases. While maintaining contact with the official commissions set up by the parties to that effect, the ICRC, as in the past, sought to convince the parties of the need to establish a multilateral mechanism to deal comprehensively with this issue.

In an encouraging move, in April Azerbaijan proposed a resolution on missing persons at the 58th session of the Commission on Human Rights of the UN Economic and Social Council, urging States to comply with the rules of IHL and recommending cooperation with the ICRC. The resolution was co-sponsored by a number of countries including Armenia and adopted by the Commission.

Throughout the year the ICRC maintained contact with various local and international NGOs, such as the Clasen group on missing persons (a working group of the Heinrich Böll Foundation) and the Helsinki Citizens' Assembly.

### Family members separated by the conflict

Telephone and postal links between Armenia, Azerbaijan and the Nagorny Karabakh region were still disrupted as a result of the conflict. For a small number of people, the Red Cross message (RCM) service was still the only way of maintaining contact with family members they had left behind. In 2002, this ICRC service distributed 317 RCMs.

### Mine awareness in Nagorny Karabakh

In 2002, mines and UXO injured 15 people, including four children, in Nagorny Karabakh, showing that the threat had not yet been eliminated. The year was marked by the gradual handover of the ICRC's community-based mine-awareness programme to local partners. Luminescent white boards with warning messages had been put up in 46 communities. To enable the communities to run mine-awareness activities themselves with the support of the local authorities, the ICRC provided video equipment and a computer for the production of TV spots, organized training workshops and distributed teaching and promotional materials. The other major aspect of the programme concentrated on activities carried out in schools or by children for other children, such as puppet shows. As a result of the ICRC's programme, mine awareness was taught in 228 schools reaching an estimated 22,000 children. Throughout the year, the ICRC supplied printed and audiovisual teaching materials and organized seminars for teachers, children and representatives of the education authorities.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Visiting people detained in connection with the conflict

On both sides, people were still detained in relation to the conflict, albeit in small numbers. During the year, the ICRC visited six such detainees in Armenia and Azerbaijan and supervised the repatriation of five of them. On one occasion, the organization was able to arrange for the exhumation and return home of the mortal remains of an Azerbaijani civilian from Nagorny Karabakh to Azerbaijan proper, and those of an Armenian civilian from Azerbaijan proper to Nagorny Karabakh.

### Monitoring the situation of vulnerable and security detainees

The ICRC had access to the entire prison population in Armenia and Azerbaijan. The Azerbaijani authorities renewed their agreement to that effect. The ICRC focused on such vulnerable groups as women, minors, foreign nationals and those sentenced to death, whose conditions of detention it monitored on an individual basis. In Nagorny Karabakh, the ICRC gained access to all places of detention and to all categories of detainees, whether convicted or not. Where needed, the organization provided small-scale assistance to improve detainees' living conditions. In addition, the ICRC maintained the RCM service for detainees who wished to exchange news with their families.

- visits to detention facilities: 173 (in 64 places of detention)
- detainees registered: 165
- RCMs distributed: 1,450

### TB control programme in prisons

The prevalence of TB among prisoners, coupled with a high level of resistance to first-line TB drugs, remained a serious problem in Armenia and Azerbaijan. In 2002 the ICRC maintained its firm commitment to the DOTS-based prison TB-control programmes it had launched in cooperation with the authorities in Azerbaijan in 1998 and in Armenia in 2000.

In Armenia, the authorities completed construction of the security wall around the TB department of the prison system's central hospital in Yerevan. This enabled the programme to enter the treatment phase. Starting in November, detainees with TB were transferred to the TB department, both from prisons and from the Sevan penal colony, where active case-finding allowed prisoners with TB to be diagnosed in the early stages of the disease. At the end of 2002, 66 prisoners were being treated in the TB department. In addition, the ICRC organized health-education activities.

In Azerbaijan, the ICRC continued to monitor the TB programme and advise the authorities, promote health education, provide medicines, laboratory supplies and equipment, and arrange for staff training in the country and abroad. Mass miniature radiography was introduced as a pilot project in Baku's pre-trial detention centre to allow for rapid screening of prisoners upon entry into the prison system. The ICRC continued work to expand treatment and laboratory facilities in Colony 3, the country's referral hospital for prisoners suffering from TB, and in the women's colony, in order to make them suitable for DOTS. By the end of the year these projects had been completed and the TB ward for women had admitted its first patients. The ICRC put special emphasis on cooperating with local health staff on health education and supported them in producing suitable materials.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Primary health care in Nagorny Karabakh

In Nagorny Karabakh, the health sector continued to suffer from the poor economic situation, compounded by several other factors such as lack of training for health workers and administrators, and insufficient information about preventive measures. The ICRC's primary health-care programme, in its fourth and final year, continued to serve a population of some 57,000 in the conflict-affected districts of Mardakeri/Agdara, Martuni/Khocavend and Hadrut. In February, when the American Red Cross ended its involvement in the programme, the ICRC took it over. In the course of the year the ICRC completed the rehabilitation of health-care facilities as planned (66 facilities rehabilitated in all) and transferred the responsibility for the programme to the de facto health authorities. In addition, it provided the services of a consultant to assist them in developing a system to finance health care. The ICRC will continue to provide this support and to supply the health-care facilities with medicines.

In addition, the ICRC maintained an emergency stock of drugs and surgical materials so as to be able to assist local structures promptly should hostilities recur or an epidemic erupt. This enabled the organization to help out during a hepatitis A outbreak in December. The ICRC also arranged for three surgeons to be trained in war surgery at a seminar in Moscow.

## Amputees and other disabled people

Ensuring access to good-quality prostheses for amputees and other people with disabilities in Azerbaijan remained a problem. In 2002, cooperation between the ICRC and the health authorities focused on extending physical rehabilitation services from Baku to other parts of the country. Seven ICRC-trained technicians had already begun, or were about to begin, putting their skills at the service of the various prosthetic/orthotic centres. Construction work began on a new limb-fitting and production facility in Ganja, western Azerbaijan, and was nearly complete at the end of the year. The ICRC also provided support in the form of materials and components to the Nakhichevan prosthetic/orthotic centre which had been set up by an ICRC-trained technician.

## AUTHORITIES

In Armenia and Azerbaijan, the ICRC maintained contact with the authorities concerned with the implementation of IHL in national legislation and provided them with advice and technical support, for example with the official translation of IHL treaties into the national language and with IHL research projects. In each country, the ICRC organized a seminar on the 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) to familiarize the authorities with the requirements in terms of ratification and implementation. In Armenia, the seminar was organized in cooperation with the Armenian international law association, and in Azerbaijan, in cooperation with the parliament.

In Armenia, a group of legal experts completed a study of the compatibility of national legislation with the provisions of the ICC Statute. The study was then submitted to the ICRC Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law for comments. In October, the Armenian and Canadian governments, in conjunction with the OSCE, organized a conference entitled "Banning anti-personnel landmines: capacity and cooperation in the southern Caucasus".

In November, both Armenia and Azerbaijan sent representatives to the regional conference on landmines and explosive remnants of war organized by the ICRC in Moscow.

At the end of the year, the Azerbaijan Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the ICRC that preparations were being made to establish a national committee for the implementation of IHL.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

In 2002 the ICRC and the Armenian Ministry of Defence concluded a cooperation agreement on IHL training for the armed forces, giving priority to integrating it into practical field training. A 48-hour IHL course was already taught at the Military Institute of the Ministry of Defence, the main higher educational institution of the Armenian armed forces, and a 30-hour IHL programme was launched as part of the Ministry's advanced officers' courses. In the course of the year the ICRC trained 20 officers as IHL instructors for both programmes and supported the development of IHL teaching materials in Armenian. At the request of the Ministry of Defence, the ICRC took part in the initial planning conference for a NATO Partnership for Peace exercise to be held in Armenia in June 2003.

In Azerbaijan, the ICRC kept up its efforts to initiate cooperation with the Ministry of Defence. In April, an ICRC delegate presented IHL at a NATO Partnership for Peace orientation course in Baku for officers of the Azerbaijan Ministry of Defence.

In Nagorny Karabakh, the ICRC maintained contact with the military authorities with a view to encouraging them to integrate IHL in army training. It also entered into cooperation with the Stepanakert/Khankendi military and sports high school, which agreed to include IHL in its curriculum. The ICRC provided reference materials and gave an introductory pres-

entation on IHL for 130 of the school's cadets and instructors. In addition, strengthened cooperation between the ICRC and the military press resulted in the publication of a series of eight articles on IHL in the *Martik* armed forces newspaper.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The delegations in Baku and Yerevan maintained regular contact with the media, including the military press, and produced and used a wide range of printed and audiovisual materials to promote knowledge of the ICRC's mandate and activities in the region.

### Promoting IHL concepts in schools

In both Armenia and Azerbaijan, the ICRC kept up its support for a school programme carried out in cooperation with the education authorities, which aimed to familiarize secondary-school pupils aged 11 to 15 with the basic principles of IHL and humanitarian action. In both countries, the programme is officially recommended by the education authorities.

In Armenia, the new version of the ICRC-sponsored textbook for the seventh grade, *Man for man*, and accompanying teachers' guides were published (23,700 textbooks and 2,000 teachers' guides). ICRC staff, in cooperation with the local education authorities and Armenian Red Cross branches, held 15 training seminars on content and methodology for 435 teachers from Yerevan and six other regions of Armenia.

In Azerbaijan, the first programme phase was completed with the distribution of the sixth-grade textbook, *My world, your world*, to schools countrywide. Some 190,000 copies of the textbook, which had previously been tested in schools mainly in the Baku area, plus 12,000 teachers' guides were distributed. The programme focus then shifted to intensive teacher training. Eight seminars were held for some 130 methodology specialists to prepare them in their turn to give training seminars for literature teachers working

with the textbooks in Azerbaijan's various regions. The ICRC then made preparations for a thorough evaluation of the programme in 2003.

In Nagorny Karabakh, the education authorities agreed to introduce the new ICRC-sponsored textbook for the seventh grade in school curricula starting in 2003.

- Textbooks and teachers' guides produced and distributed: 230,000

## Promoting IHL teaching at universities

In 2002 the ICRC kept up efforts to develop the two countries' academic capacities in the field of IHL by providing training and support materials and sponsoring the participation of students and lecturers in IHL-related events. In Armenia, the organization worked closely with Yerevan State University, which sent a student team to represent Armenia at the sixth annual De Martens moot-court competition on IHL organized by the ICRC in Moscow for students from across the CIS. The ICRC also established contact with the international relations faculty of Acharian University, a leading private institution which offers IHL as part of international law studies and as a separate subject. The Humanitarian Institute in Hrazdan offered an IHL study programme prepared by a local lecturer with support from the ICRC.

In Azerbaijan, the ICRC worked closely as before with Baku State University, where it financed an IHL book fund, and with Khazar University, which in 2002 included IHL in its third-year programme. With support from the ICRC, the Baku State and Odar Urdu universities each sent a student team to the De Martens event in Moscow.

In Nagorny Karabakh, the ICRC stepped up contact with education authorities and university teachers with a view to having IHL integrated in law and journalism studies. As a result of the organization's efforts, the Stepanakert/Khankendi nursing college included a six-hour IHL module in a course on military and medical skills in emergency situations.

## NATIONAL SOCIETIES

### Armenian Red Cross

The Armenian Red Cross Society lobbied for the adoption of a law recognizing it as Armenia's National Society, which should put its humanitarian activities on a firmer financial footing. The ICRC provided financial and technical support to the Armenian Red Cross for its tracing, dissemination and first-aid programmes.

### Azerbaijan Red Crescent

In 2002, the ICRC supported the Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan in its efforts to develop its dissemination and tracing programmes through training and financial support for key staff members. Continued support will be needed before the National Society is able to take full responsibility for these key programme areas.



## SOUTHERN CAUCASUS: GEORGIA

Personnel:  
31 expatriates  
343 national staff

In Georgia and its breakaway region of Abkhazia, the need for humanitarian aid remains acute. As few other organizations are working there, the ICRC covers the basic food needs of the most vulnerable people in Abkhazia and of IDPs and destitute residents in western Georgia. Throughout Georgia (including the separatist regions Abkhazia and South Ossetia) the ICRC visits detainees and runs a tuberculosis (TB) control programme in prisons. It also supports a prosthetic/orthotic programme for war amputees and other disabled people, and works to promote IHL among the authorities, the armed forces and civil society. The ICRC has been working in Georgia since 1992.

Expenditure: *see Southern Caucasus (Armenia and Azerbaijan)*



ICRC delegation  
 ICRC sub-delegation  
 ICRC mission  
 ICRC office  
 ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

## CONTEXT

In 2002, as in previous years, Georgia experienced both internal and external political problems. Its economic and financial situation worsened further, fuelling popular discontent.

Efforts continued on all sides to negotiate a solution to Georgia's conflicts in its separatist regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, but yielded no tangible result. Georgia's relations with its breakaway province of Abkhazia were marked by tension in the buffer zone and in the Kodori valley, part of which is still controlled by the central government.

In April, tension mounted between Georgia and the Russian Federation when Russian-led CIS peacekeepers deployed in the Kodori valley without notifying the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), but was defused by direct discussions between Presidents Shevardnadze and Putin. The presence of several thousand Chechen refugees from the Russian Federation in Georgia's Pankisi valley remained a destabilizing factor for the sensitive relations between the two countries.

Tensions eased in the latter part of the year. In September, Georgian security forces began to crack down on armed

groups in the Pankisi valley. After the CIS summit held in the Moldovan capital Chisinau, the Georgian authorities extradited to Russia several Chechens wanted on terrorism charges.

Western Georgia continued to suffer from the economic and social consequences of the unresolved conflict situation in Abkhazia. As the authorities lacked the means to tackle these problems, and as humanitarian emergency aid had been drastically cut in favour of longer-term development strategies, the needs of many destitute residents and IDPs were not being met. This prompted the ICRC to embark on a major assistance programme in the region.

In Abkhazia, the ICRC maintained its assistance for vulnerable groups. In both western Georgia and Abkhazia, the organization continued to run "safe blood" programmes and to support key surgical facilities and the prosthetic/orthotic centres in Tbilisi and Gagra. The ICRC kept up its traditional protection activities, and its TB control programme in prisons was well on the way to reaching WHO's 2005 target for treatment success.

ICRC programmes promoting IHL were carried out in selected universities and in many schools. In order to continue these programmes while decreasing its financial involvement, the ICRC began to look for an external sponsor.

When an earthquake wrecked hundreds of buildings in and around Tbilisi in April, the ICRC stepped in to build a new collective centre for 50 displaced families and carry out structural repairs on two other centres housing 300 people. It also performed repair work and built new medical wards in the Sizo 1 pre-trial detention centre and in the women's penal colony.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- start of an extensive aid programme in western Georgia involving food, water and shelter, and continuation of food aid in Abkhazia
- third tripartite agreement with the Georgian authorities ensuring continuation of the TB control programme in prisons; more than 85% of the patients who took part in the programme and completed treatment cured

## CIVILIANS

### Shedding light on the fate of missing persons

Many families were still without news of relatives who went missing during the 1992-93 armed conflict in Abkhazia (at least 1,300 people were unaccounted for, according to official estimates). As in the past, the ICRC urged the Georgian and Abkhaz State Commissions for tracing the missing to exchange all relevant information in their possession, and provided them with technical assistance. In November it organized a training workshop in Tbilisi on expediting data collection. This involved enlisting the services of forensic experts specializing in the identification of mortal remains, and also of a psychiatrist who set up a referral system for family members in need of psychological help. A similar initiative was planned on the Abkhaz side, but the work of the Commissions came to a complete standstill after the chairman of the Abkhaz Commission resigned. No successor had been named by the end of the year.

### Restoring family links

For a majority of the Abkhaz population, the ICRC's Red Cross message (RCM) network remained the only means of keeping in touch with relatives outside Abkhazia, mostly in Georgia, but also in the Russian Federation and other countries.

Given Abkhazia's widespread poverty, insecurity and crime, isolated elderly members of minorities remained particularly easy targets for criminal attacks and harassment. The ICRC kept a close watch on their situation. On a number of occasions where individuals had experienced problems it brought their cases to the attention of the authorities. Those who wished to leave were given the opportunity to join their relatives elsewhere, mostly in Georgia proper.

- RCMs distributed: 5,511
- people reunited with their families: 9

### Food aid for vulnerable groups in Abkhazia

A review of ICRC assistance programmes in spring 2002 showed that they remained crucial to the survival of many people in Abkhazia. The ICRC therefore kept up three types of programmes to cover the food requirements of the most vulnerable, either in full or partially, depending on the degree of need. About two-thirds of the beneficiaries were women over 60 belonging to minorities.

Under a community kitchen programme (delegated to the Finnish Red Cross until June), the ICRC supplied food on a daily basis at 21 soup kitchens and seven mobile canteens for an average of 5,100 people in urban areas. A home assistance programme, delegated to the Swedish Red Cross and carried out with the help of some 440 local Red Cross volunteers, provided some 1,400 housebound elderly people with meals and basic home care every day. Dry-food rations were distributed monthly to an average of 2,300 destitute people in rural areas, and quarterly to over 11,000 people in urban areas with no support from other sources. The ICRC also provided the beneficiaries of these programmes with other forms of assistance, such as clothing and school materials, as needed.

- people receiving food aid: 20,000
- food distributed: 4,561 tonnes

## Safe water for Sukhumi and Ochamchira

Given Abkhazia's steadily deteriorating infrastructure and the authorities' chronic lack of resources, water supply and basic sanitation remained problematic, especially in Sukhumi and Ochamchira. Having completed major repairs by midyear to ensure sewage evacuation and water production, the ICRC then focused on helping the water boards maintain and repair the secondary water-distribution network by providing materials and monitoring progress. In addition, the ICRC launched a series of presentations in Sukhumi's schools explaining basic facts about water and sanitation to youngsters.

## Food, water and shelter for western Georgia's poorest

In view of the dismal living conditions of the resident population and the 100,000 or so displaced people stranded in western Georgia since 1992, the ICRC stepped in to help. It distributed food and other necessities quarterly to the 5% of the population who were worst-off – mostly elderly, chronically ill or otherwise vulnerable people who were no longer able to meet even their most basic needs. At the same time, it began to upgrade the extremely poor and insalubrious water and habitat conditions in communal centres housing IDPs.

Based on its assessment of medical care, the ICRC launched emergency projects to improve the water supply and basic hygiene standards in the Zugdidi and Jvari hospitals. A comprehensive report with findings and recommendations on the rapidly declining health-care situation was being prepared at the end of the year.

- residents and IDPs assisted: 22,800
- food and other supplies distributed: 920 tonnes
- housing improved: 10 communal centres housing 3,900 IDPs

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Living conditions in prisons continued to be affected by the country's economic crisis. The Ministry of Justice welcomed the ICRC's proposal to form a steering committee to push through urgently needed improvements. The ICRC remained the only organization to have regular access to prisons throughout Georgia, including Abkhazia and South Ossetia. It focused on people detained for conflict-related or security reasons and on vulnerable groups (such as women, minors and foreign nationals), whose cases it monitored on an individual basis.

- visits to detention facilities: 71 (including 20 in Abkhazia)
- detainees visited: 117 (including 38 newly registered)
- RCMs distributed: 260 (including 77 in Abkhazia)

## TB control programme in prisons

Given the high TB risk which threatens the prison population – and the population at large when infected detainees are released – the ICRC continued to support the government in implementing TB control measures in prisons and integrating them into the national TB programme. Systematic screening, coupled with strict adherence to the WHO-recommended DOTS approach, helped to reduce further the number of infectious cases, diagnose the disease much earlier (in 2002, 80% of TB cases had no past TB history, compared with 60% in 2001) and significantly lower the rate of multi-drug-resistant cases (from nearly 22% in 1998 to 7.7% in June 2002).

The ICRC focused on further decentralizing the programme, which has been extended to six prisons. This involved rehabilitating the civilian TB laboratory in Rustavi. In addition, the ICRC organized health education for prison inmates and staff in coordination with the national TB programme.

Over 2,120 patients have been treated since the programme started in June 1998, with a cure rate of over 80%.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Support to surgical facilities

To ensure that patients with weapon-related injuries and emergency surgical patients had access free of charge to proper care and safe blood transfusion, the ICRC, as in the past, regularly provided surgical hospitals with equipment, supplies and medication. In western Georgia, the hospitals benefiting from ICRC support included the Republican Hospital in Zugdidi, the regional referral hospital, and two facilities in Darcheli and Jvari. In Abkhazia, the ICRC regularly assisted three referral hospitals (in Sukhumi, Agudzera and Tkvarcheli) and two first-line hospitals.

At the Zugdidi Republican Hospital and at three hospitals in Abkhazia, the ICRC continued to help the hospital blood banks screen blood for infectious diseases and ensure that only uncontaminated blood was used for transfusions. In June the project, which consists in providing reagents, tests and blood bags, was extended to a fourth Abkhaz hospital, in Gagra.

In addition, the ICRC agreed to a request for financial support, made by the working group of the Georgian-Abkhaz coordination commission, to enable children from Abkhazia with congenital heart diseases to be treated at a children's hospital in Tbilisi. Eight children were assisted in this way.

An ICRC seminar on war surgery, held in Moscow in October, was attended by five surgeons from Georgia, including two from Abkhazia.

- hospitals assisted regularly: 8
- patients who received blood transfusions: 620
- surgical operations: 2,900

**Amputees and other disabled patients**

The ICRC kept up its support for the prosthetic/orthotic centres and workshops in Tbilisi and Gagra, still the country's only major physical rehabilitation facilities. An "outreach" programme continued, under which a specialist team regularly visited a small number of patients who were unable to get to the centres. Both centres were fully staffed and run by the authorities with the ICRC team playing an advisory role. This allowed the ICRC to start working on a withdrawal strategy, in consultation with the authorities concerned.

- prostheses fitted: 478 (including 163 for new patients)
- orthoses fitted: 968 (including 352 for new patients)

**AUTHORITIES**

The ICRC maintained close contact with the authorities regarding the ongoing process of ratification and implementation of the 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. In June 2002, the ICRC contributed its IHL expertise as a participant in an international conference on the Court, organized in Tbilisi by the Constitutional and Legal Policy Institute and the Institute of European Law and International Human Rights Law.

**ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

The ICRC continued to work closely with the Ministry of Defence and provided it with financial and technical advice in support of the ongoing integration of IHL in military training on both tactical and operational levels. A cooperation agreement to that effect was signed in October. Under an IHL programme at the National Defence Academy, over 180 command and staff officers were trained by the ICRC as IHL instructors.

In June, the ICRC took part in a NATO "Partnership for peace" field training exer-

cise entitled "Best efforts 2002", held south of Tbilisi for multinational battalions from 16 countries. The ICRC contributed role plays and IHL-related scenarios.

**CIVIL SOCIETY****Contact with the media and NGOs**

The ICRC maintained regular contact with the media in Georgia proper and Abkhazia. In connection with its assistance programme in western Georgia, it produced a documentary entitled *Lives on hold* and organized a photo exhibition. Another documentary was made about the TB programme in prisons. As part of an IHL-related research project, the ICRC interviewed 105 combatants and former combatants from various parts of Georgia.

ICRC press releases were regularly picked up by the major regional information agencies, and documentaries on its activities were broadcast on Georgian and Abkhaz television. The ICRC strengthened its cooperation with major NGOs and with two law students' associations (see below).

In addition, the ICRC lent support in the form of information materials and training to mine-awareness programmes run by the HALO Trust, a British NGO, in western Georgia.

**Promoting IHL concepts in schools**

The ICRC kept up its support for the school programme carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Education which aims to familiarize secondary-school pupils with the basic concepts of IHL and humanitarian action. Some 150,000 youngsters at Georgia's 3,000 schools were using the ICRC-sponsored textbooks for the sixth and seventh grades, *Know yourself* and *What hate destroys*. In Abkhazia and South Ossetia, the Russian version of the fifth- and sixth-grade textbooks was used to teach some 7,600 pupils. The programme focused on teacher training and refresher courses aimed at enhancing the quality of teaching and motivating suf-

ficient numbers of teachers. The training courses were extended to the Kutaisi, Zugdidi and Batumi regions.

**Promoting IHL teaching in universities**

The ICRC continued to facilitate the inclusion of IHL in the law and journalism curricula of universities by arranging presentations and seminars for lecturers and by providing or supporting the production of teaching materials. IHL was taught as a separate subject at Tbilisi, Batumi, Kutaisi, Zugdidi and Sukhumi state universities and the Independent Diplomatic Academy, and in the journalism faculty of Kutaisi State University. At six other faculties it was taught as part of other subjects such as international or medical law. In April, a team from the Sukhumi branch of Tbilisi State University took part in the international De Martens moot-court competition on IHL organized by the ICRC in Moscow.

The ICRC maintained its cooperation with the European Law Students' Association Georgia and the Georgian Young Lawyer's Association and supported them in organizing workshops and other events on IHL themes. One such event was a moot-court competition on IHL for law students from Georgian universities, organized in Batumi in October by the Georgian Young Lawyers' Association.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY**

After the election of a new National Society President in 2001, the International Federation, supported by the ICRC, assessed the situation of the Red Cross Society of Georgia with a view to restoring its public image and developing its operational capacity, which had suffered as a result of internal problems. Meanwhile, the ICRC kept up support for the National Society dissemination and tracing services. This enabled the Georgian Red Cross to teach school teachers and school leavers the principles of IHL as part of its youth programme, and to help displaced families in Ajaria maintain contact with their relatives.



## FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Personnel:  
37 expatriates  
330 national staff

The ICRC works throughout the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) and supports the families of missing persons in their efforts to ascertain the fate of their loved ones. The ICRC provides them with psychological and material assistance where necessary. Working closely with the Yugoslav Red Cross, the ICRC also distributes basic food and hygiene items to the most vulnerable IDPs, and implements small-scale programmes to help them to become self-sufficient. The ICRC has operated in Yugoslavia since 1991.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	6,169,485
Assistance	14,735,411
Preventive action	2,331,206
Cooperation with National Societies	1,370,227
General	147,676
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,754,004</b>

of which: Overheads 1,448,236



ICRC delegation  
 ICRC sub-delegation  
 ICRC mission  
 ICRC office

## CONTEXT

In June 2002, the federal parliament ratified an agreement for a three-year period to transform the Yugoslav federal State into a union of Serbia and Montenegro, thereby paving the way for a temporary solution to the uncertain relationship between the two republics. Other developments included the federal parliament's ratification of the Dayton Peace Agreement, the adoption of important laws on cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), amnesty for former armed groups in southern Serbia and civilian control of State security services.

Political uncertainty prevailed in Serbia. Three successive elections had not produced a president by the end of 2002 because voter participation was below the minimum requirement of 50%. In Montenegro, local elections confirmed Milo Djukanovic as President.

In Serbia unemployment remained high, foreign investment minimal, and the need to replace humanitarian aid with development aid became increasingly evident. Notwithstanding an increase in the number of violent incidents, southern Serbia remained relatively calm. A multi-ethnic police force was trained and deployed in the area.

Over 400,000 refugees from the region and some 230,000 IDPs from Kosovo remained in the FRY. The United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and the Serbian government separately developed plans for the return of IDPs to Kosovo, which called for a safe environment for returnees, freedom of movement, economic and other conditions for their survival, and reintegration in society.

Formation of a new government in Kosovo following assembly elections in November 2001 was held up by a dispute between the Kosovo Democratic League (LDK) and the Kosovo Democratic Party (PDK). The impasse was solved in February, when Ibrahim Rugova of the LDK was chosen to be president, and Bajram Rexhepi of the PDK prime minister. The stalemate slowed the transfer of power from UNMIK to Kosovo institutions.

Although the WFP's Food Safety Net programme, which had benefited some 70,000 people, ended in March, a sizeable number of people remained in need of aid. Discouraged by lack of prospects and access to employment, and other problems, there were still more Serbs leaving Kosovo than returning to it. However, members of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities returned to Kosovo in increasing numbers. Most of the IDPs from southern Serbia returned to that region. Fewer than 5,000 refugees from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (fYROM) reportedly remained in Kosovo.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- food provided for the most vulnerable IDPs from Kosovo
- continued support to the authorities in the exhumation and identification of human remains
- support increased to families of missing persons through production of a booklet with useful information on legal and administrative matters

## CIVILIANS

### Missing persons

#### *Croatia conflict 1991-1995*

Altogether the ICRC had collected 5,192 tracing requests from direct family members. The total number of people still missing was 2,625 at the end of 2002. In 2002, 118 cases were solved as follows:

- 60 located alive
- 57 confirmed dead (human remains were identified/there was circumstantial evidence on the fate of the people in question)
- 1 case was cancelled at the family's request

The ICRC carried on working with all concerned to resolve the issue of people missing as a result of the conflict between Croatia and the FRY in 1991-92 and 1995. FRY and Croatian government representatives on a joint commission on missing persons continued to cooperate, and remained committed to completing the exhumation process in 2003. They excavated mass graves in Sabac, Gracac and Korenica. Work continued at the Institute of Forensic Medicine in Zagreb to identify exhumed human remains by DNA. The ICRC continued to collect ante-mortem data for use in identifications. It arranged for members of families of missing persons, including people without travel documents, to travel to Zagreb from the

FRY to identify human remains and attend funerals.

#### *Kosovo conflict*

Since January 1998 the ICRC had collected 5,799 tracing requests from direct family members. The total number of people still missing was 3,695 at the end of 2002. In 2002, 173 cases were solved, as follows:

- 57 located alive
- 70 confirmed dead (human remains were identified/there was circumstantial evidence on the fate of the people in question)
- 47 cases were closed as they did not fit ICRC criteria

The FRY and UNMIK authorities continued to work together to resolve the issue of people missing as a result of the Kosovo conflict. The two sides signed protocols on cooperation between verification teams looking for concealed prisons, the exchange of forensic expertise, and repatriation of identified remains. Excavation of graves intensified in Serbia while UNMIK made plans to speed up the exhumation process in Kosovo. The ICRC's collection of ante-mortem data on both sides of the administrative boundary eased the task of matching ante- and post-mortem data.

The ICRC carried out a study on legal, administrative and cultural problems linked to the status of missing persons and to related issues for families of the missing. It subsequently produced a booklet providing the families with useful information on how to deal with problems ranging from making property claims to obtaining death certificates. The booklet will be distributed through lawyers' networks helping these families. Psychological assistance was offered to the families through discussion groups involving psychologists and legal experts. The ICRC also organized a special viewing of clothes found on human remains, arranged for family members to attend and provided them with psychological support.

**IDPs from Kosovo**

The ICRC regularly visited the former Ground Safety Zone (GSZ) and its environs to assess the situation of the civilian population. It checked on people arrested by the Yugoslav Security Force following sporadic security incidents.

Means of communication between enclaves in Kosovo and the rest of the FRY improved further, thereby reducing reliance on RCMs. The ICRC and UNMIK worked together to facilitate family reunifications, visits and transfers of people across the administrative boundary between Kosovo and Serbia proper.

- RCMs exchanged between people in Kosovo and their family members in other parts of the FRY or elsewhere: 708

Income-generating projects to help IDPs enhance their self-sufficiency remained on course. They benefited 740 families in the Nis, Belgrade and Kraljevo areas.

Community-based programmes were developed to improve the social conditions of IDPs and their relations with residents. In pilot programmes in the Belgrade and Kraljevo areas, various recreational and social activities were used to integrate IDPs into the local community. Some 900 IDPs were thus given the opportunity to take part in activities that would otherwise have been inaccessible to them.

The ICRC continued to provide food for IDPs such as pensioners, single-parent households and the disabled. An ICRC study revealed that ICRC assistance met 25% of the average displaced household's needs, thereby helping reduce poverty.

- IDPs receiving a monthly food ration consisting of 12 kg of wheat flour and a parcel containing beans, oil, sugar, etc.: 59,000
- food distributed: 11,430 tonnes, including 9,000 tonnes of wheat flour and 32,935 individual parcels

- other aid distributed: 221,189 hygiene parcels in Serbia and 37,425 hygiene parcels for IDPs in Montenegro

The ICRC upgraded part of the Muhovac *ambulanta* (health-care centre) in the former GSZ, increased material assistance to eight local water boards and arranged for two Red Cross health-care centres and a soup kitchen to receive a daily supply of water.

The ICRC met regularly with the Kosovo Force (KFOR), UNHCR, the Kosovo Protection Corps and Handicap International to ensure that returning IDPs were made aware of the danger of mines, to support mine-clearance activities and to discuss assistance to mine victims.

**Water supply for IDP and resident populations**

In Kosovo the ICRC concluded a water and habitat programme that strengthened the authorities' capacity to restore water supply systems damaged by conflict. An important component of the programme, which included training, material and technical support, was the construction of a reservoir and the repair of a pipe that supplied water to some 90,000 people in the Gnjilane area.

**PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

After the release of some 150 detainees and their return to Kosovo, the ICRC drastically reduced its detainee-welfare activities in Serbia proper, but continued to visit a very small number of detainees arrested for security reasons. A final series of summary reports on prison conditions in Serbia and Montenegro was handed over to the authorities in mid-2002. The ICRC maintained contact with other organizations and the donor community to ensure support for prisons.

The ICRC also decreased its detention-related activities in Kosovo but still visited some detainees. The ICRC maintained contact with the UNMIK and FRY authori-

ties with a view to resolving the problems that discouraged people in enclaves from visiting relatives in detention in Kosovo or Serbia proper.

- detainees visited: 271
- RCMs handled: 191

**WOUNDED AND SICK****Basic health care**

In Kraljevo, the area with the highest concentration of IDPs from Kosovo, the ICRC supported efforts to make basic health care accessible to both the resident and displaced populations. It continued working with the Serbian health ministry and the World Bank on a three-year primary health-care project for Kraljevo municipality. The ICRC provided material and technical support to public health-care facilities in Kraljevo.

To give civilians in hard-to-reach areas greater access to health care, the ICRC provided logistical support, essential drugs and other medical supplies to local health institutions managed by the Vranje Health Centre. The organization also assisted all *ambulant*s in the Presevo area, serving roughly 1,200 people per month. Working with other organizations the ICRC helped a number of previously closed *ambulant*s to reopen. The "Joint State-and-Red-Cross pharmacies project" continued to provide essential drugs for over 7,000 IDPs per month in the five regions with the highest concentration of IDPs.

**Emergency and basic health care**

Local Red Cross teams in the Mitrovica region were trained in emergency medical evacuation. Staff of the Red Cross of Kosovo and Metohija received first-aid training and equipment. The Swiss Red Cross contributed to a WHO/UNMIK health-care project by training nurses and doctors in the Pec/Peja region.

**AUTHORITIES****National implementation of IHL**

The ICRC maintained its contacts with the authorities in Serbia and Montenegro. The FRY passed a federal law on cooperation with the ICTY and it entered into force. The ICRC continued to encourage the FRY authorities to accede to the Ottawa Convention, and maintained its dialogue with supranational and regional organizations on missing persons and other issues of humanitarian concern.

**ARMED FORCES  
AND OTHER BEARERS  
OF WEAPONS****The FRY police and human rights law**

The ICRC organized a human rights course for 68 Serbian and Montenegrin police officers and also carried on participating in police training courses organized by the FRY and the OSCE for newly recruited policemen from southern Serbia. Three FRY officials attended meetings organized by the ICRC or with its support, including one on human rights law, held in Vienna.

**The Yugoslav army and IHL**

The ICRC conducted a specialized course for the air force and worked with the Yugoslav Red Cross to organize three IHL seminars attended by 84 officials, including instructors and military commanders, from the FRY armed forces and the defence ministry. A total of 11,000 IHL books were distributed.

**KFOR and IHL**

In Kosovo, the ICRC continued to familiarize international forces engaged in peace support operations with its mandate and activities. These efforts included IHL workshops and information sessions attended by:

- 431 KFOR officers
- 510 Protection Police Service cadets and 111 Kosovo Correctional Services officers and social workers
- 50 instructors and senior officers from the Kosovo Protection Corps

**CIVIL SOCIETY****Media support**

The ICRC maintained its contacts with the media. The local and international media in the FRY (including Kosovo) continued to inform the public about ICRC activities concerning IDPs, detainees, missing persons, mine awareness, and the "Women and War" project.

**The "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL) programme**

The ICRC carried on working with the education authorities in Serbia proper and Montenegro to promote integration of IHL in secondary-school curricula. A major development in this area was the education ministry's consent, given in May, to implementation of an EHL project as part of civics studies in secondary schools beginning in 2003. A cooperation agreement was reached with MOST, an educational group, concerning the training of EHL instructors, adaptation of EHL materials to the ministry's specifications, and support in monitoring and evaluation. The instructors were trained in June and the adapted EHL materials were submitted in November for accreditation by the ministry – a condition for overall implementation of the EHL programme in Serbia.

A presentation on the ICRC, its activities in Kosovo and the basic principles of IHL was made for 120 students of the "Faik Konica" journalism school.

**IHL and universities**

In Serbia proper and Montenegro, activities for university students included a regional moot-court competition attended by eight teams from the Balkans, Belgrade University's launch of a postgraduate course in IHL, and a seminar at the Forensic Institute in Nis attended by 35 students and professors.

The ICRC held a seminar on IHL in April in Belgrade for law students and professors from the FRY, and met representatives of the universities of Pristina and Mitrovica to discuss integration of IHL in their curricula.

**Mine/UXO action**

In southern Serbia, where the ICRC continued efforts to alert the population to the danger of mines and UXO, there was a marked decline in the number of mine victims. Two theatre companies performed a play based on the "Little Red Riding Hood" story, which had been adapted to convey mine-awareness messages to schoolchildren and teach them safe behaviour. Evaluations confirmed that they had become very aware of the danger posed by mines and UXO. The ICRC and the Yugoslav Red Cross also delivered food and other items to mine/UXO victims and their families.

- training: 41 National Society staff and volunteers
- theatre performances: 50, seen by 4,232 children and 512 adults



The ICRC visited 120 villages in Kosovo to raise awareness of the danger posed by mines and UXO among the population in affected areas. It reported on its activities to mine-clearance agencies for follow-up. Data gathered on mine/UXO victims (10 killed and 21 injured) were used to adapt the mine-awareness programme to the needs in the field, and were shared with other agencies that assist victims and communities affected by mines.

- participation in meetings/courses: 102 Red Cross volunteers, staff and others
- materials produced/distributed: 14,400 notebooks, posters for adults and children

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

The ICRC continued to support the Yugoslav Red Cross. In April the Distribution Management and Control Centre, which had previously been managed by the ICRC and the International Federation, was handed over to the Serbian Red Cross, which became fully responsible for the Centre's distribution of relief goods to IDPs. This marked the successful completion of a joint effort by the National Society, the International Federation and the ICRC to strengthen the capacity of the Serbian Red Cross to manage relief operations. Other activities included:

- training: 32 tracing staff; 75 dissemination staff
- materials provided: stationery and tracing kits for 120 Red Cross branches

In Kosovo, there were two operating Red Cross organizations, namely the Red Cross of Kosova and the Red Cross of Kosovo and Metohija. After a successful experience in October when these organizations worked together to provide relief goods to 3,674 families, discussions began on forming one single Red Cross organization in Kosovo. The discussions had made significant progress by the end of the year. The International Federation and the ICRC actively supported the strengthening of ties between the two organizations.

The ICRC remained the Movement's lead agency in Kosovo, while six partner National Societies continued to support the Red Cross branches through training and income-generating activities. As the local partner of a UNHCR-funded programme, the branches helped support host families housing IDPs and refugees.

In addition to providing support to the development of the Red Cross branches in Kosovo, the International Federation completed the training of first-aid instructors, while the ICRC completed a medical-evacuation programme involving 15 volunteers.

## BUDAPEST

### Regional delegation

#### Countries covered:

Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

#### Personnel:

7 expatriates  
26 national staff

The Budapest regional delegation, which was established in 1997, aims to develop a broad network of contacts with governments, academic circles, civil society and the media in Central Europe. It supports the civilian and military authorities in their efforts to incorporate IHL into school and university curricula and military training programmes, and cooperates with the National Red Cross Societies of the region. In Croatia, the ICRC is also addressing the after-effects of the conflicts that occurred between 1991 and 1995.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	759,401
Assistance	0
Preventive action	1,921,356
Cooperation with National Societies	1,198,203
General	151,568

**4,030,528**

of which: Overheads 245,995

## EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA BUDAPEST



✚ ICRC regional delegation ✚ ICRC mission

## CONTEXT

Integration into the EU and NATO remained a major objective of the foreign policies of the Central European countries. For the ordinary citizen, the prospect of integration into those bodies symbolized security – economic security in particular. For governments, it symbolized political success. The countries made significant strides towards gaining admission to NATO in 2002, partly as a result of external factors, such as the events of 11 September 2001. The ensuing "international war on terrorism" prompted Russia to abandon its objections to NATO membership for former Soviet republics, thus removing one of the last obstacles to the admission of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania into the defence

alliance. In November NATO invited Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia to become full members, possibly in May 2004.

On 22 October, Ireland, the only EU country that had not ratified the Nice Treaty on the Union's enlargement, voted in favour of its ratification, thereby removing a major stumbling block and helping move applicant countries closer to their goal. In December the EU decided that the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia could join the Union in May 2004. Niggling problems remained, even for the more prosperous countries. The thorniest

concerns were agricultural production quotas, the issue of compensation for the Sudeten Germans in the Czech Republic, and the restitution of Church and royal properties in Romania. The countries of the region made uneven progress in their bids to enter the two organizations. Bulgaria and Romania were unlikely to join the EU before 2007, and Croatia's application was hampered by EU preconditions such as allowing the return of IDPs and refugees and cooperating with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

Most economic activity in the region was the result of private enterprise. All the region's countries had the basic elements of a market economy, with functioning markets in goods and services, capital, and labour. The restitution of once nationalized assets was either complete or well advanced. However, the transition from State-controlled to market economies produced "winners" and "losers", and the gap between them was widening. The elderly (relatively unable to adjust to new challenges), the infirm and marginalized groups – such as Roma throughout Central Europe, Turks in Bulgaria or Russians in some of the Baltic States – clearly lost out in the developments of the past decade. The social safety net that should protect such groups was still nascent in the region.

Regarding the emotive issue of missing persons, cooperation between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) improved, thus facilitating the search for the human remains of Serbs in Croatia and Croats in Serbia. The Croatian government completed destruction of its stockpile of anti-personnel mines ahead of schedule.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- agreement by the South East European Network for Professionalization of the Media to incorporate IHL into its regular training activities
- parliament's adoption of the Red Cross law, making the Croatian Red Cross an auxiliary to the State in implementing the mine-awareness programme
- the testing, for the first time, of the "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL) programme in secondary schools in central and eastern Croatia

## CIVILIANS

### Missing persons

Following excavations of mass graves in Knin and Sabac, the ICRC arranged for members of families of missing persons – including those who had no travel documents – to travel to Zagreb from other parts of Croatia and the FRY to confirm identifications made by the Croatian government. In all, the ICRC arranged for 236 family members to participate on 11 occasions, which resulted in the identification of the remains of 110 persons. The ICRC then arranged for 157 of the families to attend funeral ceremonies in Croatia. In 2002 the ICRC collected ante-mortem information from families of 416 missing persons, which it handed over to the Croatian and Yugoslav commissions on missing persons. (See *Federal Republic of Yugoslavia*.)

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In Croatia, the ICRC visited 32 detainees held in 11 places of detention in connection with the past conflict, including detainees serving sentences for war crimes. The main focus of the ICRC's detainee-welfare programme was to facilitate visits, by family members living in the FRY and Bosnia and Herzegovina, to

detainees held in Croatia. Apart from providing transport and escorting family members during the visits, the ICRC's main concern was to ensure that those without travel documents were also able to visit detained relatives. The programme enabled:

- 389 people from the FRY to visit 118 detainees in Croatia
- 42 people from Bosnia and Herzegovina to visit 18 detainees in Croatia
- 3 ex-detainees to return to the FRY following their release

## AUTHORITIES

### Implementation of IHL

Bulgaria, Estonia, Romania and Slovakia became party to the 1998 Rome Statute of the ICC. Croatia ratified the amended Protocol II and Protocol IV to the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. Poland made progress towards ratification of Protocol II to the 1954 Hague Cultural Property Convention. Romania withdrew the reservations it had made in 1954 upon ratifying the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

A draft assessment of Latvia's domestic legislation with regard to IHL obligations was completed. In September the ICRC forwarded its comments on the draft document for consideration in the final report. Studies on the compatibility of national legislation with IHL continued in the Czech Republic, and also in Slovakia, where an IHL committee was formed at the beginning of 2002. The ICRC continued to assist Lithuania in developing a plan of action to implement recommendations made in connection with an assessment of its national IHL measures.

ICRC staff travelled to Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia to discuss IHL implementation, ratification of the Ottawa Convention and national IHL committees.

## EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA BUDAPEST

In June the ICRC and the Hungarian government organized a regional conference on implementation of the Rome Statute of the ICC. The objectives of the conference, attended by representatives of 22 States, including some from outside the region, were to assess legislative amendments required to implement the Statute at the domestic level, and to provide those attending with an opportunity to benefit from other States' experiences.

The ICRC presented the results of a study of measures to protect the red cross emblem to the Hungarian national IHL committee and the Hungarian Red Cross for submission to the relevant authorities.

Following the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines near Knin, in October, the Croatian government, in cooperation with the Croatian Mine Centre and the "Croatia without mines" NGO, hosted a seminar on implementation of the Ottawa Convention, which the ICRC attended.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### IHL and human rights law in police forces

Eleven training courses were conducted in the region to support the authorities in their efforts to integrate international human rights law and principles of IHL into national policing practices and to help create or enhance national capacities to teach or promote these bodies of law. These included courses conducted for the national police or *gendarmerie* of Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania.

A regional meeting of representatives of interior ministries of the Central European countries on IHL and human rights law organized jointly by the ICRC and the Hungarian government provided a forum for exchanges of information and experience.

In July, the Polish Red Cross and the ICRC organized the 20th Warsaw summer course on IHL, which was attended by representatives of the Polish foreign and culture ministries and of diplomatic missions in Poland, and by 40 students from 31 countries.

The ICRC translated its police training manual, *To Serve and to Protect*, into 12 of the region's languages and published it in 10 countries. Contact was maintained between the ICRC and the national authorities of all countries to ensure proper implementation of a police and security forces programme on IHL.

### IHL in armed forces

The ICRC conducted IHL courses for the armed forces of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia. In addition, it sponsored the enrolment of two army officers, from Estonia and Poland, in a course on IHL at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law, in San Remo, Italy. The ICRC also held an IHL workshop for the Hungarian armed forces, four IHL courses for the air forces of Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia, and two specialized IHL courses for the Bulgarian and Croatian navies. In six countries of the region, it conducted IHL workshops for military academies, which integrated humanitarian law into their training procedures, manuals and exercises.

ICRC financial support enabled the Bulgarian and Czech armed forces to produce IHL manuals in their national languages.

The yearly "point of contact" meeting was held in Bratislava in June and July to enable participants (military representatives of 17 countries) to share experiences in IHL implementation and to plan IHL activities for 2003 in each of their countries.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The ICRC and the region's National Societies provided the media with information on the organization's mandate and activities and on activities of the Movement in general. The media's interest in the ICRC was boosted by its visits to the internees in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The South East European Network for Professionalization of the Media agreed to incorporate IHL into its regular training activities.

### IHL in universities

The ICRC sponsored the participation of Hungarian and Lithuanian university teams in the Jean Pictet IHL competition in Portugal. It supplied materials on IHL to the Hungarian Academy of Science, the library of the Hungarian parliament and the IHL Centre at Wroclaw University, in Poland, and agreed to help start optional IHL courses at a university in Latvia. The ICRC met academics in Croatia and the Czech Republic to promote IHL in universities, and students and IHL professors of the University of Ljubljana in Slovenia to discuss the "Women and War" project and the teaching of IHL.

## NATIONAL SOCIETIES

### National Societies' statutory role

In April the ICRC and the Polish Red Cross organized a workshop in Warsaw that was attended by the Czech, Latvian, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Polish, Slovak and Swedish National Societies. The main objectives were to share experiences and enhance cooperation.

The ICRC provided the Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish and Romanian National Societies with financial support to help them promote IHL. In addition, the ICRC produced publications in the various languages of the region.



Together with the International Federation, the ICRC organized two regional disaster and conflict-preparedness workshops in Bulgaria and Lithuania. It offered financial support for the tracing activities of the Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Slovak and Slovenian National Societies, and sponsored the attendance of representatives of the Czech, Hungarian and Slovakian National Societies at the annual meeting of National Society tracing services in Geneva. Other efforts supported by the ICRC included:

- the annual Central European partnership meeting in Warsaw for components of the Movement, which brought together 26 National Societies including 14 from the region
- the second round-table conference in Croatia for the region's dissemination officers
- a youth camp organized by the Hungarian Red Cross in Zanka, Hungary
- a workshop organized by the International Federation and the Norwegian Red Cross
- the fourth general assembly of the Red Cross of Romania

## Mine action

Launched in 1996 by the ICRC and the Croatian Red Cross to help prevent mine accidents, the Croatian mine/UXO awareness programme continued to work through local Red Cross branches to reach population groups at risk, such as returnees, hunters, farmers, fishermen and children. In October, the parliament adopted a law on the Croatian Red Cross, making it the State's auxiliary in implementing the mine-awareness programme.

The ICRC supported the efforts of the Croatian Red Cross and the Croatian Mine Action Centre to use radio and television to convey mine-awareness messages to population groups at risk. It also took part in the production of an animated film entitled *Mines – the invisible killer*.

The ICRC and the National Society continued to support mine-related activities such as the formation of a mine-victim section in the National Association of Invalids, participation in the first national assessment of civilian mine victims, creation of a photo reportage on children injured by mines to help secure funding, promotion of a booklet on mine victims' rights, and cooperation with the Croatian Campaign to Ban Landmines.

The ICRC and the Croatian Red Cross also supported the Croatian government, the Croatian Mine Action Centre and NGOs in organizing a seminar in Dubrovnik, entitled "Croatia without mines", which focused on implementation of the Ottawa Convention.

No fewer than 55 mine-awareness instructors from the National Security network of 50 branches in mine/UXO-affected areas raised awareness of the danger of mines. They gave 1,356 presentations attended by 17,662 adults and 15,179 children.

Five refresher courses on mines, the awareness programme and fundraising were organized by the National Society with ICRC support for 87 mine-awareness instructors and Red Cross branch secretaries.

Major mine-awareness activities included a multimedia exhibition, providing children with safe playgrounds in mine-contaminated areas, and performances of a play entitled *Ne, ne...mi-ne*, which used a popular children's story to convey the mine-awareness message to over 8,000 pupils. Other projects included sports competitions, radio programmes and youth competitions.

## The "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL) programme

Croatia's Education Ministry and the Croatian Red Cross examined means of incorporating EHL into the secondary-school curriculum, and devised a joint implementation strategy. In a series of workshops, teacher trainers, students and youth leaders tested EHL to decide on teaching methods. Training sessions were then carried out and the programme was tested in secondary schools in central and eastern Croatia.

In August the Croatian Red Cross organized an international youth camp that brought together participants from 16 countries. The aim was to help young people understand the need to respect life and human dignity. The EHL programme was presented to the participants, who were keen to have it implemented in their countries.

In November a cooperation agreement on the integration of EHL into the secondary-school curriculum in Lithuania was concluded between the country's Ministry of Education and the Lithuanian Red Cross. The same month the ICRC and the National Society organized Lithuania's first training seminar on the programme, which was attended by 20 teachers selected by the Ministry of Education.

## KYIV

### Regional delegation

#### Countries covered:

Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine

#### Personnel:

1 expatriate

8 national staff

The Kyiv regional delegation, which has been operating since 1995, concentrates on promoting IHL and encouraging the authorities in the region to implement it. The far-reaching reforms currently under way in the countries covered offer a unique opportunity for IHL to be incorporated into national legislation, university and secondary-school curricula, and training programmes and codes of conduct for the armed, police and security forces.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

#### Protection

15,954

#### Assistance

0

#### Preventive action

921,640

#### Cooperation with National Societies

348,554

#### General

0

**1,286,148**

of which: Overheads 78,497

## EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA KYIV



+ ICRC regional delegation

+ ICRC office

## CONTEXT

Political life in Ukraine was marked by conflicting trends in 2002. While the outcome of parliamentary elections in March showed a clear shift away from the previous massive support for President Kuchma's party, by the end of the year pro-presidential factions had gained a majority in parliament.

Belarus remained in political isolation. This was illustrated, among other things, by the worsening relations between the authorities and the OSCE mission in Minsk which closed after the de facto expulsions of two successive acting heads of mission. However, by the end of the year, negotiations had resulted in the decision to reopen the OSCE office in 2003.

In Moldova, the authorities in Chisinau and the breakaway region of Transdnistria made no progress towards settling their differences, despite intensive international mediation efforts.

The ICRC pursued its brief to spread knowledge of and foster respect for IHL. The authorities and the armed forces remained highly receptive to these activities and made considerable efforts to implement IHL at national level and integrate it progressively in military training. Similarly, cooperation continued with the police and security forces regarding training in IHL and human rights. The programme to promote IHL among students

and academics at selected universities in all three countries gained momentum as the universities increasingly took their own initiatives and cooperated with each other in this field. In Belarus and Ukraine, the pilot phase of the "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL) programme for secondary schools was extended to other regions. The ICRC associated the National Societies closely with all its activities in the region covered.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- progressive implementation of the EHL school programme in Ukraine and Belarus and increasingly pro-active approach of the ICRC's partner universities in preparing IHL-related teaching materials and organizing IHL-related events
- increased willingness and ability on the part of the authorities and the armed and security forces to implement IHL and integrate it in military training

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The ICRC kept a close watch on the situation of security detainees and pursued its efforts to negotiate renewed access to the remaining members of the "Ilascu group" held in Transnistria in connection with the armed conflict in 1992. The ICRC had last visited these detainees in October 1993. In May 2001 the authorities in Tiraspol freed Mr Ilascu, but not his three fellow detainees.

In addition, at the request of the prison authorities, the ICRC acted as a neutral intermediary to help resolve a health emergency in a prison housing detainees with tuberculosis (TB) in the city of Bender. Conditions in the prison, which is on Transnistrian territory but controlled by the Moldovan authorities, had become insufferable since the Transnistrian administration cut off water and electricity in September 2002. When the crisis reached a peak in December the ICRC played a major role in persuading the Transnistrian side to restore the water supply and encouraged both sides to engage in a dialogue on this issue. The organization agreed to the request of both sides for a survey of the TB situation in prisons to be conducted jointly by Moldovan, Transnistrian and ICRC doctors.

## AUTHORITIES

The ICRC continued to advise the authorities of Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine regarding the implementation of IHL at national level and provided them with material and financial support to that end. The process was well advanced in all three countries, if hampered at times by internal political factors.

With ICRC support, the Belarus national committee for the implementation of IHL organized a high-level seminar for judges on IHL and the repression of war crimes. The ICRC partly financed a manual on the theme written by the Belarusian Deputy Minister of Justice, who heads the committee.

The Moldovan parliament drafted a new penal code in April, taking into account the ICRC's recommendations regarding the repression of serious IHL violations. At the end of the year, the draft code was awaiting its second reading in parliament. Moldova's national committee on IHL initiated a study on the compatibility of national legislation with the 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC). The study is expected to serve as a major tool to facilitate and promote ratification and implementation.

In Ukraine, the national committee on IHL completed a similar study regarding the compatibility of Ukrainian legislation with the ICC Statute. The study was then submitted to the Ministry of Justice for examination.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

In all three countries covered by the regional delegation, the ICRC pursued its cooperation programmes with the respective defence ministries with a view to promoting the integration of IHL in military training and procedures. This involved giving seminars on IHL for senior officers from various armed services and lecturers and students from military academies, and training IHL instructors in specialized courses. Cooperation with the interior ministries of these countries involved organizing seminars and presentations on IHL and human rights for senior police officers and lecturers and students of police academies and other educational institutions. An important aspect of the ICRC's activities in Ukraine consisted in preparing police officers to take part, as instructors or policemen, in UN civilian police missions across the world. In addition, the ICRC provided, produced or helped to produce a broad range of publications and training materials, including a CD with IHL materials in Russian and English.

- IHL seminars for the armed forces: 15 seminars for 688 participants
- instructors trained: 161
- IHL/human rights seminars for the police and security forces: 25 seminars for 575 participants
- police officers trained for UN missions: 30

## CIVIL SOCIETY

### Promoting IHL in academic circles

The ICRC maintained contact with selected universities in the region to promote the study of IHL as part of law, international relations and journalism courses, mainly by providing relevant literature and sponsoring the participation of teachers and students in IHL-related events. With support from the ICRC and UNHCR, in February a Moldovan team also participated in the Jean Pictet competition on IHL in Portugal. In April six teams of students from Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine took part in the sixth De Martens moot-court competition on IHL, organized by the ICRC in Moscow. In the 2002-03 academic year, Kyiv International University for the first time offered an IHL course as part of journalism studies. With financial support from the ICRC, two of the university's teachers prepared a teaching file on IHL in Ukrainian for the use of universities countrywide. Three Moldovan universities made preparations for a national IHL competition to be held the following year, in cooperation with the ICRC and using input provided by Kyiv International University.

### EHL: educational programme for young people

In Ukraine and Belarus, the ICRC, in co-operation with the education authorities and National Societies, continued to support the introduction of the EHL educational programme into secondary-school curricula. The programme is aimed at developing knowledge and understanding of the basic rules and principles of IHL and related issues among adolescents. In 2002 efforts were under way in over 40 countries to work towards integrating EHL in secondary-school curricula. A draft Russian version of the programme was completed in 2002 under the supervision of the ICRC. Work on the Ukrainian version was expected to begin in 2003.

In Ukraine, where EHL was already being introduced on a pilot basis in the Kyiv region using the recently translated Russian version, orientation seminars and training workshops on the programme were organized for representatives of the education authorities, pedagogical institutes, and universities, and for directors of schools and teachers of courses that prepare students for military service. The programme was also extensively tested outside formal school settings, in particular among socially marginalized young people, Red Cross educators and youth leaders.

In May 2002, as a result of a mid-term review, the regional education authorities of Donetsk (eastern Ukraine) gave their approval for EHL to be tested in 34 schools. A group of trained teachers was designated to start implementation in the 2002-03 school year. At the end of 2002, the programme was extended on a pilot basis to two more regions in central and western Ukraine. In December, the ICRC facilitated an EHL competition for students in schools participating in the programme, which led to the creation of a regional Red Cross youth organization.

In Belarus, an EHL event was held for pupils and teachers from six of the country's regions, followed by a national workshop on EHL organized by the Belarusian Red Cross for young people from schools, colleges and institutes across the country. A training seminar on EHL, in which three Ukrainian instructors and four head teachers from schools using the programme in Ukraine took part, was held in September at the Brest Regional Institute for Advanced Management and Teacher Training. As a result of the seminar, the institute included EHL in its plan of activities for the 2002-2005 period, and the Brest regional administration agreed to offer EHL as an optional course in 21 schools starting in September 2002. EHL was expected to be introduced in all seven regions in 2003.



## NATIONAL SOCIETIES

As in the past, the regional delegation gave financial and material support and technical advice to the National Societies of the countries covered, in particular their tracing and dissemination services. Dissemination activities focused on the EHL programme. The ICRC also continued to support first-aid posts in Crimea which provided urgently needed health services in remote settlements, but which were not yet financially autonomous.

ICRC support enabled the Ukrainian Red Cross Society tracing service to respond more effectively to requests relating to compensation for victims of the Second World War, which represent the bulk of its caseload. The Ukrainian Red Cross also trained its counterparts in the Red Cross Society of Belarus in the use of computerized tracing programmes.

Support for dissemination activities carried out by all three National Societies helped spread knowledge of IHL among the general public and furthered understanding of the activities and role of the Societies in their own countries. In particular, it enabled the National Societies to produce printed and other promotional materials, take part in training workshops and, in the case of the Ukrainian Red Cross, purchase a vehicle to serve as a mobile dissemination unit. The Ukrainian Red Cross also presented the ICRC's "People in war" travelling exhibition, which was viewed by thousands of people across Ukraine. The National Societies of Belarus and Ukraine were closely involved in the EHL programme (see above). The ICRC established working relations with the Red Cross Society of Moldova, with which it organized a seminar on the Movement, IHL and the ICRC for the Bendery branch and local officials in Transdnistria. Bendery is the only town controlled by Transdnistria on the west bank of the Dniestr river. The National Society's newly recruited dissemination officer, whose salary was financed by the ICRC, received training and prepared to start an EHL programme in Moldova.

## MOSCOW

### Regional delegation

#### Countries covered:

Russian Federation, with specialized services for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine and to some extent Central Asia

#### Personnel:

36 expatriates  
346 national staff

The Moscow delegation, which was opened in 1992, combines operational functions in the Russian Federation with regional functions in other member States of the CIS. In the Russian Federation the ICRC assists vulnerable populations affected by armed confrontations in Chechnya, and visits people detained in connection with that context. In all the countries covered, the ICRC runs long-term communication and preventive programmes to promote IHL among the authorities, the armed and security forces and civil society, and to foster understanding of the ICRC's mandate and work.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	1,425,332
Assistance	24,344,224
Preventive action	5,866,840
Cooperation with National Societies	2,615,307
General	281,384
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,533,086</b>

of which: Overheads 2,033,730

## EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA MOSCOW



ICRC regional delegation   
 ICRC sub-delegation   
 ICRC office  
 ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

## CONTEXT

In 2002, the Russian Federation pursued its course of political and economic reform.

Meanwhile, the armed confrontation between federal forces and Chechen fighters continued to take its toll, as did a series of violent incidents linked to the unresolved Chechen issue. In May, a bomb blast killed some 50 people and injured close to 200 in Daghestan. In October, a Moscow theatre became the scene of a hostage crisis during which over 100 civilians died. At the request of the Russian authorities and the hostage-takers, the ICRC stepped in on a strictly humanitarian basis as a neutral interme-

diary and facilitated the release of eight children and one adult. The ICRC also provided two doctors for a short period who gave medical treatment to hostages during the crisis. In December, more than 70 people were killed and another 150 were injured in a bomb attack on the Chechen government headquarters in Grozny.

The need for humanitarian aid and rebuilding in the northern Caucasus remained undiminished, especially in the Chechen republic, while the basic needs of Chechen IDPs in Ingushetia were largely covered by humanitarian organizations. Moves by the federal government to close tent camps in Ingushetia met with

international protest and were subsequently put on hold.

The ICRC maintained its large-scale assistance operation for people affected by the armed confrontation. After conducting extensive economic security surveys among residents in Chechnya and IDPs in Daghestan and Ingushetia, the organization began to shift its operational focus to the Chechen republic. The ICRC began to scale down its assistance in Ingushetia and Daghestan to concentrate on the most vulnerable IDPs. It coordinated its activities closely with those of OCHA, other UN agencies and NGOs present on the ground.

When floods swept through parts of southern Russia in late June, the ICRC stepped in to provide 10,000 households with relief goods, in cooperation with the local authorities and Russian Red Cross Society branches.

Security problems in the region remained a major constraint on the activities of ICRC expatriates, who stayed based in Nalchik (Kabardino-Balkaria) and Nazran (Ingushetia), although they did carry out assignments in Chechnya several times each week. The ICRC sought to intensify its dialogue with key authorities at the federal, regional and local levels so as to promote understanding and acceptance of its mandate and thereby to facilitate its action. In November, two ICRC staff members were abducted in Chechnya, prompting the ICRC to suspend its activities in the republic. Both were released soon afterwards, and operations resumed.

Protection concerns focused on issues relating to detention and to the situation of the civilian population, including the needs of missing persons and their families. The ICRC made a special effort to promote IHL among the armed and security forces operating in the northern Caucasus. It also developed its mine-awareness programme further, especially in Chechnya and Daghestan.

The regional communication support centre based at the Moscow delegation continued to coordinate and support ICRC programmes to promote IHL in the various countries of the region.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- in the northern Caucasus, a major review of ICRC assistance programmes, resulting in better targeting of beneficiaries' needs in Ingushetia and Chechnya
- at the level of the CIS, streamlining of long-term programmes to promote IHL, with a view to ensuring their continuation, where possible with gradually decreasing ICRC resources

## CIVILIANS

### Helping Chechnya's vulnerable resident population

While high unemployment and poor social and economic conditions were widespread in the northern Caucasus and southern Russia, in the Chechen republic they were exacerbated by the ongoing armed confrontation. The situation continued to affect the population in terms of access to schools, marketplaces, work and health care. Some 60% of the population in the central and southern parts of the republic had difficulty meeting their daily food needs. Many homes had been damaged by fighting. Protection remained a key issue, as residents ran the constant risk of being caught up in operations of the federal security forces or attacks by Chechen fighters.

Despite security constraints, the ICRC (until August, jointly with the Chechen branch of the Russian Red Cross, then independently) regularly provided vulnerable people (elderly, disabled and destitute people, families with five or more children, orphans and households headed by women with bread, sugar, oil, soap and tea. On average, 550,000 bread loaves were distributed each month. At the end of the year, some 47,000 people benefited from this programme, roughly half of them in Grozny. In addition, the ICRC ran four programmes to give supplementary food, hygiene kits and other items to an average of 3,000 IDPs in collective

centres, 500 people in seven medical and social-welfare institutions, and unpaid or poorly paid workers providing essential services. In the second half of the year, the ICRC began to register people in temporary accommodation centres in Grozny and Gudermes, and provide them with personal hygiene items. These centres had been set up by the authorities primarily for displaced people returning to Chechnya. At the end of the year, the ICRC had registered over 4,000 such people. In addition, the ICRC provided 24,000 school kits and 17,000 pairs of shoes to Chechen children on State-sponsored vacation in recreational facilities outside Chechnya.

### Providing safe water and stoves

In Chechnya's heavily damaged capital Grozny, water remained a major problem. The ICRC continued to support the efforts of the local water board to increase its capacity to repair and maintain the water supply network by supplying it with such materials as welding equipment, an excavator and two sewage trucks, on the understanding that priority would be given to improving sanitation in hospitals and collective centres.

An ICRC-funded water treatment plant produced an average monthly supply of some 21,000 cubic metres of safe drinking water, which was sufficient to meet the needs of some 40,000 of Grozny's inhabitants. The water was distributed by the International Rescue Committee, the municipal housing department and private trucks. In addition, the ICRC donated three water trucks to the water board to ensure water delivery to neighbouring villages, and donated pumps and bladders to a Polish NGO active in this field.

In addition, the ICRC water and habitat team installed 920 stoves in schools and hospitals in Grozny and Chechnya's other major cities.

### Helping IDPs in Ingushetia

The largest concentration of IDPs remained in Ingushetia. Many of them frequently ventured back into Chechnya. Based on its economic-security review of April 2002 and further assessments carried out among individual IDP households in August, the ICRC gradually scaled down its food and other aid to focus exclusively on the neediest among them. In the four distributions carried out during the year, the number of beneficiaries dropped from an initial 135,000 to around 88,000 in December. The aid consisted of food parcels, candles and hygiene kits and supplemented the basic assistance provided by the WFP. Until May, some 30,000 IDPs in camps and collective centres each received three bread loaves weekly from the Russian Red Cross (2.43 million loaves were distributed in all). Through the Ingush branch of the Russian Red Cross, starting in June the ICRC provided children's shoes to hundreds of destitute IDP families, as well as baby-care parcels to those with newborn infants.

Working in coordination with UNHCR, the International Rescue Committee and MSF-Belgium, the ICRC continued its large-scale water and sanitation operation, keeping some 40,000 IDPs in camps supplied with sufficient water to meet their daily drinking water and personal hygiene needs throughout the year.

### Helping vulnerable groups in Daghestan

In Daghestan, one of Russia's poorest republics which had also been affected by the armed confrontation in Chechnya, the ICRC gave 8,000 residents in four districts food parcels and hygiene kits. In cooperation with the Daghestan branch of the Russian Red Cross, the ICRC ran a school feeding programme for 500 children in Novostroy and completed a kitchen-garden project. With a view to refocusing its assistance on Chechen IDPs in 2003, the ICRC registered the entire displaced population and assessed water and habitat conditions in eight collective centres in Khasavyurt.

### Helping needy residents and IDPs across the region

In Chechnya, Daghestan, Ingushetia and seven other republics and regions, thanks to programmes carried out by the National Society with ICRC support, some 4,250 elderly and bedridden people, other vulnerable individuals and families, and residents of social-welfare institutions regularly received food parcels and hygiene kits, as well as basic medical and personal care. In addition, between January and May, through the Russian Red Cross the ICRC provided 19,000 of the neediest displaced people in these regions with summer and winter clothes. In coordination with the International Federation, the ICRC continued to lend financial support to a National Society programme providing IDPs with psychological counselling and legal advice on such matters as their rights and legal status.

- total aid distributed in southern Russia/northern Caucasus: 321,713 food parcels, 1.127 million hygiene kits and 8,110 tonnes of food

### Helping separated family members

The need remained for family links to be restored, mostly between people in the northern Caucasus and their relatives who had settled elsewhere in the Russian Federation or abroad. In Chechnya, the ICRC's RCM service enabled people living in remote areas and elderly people whose families had left to maintain family contact. In 2002, some 1,740 messages were distributed.



The ICRC also collected requests for information from families regarding the whereabouts of their relatives whom they believed to be detained, and regularly submitted them to the authorities. During the year under review, 288 such cases were brought to its attention. In total, 540 cases remained unresolved since the ICRC started collecting them in 2001 (these figures do not represent the total number of persons missing, as not all families who have lost contact with a relative report the case to the ICRC).

### **Alerting youngsters to the landmine threat**

Landmines and UXO remained a constant threat to the resident population in Chechnya and to displaced people upon their return home. As before, the ICRC's mine-awareness programme focused on children as the group most at risk. It targeted thousands of Chechen children in Chechnya itself, in IDP camps in Ingushetia or on State-sponsored vacation in sanatoriums in the northern Caucasus, and schoolchildren in mine-affected communities in two regions of Daghestan. A variety of tools were used or were being developed, including puppet shows, a television series and cartoons featuring the popular character Cheerdig. A "child-to-child" approach aimed to teach youngsters ways of avoiding accidents and passing life-saving information on to their peers. A similar approach was used for teenagers. The ICRC also supported a project developed by the senior council of *imams* (community leaders). In addition, the ICRC continued to collect data on mine and UXO casualties from the hospitals it assisted, so as to make this information widely available.

### **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

On the basis of an agreement with the Russian authorities first concluded in March 2000, the ICRC continued to have access to people detained in connection with military operations in Chechnya. The volatile security situation and the difficulties involved in obtaining the approval of the authorities for escorts to ensure the safety of ICRC staff meant that certain places of detention remained out of bounds, particularly within Chechnya itself. Delegates nonetheless carried out 70 visits to 39 places of detention under the jurisdiction of the Justice and Interior ministries, including 32 in Chechnya, and registered 776 detainees (in total, 2,496 detainees had been registered in 52 places of detention since March 2000). The ICRC engaged in direct, constructive dialogue with prison authorities and the relevant ministry officials, aiming to ensure that the detainees were treated humanely. During all visits, detainees were given the opportunity to write RCMs which were then collected for delivery to their relatives. In 2002 the ICRC distributed 116 messages in all.

### **WOUNDED AND SICK**

In Chechnya, surgical and general health-care facilities and equipment remained crippled by both war damage and lack of means and maintenance. The ICRC continued to supply, as needed, nine hospitals in Chechnya and one referral facility each in Ingushetia and Daghestan with medicines and surgical materials and equipment. To respond better to existing needs, the ICRC decided to supply greater quantities and a broader range of medicines. It sponsored the participation of a Chechen surgeon in an ICRC seminar on war surgery in Moscow.

In addition, the ICRC supported a programme initiated by the Chechen branch of the Russian Red Cross to supply basic medicines and supplies to medical facilities of the Ministry of Health in Chechnya's Urus Martan and Shali districts, serving a population of some 220,000. The programme provided basic health services at a rate of 15,000 consultations monthly.

After completing a survey of hospitals in Chechnya's main cities, the ICRC launched projects to upgrade the water supply and sanitary situation in two of them. At the Urus Martan district reference hospital, it completed major repair work, thereby significantly improving conditions for the facility's 320 patients. At the Shali hospital, technical preparations were made for large-scale repairs to begin the following year.

Through its surgical programme, the ICRC provided wheelchairs and crutches to patients with disabilities. To address longer-term needs for physical rehabilitation among Chechnya's several thousand war amputees and other disabled people, the ICRC started a programme to train specialized Chechen staff for a prosthetic/orthotic centre in Grozny which the authorities reopened in 2002. During the year three students completed training and began working at the centre, while another five started their training in November. The ICRC also donated equipment to the Grozny centre.

### **AUTHORITIES**

In the Russian Federation, the ICRC pursued a concerted dialogue on the ratification and implementation of IHL treaties, such as the 1998 Rome Statute of the ICC, with the various ministries concerned. The ICRC supported the authorities by organizing and participating in conferences and other IHL-related events, and provided them with reference materials.

In November, the ICRC held a first regional conference in Moscow on landmines and explosive remnants of war. The aim was to raise awareness among Russian and international experts and policy-makers of the provisions of treaties such as the 1997 Ottawa Convention and the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, and to promote national accession and implementation efforts in Russia and other CIS member States (in 2002, only Moldova, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan had ratified the Ottawa Convention). Participants included all but two CIS member States, as well as representatives of Western countries, UN organizations and NGOs.

The ICRC maintained close working relations with the Interparliamentary Assembly of the CIS which draws up model laws and makes recommendations for member States. The main topic in 2002 was ratification and implementation of the ICC Statute. In October 2002 the Assembly adopted a resolution on ratification of the Statute intended for the relevant bodies of CIS parliaments. At the request of the Assembly's secretary-general, an agreement was prepared with a view to strengthening cooperation with the ICRC in the field of IHL promotion.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The ICRC continued to assist the armed forces and other bearers of weapons in the Russian Federation in incorporating the rules of IHL into all aspects of their training and operations.

### Ministry of Defence

In 2002 the ICRC helped set up a Ministry of Defence working group which drew up a three-year plan for IHL integration, and recommendations to ensure that key combat manuals included relevant humanitarian rules. As regards training, 135 officers graduated as IHL instructors from six two-week IHL courses at the leading Russian staff college (Combined-Arms Academy). Another IHL course was held for 32 officers of the Leningrad military district headquarters in St Petersburg. Ten general and staff officers attended two Russian-language IHL classes at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo, Italy. Twelve teams from officer cadet schools demonstrated their IHL skills at the third Skobelev competition on laws and customs of war, while a team from the elite Ryazan airborne school did well at an international IHL competition held at the San Remo institute. Some 60 chiefs of civic training and chief editors of the Ministry of Defence media gathered at a seminar to discuss IHL issues and ICRC activities.

In the northern Caucasus, 2,280 officers and men due to be deployed in Chechnya or take part in peace-support operations in Georgia attended 18 IHL training sessions held by the ICRC.

### Federal Border Service

As a result of the ICRC's efforts, the director of the Federal Border Service issued "Order No. 558 on Measures to Ensure IHL Respect in Border Service of the Russian Federation". Russian border guards actively participated in most ICRC-supported events organized for the Ministry of Defence. In the northern Caucasus, 3,212 Federal Border Service officers and men attended 22 IHL training sessions held by the ICRC.

### Ministry of the Interior

In 2002 the ICRC's cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior stayed focused on dissemination of human rights law and humanitarian principles among law-enforcement personnel and Interior troops of the Russian Federation. To help integrate rules of human rights law and principles of IHL into the curriculum of more than 50 institutes and academies as well as 120 training centres of the Ministry of the Interior, the ICRC assisted the Ministry in creating a programme specifically for this purpose. In addition, it trained 96 officers as IHL instructors in four seminars.

In order to raise interest in human rights law and humanitarian principles among future police officers, a "professional of the future" competition was held in which eight teams from seven police institutes and academies in Russia and one from Ukraine participated.

The ICRC attached considerable importance to spreading knowledge of human rights law, humanitarian principles and its own activities among the large number of police forces and Interior troops stationed in the northern Caucasus. In 2002, nearly 8,000 rank and file attended 74 seminars and presentations.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

To familiarize the general public with the Movement, IHL and humanitarian action, the ICRC's travelling exhibition entitled "Humanity and war" continued its tour of the northern Caucasus and southern Russia, attracting thousands of viewers. In September, the ICRC took part in the "Swiss days" exhibition in Moscow. In addition, the regional delegation in Moscow produced newsletters, fact sheets and press releases in English and Russian and distributed them widely to the authorities, media outlets and other audiences.

### Promoting IHL concepts in schools

Working through a team of Russian education experts, the ICRC continued its school programme, begun in 1995, aiming to familiarize secondary-school pupils across the Russian Federation with the basic principles of IHL and humanitarian action. A textbook for the 8th grade, the last of a series of four ICRC-sponsored literature manuals for grades 5 to 8 entitled *A world around you*, was printed and distributed. In terms of production, distribution and reprinting, this represents, for each of the four grades, an average of 1.84 million manuals for pupils and 100,000 teachers' guides. Continuous monitoring of the programme showed that around 60% of teachers and pupils regularly used the ICRC manuals.

In grades 9 to 11, an ICRC resource book on IHL led to the inclusion of IHL topics in seven new civic-education manuals and four manuals for a course entitled "The basics of living safely".

Having completed the first programme phase, the ICRC began to focus on intensive teacher training, impact evaluation and extension of the programme to specialized military schools. At the same time, the ICRC maintained contact with the Ministry of Education regarding its long-term goal of having IHL topics included in federal education standards.

### Promoting IHL teaching in universities

The ICRC maintained cooperation with law, international relations and journalism faculties across the Russian Federation. It focused its efforts on creating a pool of IHL experts among Russia's academics and State officials, capable of initiating IHL-related events and training, developing reference materials and assisting the authorities in integrating IHL in national legislation. In September the ICRC organized the eighth international course on the subject, which brought together 46 participants including university professors and officials from 11 CIS States.

Major events organized by the ICRC in 2002 included, in April, the sixth De Martens moot-court competition on IHL, which was attended by 18 teams from seven CIS countries (the competition was simultaneously held in Tashkent for 11 teams from four countries). This and other events helped to strengthen contact with regional law and international relations experts, and to encourage students to engage in research on IHL topics. The ICRC provided IHL publications and technical support to students and academic institutions.

### NATIONAL SOCIETY

The Russian Red Cross continued its reform process with structural support provided by the ICRC to strengthen the National Society's tracing and dissemination services and boost operational cooperation with the branches in the northern Caucasus. For example, ICRC support enabled the Russian Red Cross tracing centre in Moscow, which still deals with some 40,000 cases relating to the Second World War every year, to start computerizing its registration card index. A pilot project to improve the dissemination capacity of local Red Cross branches through youth volunteers was extended from seven to 10 regions. The Russian Red Cross also redesigned its magazine.

The ICRC maintained cooperation with the 14 branches in the southern Russia and northern Caucasus regions. While it phased out food aid for IDPs in Ingushetia and Daghestan, it continued to support the branches' psychological and legal counselling services for IDPs. Thanks to a project funded by the American Red Cross, branch managers were given extensive capacity-building training, and the home-care programme received financial support. These programmes helped to broaden the Movement's services for IDPs and residents in areas affected by the ongoing armed confrontation. In Chechnya itself, the Chechen branch of the Russian Red Cross was a major implementing partner for the organization (see

*Civilians*). In August, the primary health-care and home-care programmes were put on hold because of internal problems in the branch.

## WASHINGTON

### Regional delegation

#### Countries covered:

Canada, United States of America

#### Personnel:

8 expatriates

4 national staff

The ICRC's Washington regional delegation has become an acknowledged source of information for government officials, organizations and other interested groups and individuals. Since January 2002, the ICRC has been regularly visiting internees held by the US armed forces at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and Norfolk, USA. The ICRC works closely with the American and Canadian Red Cross Societies, mainly within the framework of their international activities and the promotion of IHL. The ICRC delegation in Washington was established in 1995.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

#### Protection

1,307,404

#### Assistance

0

#### Preventive action

1,342,807

#### Cooperation with National Societies

126,946

#### General

28,659

**2,805,816**

of which: Overheads 171,247

## EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA WASHINGTON



 ICRC regional delegation

### CONTEXT

The impact of the attacks on New York and Washington on 11 September 2001 continued to be felt by people and governments around the world. In response to these attacks, the US and allied countries launched military and security operations in a number of countries against those deemed responsible. It will take some time to gauge the full impact of these developments on the economic, political and security environment both within the United States and worldwide. The year 2002 marked a dramatic shift in focus by the US in its foreign policy. The country's campaign against what is considered a worldwide terrorist network has had ramifications both regionally and internation-

ally. The US-led fight against terrorism and, more specifically, the issue of the internees held at Guantanamo Bay also resulted in renewed interest in and debate on the applicability of IHL in modern conflict situations. By the end of the year, 619 internees were being held at Guantanamo Bay.



## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- visiting the internees held by the US government at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, monitoring their situation and remaining in contact with the US authorities concerning them

## AUTHORITIES

Apart from its regular activities as an ICRC regional delegation, the Washington delegation in 2002 initiated protection activities on behalf of the internees held by US forces at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. ICRC teams visited the internees and interviewed them in private, and reviewed their access to food, shelter and medical care, as well as the general conditions of their detention and treatment. The delegation also facilitated the exchange of RCMs between the internees and their families. Altogether, the ICRC handled 3,168 such RCMs in 2002. These activities were followed by meetings with officials of the Defense and State Departments in Washington, the US Central Command and Southern Command in Florida, the National Security Council and with other authorities. The delegation also had numerous discussions with the US administration on respect for standards laid down by IHL for internees such as those in US custody.

The delegation continued its discussions with US and Canadian officials on the full range of the ICRC's programmes worldwide. In addition to its contacts with US authorities concerning the internees and other humanitarian aspects of the Afghan conflict, the delegation maintained active relations with government departments and offices concerned with other issues relating to international humanitarian aid, including the Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration, the Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, and the Legal Adviser at the State Department; the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance and the

offices of Food for Peace and Foreign Disaster Assistance at the US Agency for International Development; the Stability and Humanitarian Affairs, General Counsel, and Policy offices at the Defense Department; and related offices of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the National Security Council at the White House.

The delegation also maintained relations with the Canadian government bodies concerned with international humanitarian aid, in particular the Canadian International Development Agency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In its dialogue with the authorities the ICRC discussed humanitarian concerns the world over, particularly in the numerous situations of persistent political tension and conflict. The ICRC also pursued efforts to ensure that the Magen David Adom society of Israel achieves full membership in the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The ICRC took part in IHL training programmes for US and Canadian military staff at the National War College, the Inter-American Defense College, and the Western Hemisphere Institute in the US, and at the Judge Advocate General's School and the Canadian Forces Support Training Centre in Canada. In US Marine field-training exercises, ICRC delegates acted the part they would play in a real battle situation.

The ICRC also concluded a working agreement with the US Marine Corps that will allow the organization not only to attend field-training exercises but also to conduct courses on its mandate and activities at the Marine Corps University in Quantico, Virginia.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The delegation continued actively to promote understanding of the ICRC's operational and protection activities, and to spread knowledge of IHL. The delegation took part in a wide range of programmes and seminars with NGOs, policy centres and academic institutions, including The Brookings Institution, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the US Institute of Peace, the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars and the Hoover Institution in Washington, numerous universities and organizations elsewhere in the US, and the Pearson Peace-keeping Centre and other institutions in Canada. The delegation attended meetings of the Disaster Response Committee of InterAction, the umbrella organization for American organizations active in international humanitarian aid. The delegation maintained contact with the World Bank and the OAS, both based in Washington.

## NATIONAL SOCIETIES

The delegation worked closely with the International Services and International Social Services departments of the American Red Cross on coordination of overseas projects and tracing activities. The American Red Cross continued to be a leading supporter of full membership in the Movement for the Magen David Adom.

The ICRC also maintained its close ties with the Canadian Red Cross Society, which remained active in Red Cross international programmes.

## BRUSSELS

### Covering:

Institutions of the European Union (EU), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the NATO Parliamentary Assembly

### Personnel:

1 expatriate  
4 national staff

The ICRC has been working in Brussels since 1999 to build strong institutional and operational relations with the EU institutions, NATO and the NATO Parliamentary Assembly. The aim is to heighten awareness of the ICRC's mandate and mobilize political, diplomatic and financial support for ICRC activities to ensure that victims of armed conflict receive the protection and assistance to which they are entitled under IHL.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection

0

Assistance

0

Preventive action

758,968

Cooperation with National Societies

68,549

General

97,445

924,962

of which: Overheads 56,453

## EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA BRUSSELS

## CONTEXT

In 2002, as in previous years, the ICRC delegation in Brussels pursued its dialogue with officials from the European institutions (the European Commission, the Secretariat of the Council of the EU and the European Parliament), as well as with representatives of NATO and the NATO Parliamentary Assembly.

Given the development of the EU's common foreign and security policy and its increasingly prominent role on the international scene, particularly in the area of crisis management, the ICRC continued to assign a high priority to strengthening its working relations with EU institutions, especially on issues relating to respect for IHL.

Similarly, in view of NATO's involvement in contexts where the ICRC carries out its humanitarian tasks, the ICRC continued its efforts to develop a constructive dialogue with that organization.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- strengthening of working relations with EU institutions, in particular the strategic dialogue with ECHO, and stepping up the promotion of IHL in a broad range of EU fora
- developing dialogue with NATO
- engaging political, academic and humanitarian circles in a dynamic dialogue on IHL and related issues

## EU INSTITUTIONS

In 2002, the ICRC kept up extensive high-level discussions with the European Commission (ECHO, EuropeAid, External Relations, and Justice and Home Affairs), which is one of the ICRC's four main donors, and with officials of the Secretariat of the Council of the EU. The aim was to ensure that the ICRC's viewpoint on specific issues of humanitarian concern was taken into account.

At the invitation of the Spanish presidency of the Council of the EU during the first semester of 2002 and the Danish presidency during the second half of the year, ICRC President Jakob Kellenberger visited Madrid in February and Copenhagen in June. In December, he travelled to Athens, where he met the Greek President and other government officials for discussions in anticipation of Greece's EU presidency. The ICRC President travelled to Brussels in March and October for his spring and autumn working lunches with the EU political and security committee, at which he emphasized the relevance of IHL to current security policy trends and outlined the ICRC's operational priorities.

In March, Mr Javier Solana, Secretary-General of the Council and High Representative for the EU's common foreign and security policy, visited ICRC headquarters in Geneva. The issue of people unaccounted for as a result of armed conflict in the Balkans was a central topic, and Mr Solana pledged his support for the ICRC project called "The Missing".

Throughout the year, the ICRC took every opportunity to raise concerns of a humanitarian nature and ensure that IHL was high on the agenda of various fora. For example, in April the ICRC was invited to present its "Exploring Humanitarian Law" programme for schools at a European seminar on IHL held in Salamanca by Spain's EU presidency, which had declared IHL a top priority. The same month, a presentation on ICRC protection activities was given to EU Commission staff. In June, the ICRC was invited to present its position at a conference on civil-military cooperation organized by the EU general staff in Brussels and attended by representatives of NATO, the OSCE, the UN and European NGOs. In August, the ICRC's Vice-President and its delegate to the EU took part in a European conference on conflict prevention organized by the Swedish Foreign Minister in Helsingborg, which followed similar UN-sponsored events. The ICRC representatives underlined the importance of IHL dissemination as a contribution to conflict prevention and reminded the States party to the Geneva Conventions of their obligations in this respect. In September, the ICRC, along with UNHCR and the IOM, shared its analysis of Afghanistan's needs in humanitarian terms at a meeting of a group of experts. The meeting, on questions relating to the return and protection of refugees and asylum and immigration policies, was called by the European Commission as part of its efforts to develop common strategies on these matters. In December, for the first time, an ICRC delegation addressed the EU Council committee on international public law. It reiterated the ICRC's affirmation of the con-

tinued relevance of IHL in contemporary armed conflicts, and presented the organization's position on such topics as explosive remnants of war, the Ottawa Convention, chemical weapons and the International Criminal Court.

## NATO

The ICRC worked to develop a structured dialogue with the NATO Secretariat and the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), and fostered a substantive exchange of views with the NATO Parliamentary Assembly. In March, the Assembly's political committee paid a visit to ICRC headquarters in Geneva. In April, at the Assembly's invitation, the ICRC took part as an observer in the 51st Rose-Roth seminar in Bratislava on the theme "NATO, new threats, new horizons". In May and November, ICRC representatives participated in the Assembly's spring and autumn sessions, held in Bulgaria and Turkey, where they presented humanitarian concerns relating to landmines. In addition, the ICRC followed the work of several commissions of interest to the organization.

## OTHERS

Invited to address military staff at the Royal Institute of Defence in February, the ICRC stressed the relevance of Article 36<sup>1</sup> of Protocol I additional to the Geneva Conventions. The issue of the convergence of military and humanitarian operations was discussed at a symposium organized by the Belgian Minister for Defence, at which the ICRC presented its position on civil-military cooperation.

The Brussels delegation regularly presented the ICRC's role and the organization's view of its relationship with peace-support forces at training courses for officers of the CIMIC Group North in Budel, Netherlands.

In May, the ICRC and the Madariaga Foundation for Europe jointly organized a conference in Brussels on the role of IHL in crises and conflicts. In cooperation with the College of Europe, the Brussels delegation organized in October the third annual Bruges Colloquium, an event aimed at stimulating discussion on IHL and related issues among diplomats and officials working with Brussels-based institutions. The 2002 colloquium focused on the relevance of IHL to non-state actors.

## NATIONAL SOCIETIES

The Brussels delegation maintained close relations with the various components of the Movement present in Brussels, such as the EU Red Cross Liaison Bureau and the Belgian Red Cross.

<sup>1</sup> "In the study, development, acquisition or adoption of a new weapon, means or method of warfare, a High Contracting Party is under an obligation to determine whether its employment would, in some or all circumstances, be prohibited by this Protocol or by any other rule of international law applicable to the High Contracting Party."

## NEW YORK

Personnel :  
3 expatriates  
7 national staff

The United Nations (UN) role of ensuring international peace and security comprises many humanitarian aspects. Operating since 1983, the ICRC delegation to the UN and its agencies and programmes has served as a support and liaison for operational and legal initiatives. The delegation conveys the ICRC's viewpoint, keeps abreast of trends and developments relating to humanitarian issues, and promotes IHL.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	0
Assistance	0
Preventive action	1,198,416
Cooperation with National Societies	24,797
General	1,206,272

**2,429,484**

of which: Overheads 148,278

## EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA NEW YORK

### CONTEXT

The ICRC's New York delegation remained in close contact with numerous UN bodies and with think-tanks, academic circles and the media. It continued its efforts to ensure that the UN and its various entities had an accurate understanding of issues of ongoing humanitarian concern, and that the ICRC's neutral and impartial humanitarian activities were facilitated. In particular, the delegation sought to ensure that the ICRC's mandate was accepted and that its specific concerns were taken into account in any UN deliberations having direct implications for humanitarian work.

### ICRC ACTION

#### Key points in 2002

- spreading knowledge of and garnering support for the ICRC's mandate and activities

### UNITED NATIONS

#### UN Security Council

The delegation kept a close eye on issues addressed by the Security Council during the year. In accordance with established practice, the delegation met at the beginning of each month with the Council's presidency to present the ICRC's concerns regarding operational developments in situations on the Council's agenda.

#### UN General Assembly

In order to keep abreast of developments relevant to the ICRC, and where necessary to promote understanding of and support for the ICRC's mandate and work, the delegation closely monitored the work of the General Assembly (GA). The ICRC has observer status in the GA, including its special sessions, such as that on children held from 8 to 10 May, and its subsidiary bodies, such as the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. The ICRC also attended meetings relating to the draft comprehensive anti-terrorism treaty, the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, and the establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

During the GA's 57th session, the delegation contributed statements on a variety of issues on the agenda, including disarmament, enforced or involuntary disappearances, the report of the UNHCR, children's rights, the advancement of women, the status of the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the establishment of the ICC, and coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief.



On these and other topics, the delegation maintained regular contact with permanent missions to the UN. Jointly with the New York University School of Law, the delegation organized the 19th annual seminar on IHL for diplomats accredited to the UN.

### UN Secretariat

The delegation attended the weekly meetings of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, chaired by OCHA. In its capacity as a standing invitee, it also attended working sessions on issues such as the impact, in humanitarian terms, of sanctions, the protection of civilians in armed conflict, in particular from sexual abuse and exploitation, and on preparations for the humanitarian affairs segment of the Economic and Social Council's substantive session. It also took part in expert group meetings chaired by the UN Mine Action Service.

Numerous bilateral meetings were held with various departments of the UN Secretariat to discuss issues of common concern, which were often related to contexts in which the UN and the ICRC were both active. The protection of vulnerable groups in areas where peacekeeping operations were deployed was one such topic. The delegation also maintained regular contact with UNICEF, UNDP, WFP and UNHCR on issues such as the delivery of aid in Afghanistan, Angola, Israel, and the occupied and autonomous territories, and on preparations for the GA's Special Session on Children held in May.

### OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The delegation participated in numerous round-table talks, discussion groups and workshops on topics related to the ICRC's mandate, operations and policy concerns, convened by various organizations and think-tanks, including the Open Society Institute, the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, the International Peace Academy, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Business Council for the UN, Columbia University, the City University of New York and the Stanley Foundation. It also attended Human Rights Watch's regular open meetings.

The delegation regularly published press releases on ICRC operations, and responded to queries from the media, private organizations and individuals on issues such as the protection of persons deprived of their freedom, the ICRC's working methods and the red cross and red crescent emblems.

The delegation was regularly consulted on topical issues of humanitarian concern by students, academics and organizations. Its documentation centre was frequently visited and its resources were made available to permanent missions, the media and the public. Upon request, the delegation provided its visitors with information on the ICRC's work and on IHL.

The delegation helped provide students from a number of countries with insight into the ICRC's work vis-à-vis the UN through briefing sessions organized in connection with Model United Nations conferences. Also, as in previous years, the delegation was invited to make a presentation on IHL and the role of the ICRC to naval officers from a variety of countries being trained at the Naval Staff College in Newport, Rhode Island.

## PARIS

Personnel:  
1 expatriate  
5 national staff

The Paris delegation, set up in 2000, focuses on promoting IHL and facilitating ICRC operations in the field. Its target audiences include the French authorities, representatives of the French-speaking world, economic interest groups, the media, the diplomatic community, military and academic circles and the French Red Cross.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection

0

Assistance

0

Preventive action

971,828

Cooperation with National Societies

48,604

General

0

1,020,432

of which: Overheads 62,280

## EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA PARIS

### CONTEXT

The Paris delegation remained a key element in the ICRC's network for humanitarian diplomacy, through which the organization seeks to promote IHL, increase understanding of its mandate, stimulate debates on issues of humanitarian concern and influence strategies among its target audiences.

### ICRC ACTION

#### Key points in 2002

- consolidation of relations with the French political authorities
- strengthened cooperation with the Ministry of Defence regarding IHL training for France's various armed services (including 18 courses on IHL for some 1,000 French military personnel and another 4 courses for about 200 officers from other countries)
- production, and distribution to the French authorities, representatives of diplomatic and economic circles, NGOs, the media and opinion-makers, of a multimedia CD-ROM with text and video footage of the first *Etats généraux de l'action et du droit international humanitaire* (see *Civil society*)

### AUTHORITIES

The delegation maintained contact and shared ICRC concerns with the French authorities, in particular with the offices of the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and the President of the National Assembly, and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, and Cooperation and the French-speaking Communities. During a visit to ICRC headquarters in March, the French Foreign Minister, Mr Hubert Védrine, and ICRC President Jakob Kellenberger discussed a number of topics, ranging from the applicability of IHL in the fight against terrorism to ICRC operations in Afghanistan and Chechnya.

In connection with ICRC operations, the Paris delegation met various political leaders visiting France and maintained contact with numerous representatives of opposition groups based in France. For the most part, ICRC operational diplomacy focused on matters of concern to Africa, and intensified during the second half of the year in connection with the unfolding crises in Côte d'Ivoire and the Central African Republic.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Based on its agreement with the *Ecole de gendarmerie* in Rochefort, which prepares armed forces personnel for service in foreign theatres of operation, the delegation continued to regularly give courses on IHL for French soldiers due to leave on missions abroad, and for dozens of personnel from other countries taking part in military training programmes in France.

A new agreement on IHL training was concluded with the air force academy for non-commissioned officers. In addition, the delegation organized the first combined-arms training course on operations of a civilian/military nature, and contributed to a colloquium on "Ethics and deontology: the human factor in crises", held at the *Ecole d'application de l'arme blindée cavalerie* in Saumur. It also strengthened ties with the European Police College and the *Collège interarmées de défense*, and supported research carried out individually, for the preparation of advanced degrees, and collectively, for instance for auditors of the *Centre des hautes études de l'armement*. In December, the ICRC addressed the 55th session of the *Institut des hautes études de défense nationale* on defence-related issues. The participants included high-ranking officers of the armed forces and the *gendarmerie nationale*, representatives of economic circles and opinion-makers.

In coordination with the Ministry of Defence, the delegation also published a special feature on IHL in the magazine *Armées d'aujourd'hui*, which has a circulation of 120,000.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

In 2002, as a follow-up to the *Etats généraux de l'action et du droit international humanitaire*<sup>1</sup> (a conference on humanitarian action and IHL), the Paris delegation produced, and distributed to the French authorities and representatives of diplomatic and economic circles, NGOs, the media and opinion-makers, a multimedia CD-ROM of the event, so as to maintain the impetus of the debate. The CD-ROM was distributed in France together with the fourth 2002 issue of *L'Humanitaire Maghreb* (a magazine published by the ICRC regional delegation in Tunis), which devoted its editorial to the concept of responsibility promoted by the meetings.

As a member of the committee responsible for drawing up a charter on the security of journalists on dangerous missions proposed by *Reporters sans frontières*, the delegation incorporated into the text various IHL principles, notably Article 79 of Protocol I additional to the Geneva Conventions, on measures of protection for journalists. The charter was then circulated in some 100 countries.

<sup>1</sup> This series of high-level meetings and discussions, organized in November 2001 by the ICRC and French experts and NGOs, such as Médecins Sans Frontières, *Médecins du monde*, Handicap International, *Action contre la faim* and *Première urgence*, was aimed at promoting awareness of IHL and related issues, particularly that of the accountability of the many parties involved in contemporary armed conflict.

## INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE

Personnel:  
1 expatriate

The International Tracing Service (ITS) in Bad Arolsen, Germany, is an international institution which assembles, classifies, preserves, evaluates and uses, for strictly humanitarian purposes, records concerning civilians persecuted during the National Socialist period in Germany (1933-1945) and non-Germans displaced as a result of the Second World War up until 1952. The ITS searches for missing persons and issues certificates to civilians who suffered incarceration or forced labour and to their family members eligible for financial compensation. The institution, which derives its mandate from the Bonn Agreements of 1955, is run by an ICRC-appointed director and supervised by an international commission comprising 11 member States.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection

441,502

Assistance

0

Preventive action

0

Cooperation with National Societies

0

General

0

441,502

of which: Overheads 26,946

## EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE

The mandate of the ITS is to gather, file, preserve and process personal records concerning civilians who were persecuted under the Third Reich. In particular, the ITS regularly acquires archival documents – in 2002 for example, more than 865,000 new names were added to the central databank – and provides victims of the Nazi regime with certificates attesting to the fact that they were persecuted, for example by being deported, interned or subjected to forced labour.

The ITS grew out of the Central Tracing Bureau, which was set up by Allied Headquarters at the British Red Cross in London in 1943. The Bureau moved several times before finally settling in Arolsen, Germany, in 1946. It adopted its current name on 1 January 1948. Since 1955, the ITS has been directed and administered by the ICRC and supervised by an international commission composed of representatives of the ITS member States (Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and, since March 2000, Poland).

The digitization of the ITS's central index of names (47 million records) was completed at the end of 1999. The databank, which became operational in the second half of 2000, makes it possible to process a considerable quantity of data electronically rather than manually, and thus to respond more quickly to requests for information and certificates. The scanning of documentary materials from the ITS archives was started in 1999 to secure the information contained in the documents, which are mostly in bad condition owing to their age and frequent handling by case-workers, and expedite the processing of requests.

Under a German law enacted on 12 August 2000, a federal foundation entitled *Erinnerung, Verantwortung und Zukunft* (Remembrance, Responsibility and Future) was set up to provide financial compensation for persons persecuted by the Nazi regime, including those subjected to slave or forced labour. As a result, there was a

surge in the number of enquiries sent to the ITS. To deal with the additional workload, the ITS developed a new system for processing requests, using standard lists. This system enables the German foundation's partner organizations (five major foundations in Central and Eastern Europe, the Jewish Claims Conference and the International Organization for Migration in Geneva) to transfer the data contained in the requests they receive to the lists. These are then passed on to the ITS, which cross-checks the names in its central databank and enters the information it finds directly on the lists, before sending them back to the partner organizations. In 2002, under this programme, the ITS cross-checked 349,804 names sent in by the partner organizations and other bodies, such as the Migrant Service in Australia and various National Societies, as well as by individuals.

Since the ITS's stock of documentary materials is unfortunately far from complete, many enquiries could not be answered. To give the enquirers an additional chance to provide evidence of their persecution, the Federal Association for Information and Advice for Persecutees of National Socialism in Cologne, the Federal Archives in Koblenz and the ITS have established a cooperation network which guarantees that individual and list enquiries which could not be answered by the ITS are forwarded electronically to numerous participating archives in Germany for further checks. By the end of 2002, the ITS had forwarded 343,201 requests to the cooperation network and received positive information in 2,042 cases. This number does not include the replies sent back directly to the partner organizations.

In addition to the enquiries received in connection with the German foundation, during the year under review the ITS received 84,531 new individual requests from 66 countries and gave 164,618 replies to these and other requests received earlier. In total, the ITS replied to 587,210 requests in 2002. At the end of the year, 385,395 requests still awaited processing.







J. Barry/ICRC

An ICRC team arrives to lend support at the scene of a family home destroyed in conflict.

# MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

## Delegations

- Egypt
- Iran
- Iraq
- Israel, the occupied territories and the autonomous territories
- Jordan
- Lebanon
- Syria
- Yemen

## Regional delegations

- Kuwait
- Tunis

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection

**18,761,884**

Assistance

**52,968,716**

Preventive action

**8,257,316**

Cooperation with National Societies

**7,642,041**

General

**753,550**

**88,383,507**

of which: Overheads **5,007,731**



 ICRC regional delegation

 ICRC delegation

The spiralling violence in Israel and the occupied territories, the looming threat of war in Iraq, and the many repercussions of the "global war on terrorism" meant that, throughout 2002, world and media attention were repeatedly turned to the Middle East and North Africa region.

The situation in the occupied territories, already tense, escalated further in early spring, when Israel's "Operation Defensive Shield" saw the redeployment of troops in major West Bank towns, claiming many lives. Closures and curfews, imposed on Palestinian towns and villages, remained tight throughout the year, largely paralysing economic and social life. At the

same time, an unprecedented wave of indiscriminate and devastating Palestinian suicide attacks caused deep psychological trauma in Israel and loss of civilian life.

In response to the upsurge of violence, the ICRC decided in May to increase its field presence, strengthen its protection work and expand its assistance activities. The budget for the country was almost doubled, and a special appeal launched.

From that moment on, an increased number of ICRC delegates worked across the West Bank and Gaza Strip to ensure the protection of the civilian population by monitoring and documenting violations



of IHL. They helped the civilian population to cope with the severe restrictions on their movements, by facilitating the crossing of checkpoints in emergencies, access to water and the harvesting of olives. They made regular visits to monitor the conditions of detention and treatment of detainees held in Israeli and Palestinian places of detention. While the family visit programme for Palestinians detained in Israel went ahead, it was continuously disrupted because of the military operations, closures and other security restrictions.

Repeated representations were made to the Israeli authorities, urging them to respect IHL. The ICRC also made approaches to the Palestinian authorities and militant groups to impress upon them the need to desist from deliberate attacks on Israeli civilians, summary executions of suspected collaborators and the involvement of children in the violence. The ICRC took advantage of every opportunity to make known its concerns on humanitarian issues and to foster better knowledge of and respect for IHL and the work of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

At the same time, an innovative economic security programme was launched, using a voucher system – deemed an appropriate form of assistance given the weighty mobility and security constraints – to provide food and basic household goods to vulnerable families in besieged West Bank towns. Other ongoing relief operations were expanded, under which families in rural areas, and in Hebron old town, received distributions of food and hygiene items. The over 300,000 people thus assisted represented some 15% of the total West Bank population. A substantial amount of basic household goods and shelter was provided to families affected by the Israel Defense Forces' house destruction policy. During the dry season, a water distribution programme was run for isolated West Bank villages. Support for Palestinian surgeons was also stepped up.

The ICRC viewed these relief programmes as extraordinary and temporary measures designed to meet emergency needs and to provide short-term boosts to household economies. The ICRC repeatedly stressed that humanitarian agencies cannot continue substituting for the occupying power, which alone bears primary responsibility, in accordance with the Fourth Geneva Convention, for ensuring the welfare of the population living under its occupation. The ICRC underlined that the worsening situation for the Palestinian population was largely attributable to Israeli security restrictions imposed there, and strongly urged Israel to adjust its security policy in order to minimize its devastating impact on the entire civilian population.

The year furthermore saw an increase in the already substantial financial, technical and material support for the Palestine Red Crescent Society, especially its emergency medical services, and increased operational cooperation with and support for the Magen David Adom.

As the year advanced, Iraq came under increasing international pressure to prove that it had rid itself of weapons of mass destruction. This was accompanied by an intensification of hostilities over the northern and southern "no-fly zones" imposed after the 1991 war. Concern grew about the potential consequences of a full-scale conflict from the humanitarian viewpoint, and the possible threat to stability in the region.

As in previous years, the ICRC was one of the very few international organizations with humanitarian projects and a regular presence throughout Iraq. It continued its extensive aid programmes begun in mid-1999, focusing on urgent needs not covered by the UN oil-for-food programme. ICRC activities mainly involved the repair and maintenance of health-care and water and sanitation facilities, and training and capacity-building in the health-care sector. The primary aim was to keep selected vital infrastructure functioning and to guarantee basic hygiene, in a country suffering the

effects of 12 years of international trade sanctions. In 2002, the ICRC's water and habitat programme in Iraq was one of its largest worldwide.

Given the volatile situation as the year drew to a close, the ICRC enhanced its emergency-response capability by building up relief supplies in Iraq and neighbouring countries, in preparation for any sudden increase in needs.

The ICRC continued to urge both Iran and Iraq to resolve outstanding issues from their 1980-88 war, namely to release and repatriate POWs and to make progress in identifying and repatriating the bodies of those killed in the war. In 2002, bilateral talks between the two countries led to the repatriation of over 500 Iraqi POWs, under ICRC auspices, and the reported exchange of the human remains of 800 Iranians and 1,300 Iraqis killed in the 1980-88 war.

Nearly 12 years after the end of the 1991 Gulf war, thousands of families in the Gulf countries remained without news of close relatives or loved ones, their anguish deepened by the fact that they still did not know whether they were dead or alive. The ICRC continued its efforts to revive meetings of the suspended Tripartite Commission and its Technical Sub-Committee and, as in previous years, organized consultation meetings with the parties in Geneva. An encouraging breakthrough was achieved at the end of 2002 when Iraq agreed to return to direct talks with other parties to the conflict, within the framework of the Tripartite Commission. The talks were due to resume early in 2003 under ICRC auspices. In 2002, the ICRC supervised the repatriation of 188 Iraqi servicemen detained in Iran since 1991.

For most of 2002, ICRC activities in Iran were primarily devoted to providing logistical support for the relief operation in Afghanistan, through a temporary operational presence established in Mashhad in north-eastern Iran at the end of 2001, with the cooperation of the Iranian Red Crescent Society. By mid-2002, the relief operation was gradually being wound down



and the warehouse was closed and handed back to the National Society. An ICRC presence was maintained in Mashhad to respond at short notice to potential new needs in Afghanistan. As part of its regional preparedness planning to meet potential new humanitarian needs in Iraq, the ICRC set up a logistics supply base in Kermanshah in western Iran.

In 2002, the ICRC received a substantial number of tracing requests from families in the Gulf region who had lost contact with their relatives after the fall of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. Links were restored between people interned or detained in Afghanistan and Guantanamo and their families, by means of Red Cross messages (RCMs). The ICRC also handled tracing requests and exchanged RCMs for Afghan refugees in Iran.

Hopes for an overall resolution of the situation in the Western Sahara still did not materialize. 216 Moroccan prisoners were released and repatriated by the ICRC in two separate operations, meaning that, at the end of the year, 1,260 Moroccan prisoners were still in captivity. Most of them had been held for over 20 years. Throughout 2002, the ICRC reiterated its representations to the Polisario Front regarding its obligations under IHL and the situation of the prisoners, and drew various State players' attention to the importance of ensuring respect for these obligations. In the meantime, it continued its twice-yearly visits to the prisoners, accompanied by medical teams who treated cases of particular need on the spot. Meanwhile, some 150,000 Sahrawi refugees, according to UNHCR figures, were still living in precarious conditions in camps in the desert of south-west Algeria, dependent on external aid, given the continued political stalemate concerning their status.

In Algeria, acts of violence continued to take a heavy toll on the civilian population. The ICRC pursued its visits to people deprived of their freedom and its support to Algerian Red Crescent programmes to provide psychological support to women

and child victims of violence. It also contributed to strengthening its national first-aid network. A new prosthetic/orthotic production unit using ICRC technology was inaugurated at Ben Aknoun centre in Algiers. In late 2002, the ICRC opened a new delegation in Algiers, following the signing of a headquarters agreement with the Algerian authorities. This permanent presence would allow better follow-up of the organization's activities in the country, which were previously covered by the regional delegation in Tunis.

In Jordan, the ICRC continued to focus on protection-related activities (visits to detainees). The logistics support unit in Amman was significantly enlarged to cope with increased needs in the West Bank, and to enhance emergency preparedness for any worsening of the situation in Iraq.

In October, the ICRC was officially granted access to all persons held in places of detention in Lebanon, in accordance with its standard visiting procedures. However, at the end of the year, it had still not been able to begin the visits, and discussions were continuing with the authorities. In southern Lebanon, the ICRC continued to monitor the volatile situation along the Israeli border so as to be in a position to respond quickly to any new needs. It also provided a channel for restoring and maintaining links between Lebanese refugees still in Israel since May 2000 and their families in southern Lebanon.

In Syria, too, the ICRC acted on behalf of separated families, facilitating contacts between the Syrian population living in the Israeli-occupied Golan and their relatives in Syria.

The ICRC continued to focus on visits to detainees in Yemen, in particular vulnerable groups. It sought to gain regular access to people held by the Political Security Department, including those arrested for security reasons and/or in connection with the "fight against terrorism". The ICRC continued to implement a special assistance programme for women detainees, in cooperation with the Yemen

Red Crescent Society, and encouraged the authorities to assume their responsibilities towards mentally ill detainees. RCMs were exchanged between detainees/internees in Afghanistan and Guantanamo and their families in Yemen, as well as between refugees from the Horn of Africa and their families.

Across the region, the ICRC pursued its efforts, in cooperation with the National Societies, to enhance knowledge of the rules of IHL and the Fundamental Principles of the Movement among opinion-makers, academic circles, the media and civil society as a whole. In 2002, further steps were taken to promote and introduce the ICRC's "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL) teaching programme in secondary school curricula in practically all the countries of the region. A first regional training workshop on the programme was held in Rabat, Morocco, in October, attended by representatives of 18 Arab League member States. The workshop, which lasted two weeks, was organized by the ICRC in conjunction with the Moroccan Red Crescent Society and the Moroccan Ministry of Education, and held under the auspices of the Arab League. National training sessions were also run in various countries throughout the year, in cooperation with the respective National Societies.

The ICRC supported the work of national committees for the implementation of IHL, and encouraged those countries which had not yet done so to establish such committees. Cooperation with the armed forces of the region in the fields of IHL dissemination and its integration into training curricula was given a boost in 2002 by the organization of a regional seminar for the armed forces of the Middle East and North Africa in Tunis. A first regional seminar on IHL for senior police officials was also held in Cairo in June, in cooperation with the Egyptian Ministry of Justice and the Arab League. In Jordan, the ICRC gave presentations at the annual IHL day at the Royal War College, which was attended by high-ranking officers from across the region.

## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

The ICRC's regional promotion office in Cairo continued to work to ensure a coherent approach to dissemination and training in IHL in the Middle East and North Africa. It provided the backbone of dissemination materials, both printed and audiovisual, for the Arab world. To promote awareness of the impact of war and conflict on women, the Arabic version of the *Women facing War* study was officially launched in Jordan. In Syria, a "Women and War" campaign week was held.

Development of, and joint activities with, the National Societies of the region continued to be a priority for the ICRC, which sought to involve them in spreading knowledge of IHL and to back their assistance programmes. In 2002 it supported the National Societies in building up their own capacities in the fields of dissemination, emergency preparedness and tracing, and focused on establishing a co-operative, joint approach in all Movement-related matters.

In 2002, the ICRC's operations in the occupied Palestinian territories benefited from a novel and increased support from Red Crescent Societies, including, first and foremost, those of Egypt and Kuwait, but also those of Bahrain, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the United Arab Emirates. The year saw the continued involvement in this context of over 20 National Societies from around the world, some of which were running delegated or bilateral projects.

At the end of the year, the ICRC hosted two meetings in Geneva with partner Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, in cooperation with the International Federation, in order to coordinate the Movement's emergency-response planning in the event of a full-scale conflict in Iraq.

## EGYPT

Personnel:  
4 expatriates  
20 national staff

The ICRC concentrates on spreading knowledge of IHL and promoting its incorporation into national legislation in Egypt and, through its cooperation with the League of Arab States, throughout the Arab world. The ICRC supports IHL training organized by the relevant authorities for the armed and security forces and for civilian and military magistrates, and promotes the inclusion of IHL and related subjects in university and school curricula. This is backed up by technical and academic support for the implementing bodies, production and distribution of teaching materials and other dissemination tools, and help to enhance the capabilities of those, including in the Egyptian Red Crescent Society, who are engaged in training. Communication with the region's media is also a task of the Cairo delegation, and the ICRC's first Arabic website will be launched in 2003. With some pauses, the ICRC has been working in Egypt since the beginning of the Second World War.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	
<b>114,684</b>	
Assistance	
<b>33,414</b>	
Preventive action	
<b>1,124,767</b>	
Cooperation with National Societies	
<b>90,209</b>	
General	
<b>95,743</b>	

**1,458,816**

of which: Overheads 89,040



 ICRC delegation

## CONTEXT

Egypt was at the forefront of efforts by Arab States to defuse regional tension generated by the threat of war in Iraq and the worsening situation in the occupied Palestinian territories.

The Egyptian president met twice in the first half of 2002 with the US president in an effort to dissuade the US from taking military action against Iraq and to propose a timetable for the creation of a Palestinian State. Egypt also called on Iraq to fully comply with United Nations resolutions regarding its weapons programmes.

As in other Arab countries, public outbursts of anger flared across the country following Israel's redeployment of its forces in the occupied Palestinian territories early last spring. In response to the redeployment, Egypt severed all non-diplomatic relations with Israel but rejected demonstrators' demands that it should break diplomatic ties and abrogate its landmark 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

Emergency security laws introduced in the 1990s to deal with banned radical Egyptian Islamic groups remained in force. However, there has been no resurgence of violent Islamic militancy since the November 1997 massacre in Luxor of 58 foreign tourists and four Egyptians.

In June, Egypt passed a new law enabling the government to disband non-governmental organizations that illegally receive funds from abroad or engage in activities judged to be inconsistent with the terms of their officially approved statutes.

Egyptian security forces arrested scores of alleged members of banned militant Islamic organizations. However, many of these alleged militants were released towards the end of the year.

Top government priorities remained reducing widespread unemployment, repairing dilapidated water and sanitation systems and ensuring the preservation of the country's rich cultural heritage.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- the ICRC contributed to the setting up of a Red Crescent emergency-relief centre at the Egyptian border with the Gaza Strip to assist stranded Palestinian civilians and to cope with any sudden influx of Palestinian refugees should the current situation deteriorate
- counsel was provided to the League of Arab States to create the first Arab model draft law on the ICC
- the national committee on IHL was assisted in a project to harmonize current Egyptian legislation with the provisions of the Rome Statute of the ICC
- legal advice and IHL reference documentation was provided to help the national committee for the implementation of humanitarian law to assess current Egyptian legislation's compatibility with IHL

## CIVILIANS

Nationals from countries in the Horn of Africa continued to receive ICRC travel documents to facilitate resettlement in third countries. Basic material aid was also provided in specific hardship cases.

In view of the upsurge of Israeli-Palestinian violence the ICRC maintained its monitoring and assistance role at Gaza's Rafha border post with Egypt, in cooperation with local authorities and the Egyptian Red Crescent. Throughout the year, hundreds of Gaza residents were blocked for days on end at the border post by Israeli security restrictions. However, there was a marked drop in the number of Gaza residents crossing the border into Egypt, owing to the security-clearance delays and fears of being unable to return home should the situation in Gaza worsen.

The Red Crescent opened a first-aid centre near the border early in 2002. The ICRC supplied it with basic medical equipment, medicines and furniture. Staffed by a Red Crescent doctor and an assistant, the centre provided emergency medical care, food and water to Palestinians stranded on the Egyptian side of the border by the intensified Israeli security clearance delays. ICRC support for the centre was also intended to increase preparedness for any sudden influx of Palestinian refugees from Gaza into Egypt arising from a further deterioration of the situation in the Palestinian territory. The ICRC's support took the form of financing tents, blankets, mattresses, dried food, kitchen sets and hygiene kits for up to 500 people.

Israeli-Palestinian hostilities in Gaza had a direct impact on civilians living on the Egyptian side of the Rafha/Gaza border. Exchanges of fire between the two sides regularly caused damage to their homes. In September, an Egyptian woman was injured when her house collapsed after being struck by shells.

The ICRC was asked by the Egyptian authorities to assist in tracing a number of Egyptian nationals reported missing in northern Iraq, and contact was established with their families to gather information that might help determine their whereabouts.

Red Cross messages from two Egyptian nationals interned in Guantanamo Bay were distributed to their families whose replies were forwarded.

## AUTHORITIES

### League of Arab States

The ICRC Cairo delegation made significant progress in promoting IHL in Egypt and across the Arab world through increasingly close cooperation with national authorities and the Cairo-based League of Arab States.



Two Arab League meetings were held in 2002 to discuss ratification by member States of the Rome Statute of the ICC. During those meetings the ICRC presented documents on IHL, including a model law on the ICC for implementation in Arab States.

The Arab League Ministers of Justice Council, meeting in Cairo in October, adopted a resolution on IHL implementation in the Arab world in which it praised cooperation between the League's technical secretariat and the ICRC in preparing the first Arabic model law on IHL.

As a result of sustained ICRC promotional and teaching activities, a growing number of Arab League member States either established or moved closer toward setting up national committees for the implementation of IHL.

### IHL in Egypt

Contacts were developed with relevant Egyptian authorities to promote the incorporation of IHL into national legislation. The national committee also requested ICRC assistance in launching a study to determine the compatibility of current Egyptian legislation with the provisions of the Rome Statute.

Egypt signed the Rome Statute in 2000 but had not ratified it by the end of 2002.

Egyptian authorities and the Arab League increasingly solicited ICRC legal counsel on IHL, particularly regarding its application to the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories. They also sought information on the organization's mandate and activities there.

A draft law to protect the red cross and red crescent emblems, prepared by the National Committee in conjunction with the ICRC, was submitted for parliamentary approval in May.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### Armed forces

Spreading knowledge of IHL in the Egyptian armed forces remained a priority. The creation of a national committee on IHL has enabled the ICRC to make rapid progress on incorporating IHL instruction into the curricula for training of civilian and military magistrates, and ICRC-trained Egyptian academics, judges and military officers were increasingly giving IHL instruction courses autonomously.

As a result, by the end of 2002, IHL had been largely incorporated into the academic curricula of the main Egyptian military academies. However, it had yet to be fully incorporated into operational training. This question was addressed at a meeting in March with the Egyptian armed forces chief of staff. Following these talks a one-day seminar was held for senior officers in charge of training and another one-day seminar took place in September for 24 brigadiers-general and colonels from the armed forces training directorate.

Refresher courses for Egyptian air force and navy IHL instructors were held in April. ICRC courses in IHL were also held for civilian judges and military judges from the national centre for judiciary studies.

Fourteen students from eight Arab League members States, including Egypt, attended a course on the law of armed conflict in May at the San Remo International Institute of Humanitarian Law, a non-governmental organization set up in 1970 to spread knowledge and promote the development of IHL. The Institute specializes in organizing courses on IHL for military personnel from around the world.

ICRC training in IHL for Egyptian diplomats began in 1982 and was extended to the armed forces in 1989. In 1999, the ICRC began holding regular IHL-promotion sessions for Egyptian civilian and military magistrates and, at the end of 2000, similar sessions were initiated for senior police officers.

### Police forces

A five-day ICRC train-the-trainer course was held in March at the Cairo Police Academy for 30 senior police officers representing various services from around the country. This group was selected from some 600 Egyptian police officers who had attended a theoretical course on IHL in 2001.

The ICRC participated in June in IHL courses organized by the relevant Egyptian authorities for two groups of police officers ranging in rank from brigadier to colonel (140 participants), and for 200 deputy prosecutors.

The first regional seminar on IHL for senior police officials and officers was held in Cairo in June in conjunction with the Egyptian Ministry of Justice and the Arab League Ministers of Justice Council.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Agreement was reached with the Ministry of Education to gradually introduce IHL courses into secondary school education beginning in the 2002-3 academic year.

Pursuant to the Ministry of Education's plan to introduce "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL) modules into the Egyptian education system, the ICRC organized two training sessions under the Ministry's auspices in July and August at the Students' Union Centre in Agouza, near Cairo.

The first session (27 July to 1 August) brought together 41 primary school teachers and 38 secondary school teachers and inspectors from various Governorates participated in the second session (3 to 8 August).

Two regional seminars to promote incorporation of IHL into Arab education systems were held in Rabat (Morocco) in October and November. Organized by the ICRC in conjunction with the Moroccan Red Crescent and the Moroccan Ministry of Education, under the auspices of the Arab League, the seminars were attended by the training directors of national education ministries and inspectors responsible for modernizing national education programmes in 14 of the 18 League member States (Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Oman, Qatar, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen). Morocco's Minister of Education and the ICRC regional delegate for North Africa attended the opening sessions.

Discussions were led by a team of EHL experts from the Moroccan Ministry and the ICRC EHL coordinator for the Middle East, who based their presentations on EHL pilot projects introduced in Morocco and other countries in the region. Following the seminar, the 54 participants stated their interest in having EHL incorporated into their national secondary-school curricula and drew up implementation strategies for submission to their respective ministries.

Growing unrest in the Middle East heightened interest in ICRC activities and made it even more important to project a clear image of ICRC's mandate, in particular with regard to the organization's protection and assistance role in major ICRC operational zones such as the occupied Palestinian territories, Afghanistan and Iraq.

As a result, the ICRC regularly provided local and regional media with ICRC newsletters translated into Arabic detailing the organization's work and objectives in these places. At the same time, delegates maintained an increasingly active dialogue with academic circles, NGOs and other influential shapers of public opinion to promote knowledge of IHL and the ICRC's mandate.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

For many years the ICRC worked to build the emergency-response capacity of the Egyptian Red Crescent Society, particularly in the field of first aid. With this objective largely attained, the ICRC has in recent years been helping the Society develop its role as an auxiliary to the government in the humanitarian field.

ICRC promotional events for National Society staff helped move the overall IHL implementation process forward. The ICRC stepped up its support for the Society's work to assist the State in spreading knowledge of and implementing the law. Much emphasis was laid on introducing the subject in secondary schools and universities.

ICRC-trained Red Crescent staff helped set up an EHL pilot project in primary and secondary schools. The first EHL workshops were held in the summer of 2002. The project's aim was to boost the National Society's ability to independently use EHL modules for its own IHL-promotion programmes.

The ICRC participated in a meeting of Arab National Societies in May in Cairo to determine the main regional challenges that they faced, particularly with regard to help for Palestinians.

In response to the worsening situation in the occupied Palestinian territories last spring, the Egyptian Red Crescent worked hard to provide material aid to the Palestinian population. Through its logistical unit in Amman the ICRC ensured that this aid reached the intended beneficiaries.

## IRAN

Personnel:  
4 expatriates  
6 national staff

Since the 1988 cease-fire between Iran and Iraq, the ICRC has urged the two parties, in accordance with IHL, to release and repatriate all POWs, to make progress in identifying and repatriating the bodies of those killed in the war, and to resolve the problem of personnel missing in action. Before supervising their repatriation, the ICRC holds private interviews with POWs it registered during the Iran-Iraq war so as to ascertain that they do indeed wish to return home. It also works to strengthen its partnership with the Iranian Red Crescent Society and to promote IHL. As part of its relief operation for Afghanistan, in late 2001 the ICRC set up an office and logistics base in Mashhad, in eastern Iran. It did this in cooperation with the Iranian Red Crescent, with which it has been working, with some interruptions, since 1978.

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	87,192
Assistance	0
Preventive action	3,949
Cooperation with National Societies	72,771
General	0

**163,911**

of which: Overheads 10,003



✚ ICRC mission    + ICRC office

## CONTEXT

In the year under review, Iran sought to forge closer political and economic ties with neighbouring States and the European Union.

Bilateral talks with Iraq, resumed in late 2001, focused on resolving issues outstanding from their 1980-1988 war, in particular concerning prisoners of war and missing persons, and the question of war reparations by Iraq, as stipulated under relevant UN resolutions.

In further signs of improved relations between Tehran and Baghdad an agreement to expand bilateral trade was signed in November.

An estimated two million refugees remained on Iranian soil, mostly Afghans but also several hundred thousand Iraqis. In April, UNHCR started a programme to repatriate Afghan refugees and by the end of the year more than 300,000 displaced Afghans had returned home.

The third five-year economic plan entered its third year with a programme of liberalization, diversification and privatization, and the creation of 3.8 million new jobs by 2005.

Heavy rainfall in the spring ended a prolonged drought in all but four of Iran's provinces. In two provinces (Sistan and Baluchistan), where conditions remained dry, wetlands dried completely and farmland was rendered unusable. Afghanistan's decision to renew the natural flow of the Helmand River into Iran, blocked by the authorities in Afghanistan in 1999, reinstated the main water supply to Iran's Zabol region.

A strong earthquake in north-western Iran in June killed some 230 people, injured more than 2,000 others and left more than 25,000 homeless.

Thousands of Iranian students held almost daily rallies in November and December in protest against a death sentence imposed on a reformist academic for alleged blasphemy of Islam. The demonstrating students also called for a national referendum on the country's political future.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- interviews conducted with 78 released Iraqi POWs to determine whether they wished to return to Iraq and, if so, to arrange for their repatriation
- contact restored between Afghan refugees in Iran and their families via the Red Cross message (RCM) service, and RCMs from Iranian nationals interned in Guantanamo delivered to their families in Iran

## CIVILIANS

### Airlifting relief supplies for Afghanistan

The ICRC logistics base in Mashhad continued to support the organization's relief operations in Afghanistan, providing more than 5,000 tonnes of food and non-food supplies that were either airlifted (300 flights) or transported overland to Ghor province. A large proportion of the supplies were purchased locally.

Operations at the base, established as a temporary emergency measure in late 2001, were gradually scaled down beginning at mid-year and the Iranian Red Crescent warehouse in Mashhad which had been used by the ICRC was handed back in August. Nevertheless, an ICRC presence was maintained to respond at short notice to any new needs in Afghanistan.

The high level of cooperation extended by the Iranian authorities and the National Society was a major factor in the success of the Mashhad operation. Authorization to use Iranian airspace to fly relief supplies into Afghanistan proved crucial during the 2001-02 winter months, when road conditions were largely unsuitable for overland transport.

As part of its regional mobilization to meet the need for humanitarian aid in the event of war in Iraq, the ICRC set up a logistical supply base in Kermanshah, in western Iran, where stocks of food and non-food relief, including medicines, were pre-positioned. The Iranian authorities assured the ICRC of their fullest cooperation in the event of a crisis.

At the beginning of 2002, there were still approximately two million Afghans and half a million Iraqi refugees living in Iran, according to Iranian government figures. In April, UNHCR started a voluntary repatriation programme for Afghan refugees living in Iran. Between April and the end of the year, some 360,000 Afghans had reportedly returned home.

### Restoring family links

Hundreds of thousands of people in Iran, including many Afghan and Iraqi refugees, continued to have difficulty restoring contact with relatives in their home countries. In conjunction with the Iranian Red Crescent, the ICRC tracing service afforded many such people renewed family ties by means of RCMs.

### Tracing missing persons

The fate of thousands of Iranians reported missing during the Iran-Iraq war remained a source of serious ICRC concern. The organization continued to maintain confidential contact with both parties on this issue in parallel with the parties' own continuing bilateral talks.

In an encouraging development, Iran and Iraq reached agreement on the issue of refugees who had fled from one of the two countries to the other during the war and who may now wish to return to their country of origin. In many cases, the whereabouts of these refugees, many of whom had fled their homes more than two decades before, was still unknown to their families.



In January, the ICRC met with a number of families of missing Iranian soldiers, some of whom had previously been registered by the ICRC in Iraq. In certain cases, the families had received RCMs. Other cases involved persons not registered by the ICRC whose existence had been reported to delegates by ICRC-registered Iranian POWs.

## Repatriating human remains

On 17 February, the head of Iran's Commission for POWs and Missing Persons announced that Iran and Iraq had agreed to launch a joint committee to search for human remains in the Meymak area of Iran and the Mandali area of Iraq.

In four separate operations between February and September, the remains of over 800 Iranians and 1,300 Iraqis killed in the Iran-Iraq war were reportedly exchanged at the frontier between the two countries.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The ICRC continued to urge both Iran and Iraq to release and repatriate POWs from their 1980-1988 war, to make progress in identifying and repatriating the remains of those killed in the war, and to solve the problem of those missing in action.

In high-level meetings on the matter in Geneva, Tehran and Baghdad, the ICRC reminded the two parties of their obligation under IHL to solve the POW issue.

Meanwhile, bilateral talks between Iran and Iraq continued throughout 2002, leading to some progress on matters linked to the war.

In January, 507 Iraqi POWs from the Iran-Iraq conflict and 188 Iraqi servicemen unaccounted for since the 1991 war and held in Iran were repatriated under ICRC auspices. This handover of POWs was the first since 2000, and was agreed during a high-level official Iranian visit to Baghdad earlier in the year. The operation took

place at the Mundharieh/Khosravi checkpoint on the border between the two countries, in accordance with standard ICRC procedures whereby delegates had registered the POWs beforehand and spoken privately with each of them to ensure that they were returning home of their own free will. In November, another 20 Iraqi POWs were repatriated under ICRC auspices across the same checkpoint.

It was the 11th such operation carried out under ICRC auspices and was part of an ongoing process that began in April 1988 to repatriate all remaining POWs from the Iran-Iraq conflict who wished to return home, and to find out what had happened to prisoners whose names had been submitted to the ICRC by the two countries.

Earlier, in July, the ICRC monitored the exchange of the remains of over 1,700 POWs from the Iran-Iraq war (1,152 Iraqis and 570 Iranians).

As part of the repatriation process, the ICRC conducted private interviews with Iraqi POWs registered during the Iran-Iraq war to determine whether they wished to return home and, if so, to supervise their repatriation. In June and July, at the invitation of the Iranian authorities, 78 released Iraqi POWs were interviewed, mostly in Kermanshah, to find out whether they wished to return. Delegates also held several rounds of talks with Iran's Commission for POWs and Missing Persons in Tehran.

During a visit to Geneva in October, the Commission gave the ICRC 77 Red Cross messages written by Iraqi detainees in Iran who had not been registered by the ICRC. The messages were later forwarded to the Iraqi authorities and distributed to the detainees' families with the help of the Iraqi Red Crescent Society.

The ICRC continued to coordinate RCM exchanges between POWs and their families in Iraq, with support from the Iranian National Society. In the third quarter the ICRC also started to coordinate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Iranian Red Crescent the distribution of RCMs from Iranian nationals interned in Guantanamo Bay to their families in Iran.

## AUTHORITIES

Delegates met in June with the head of the Multilateral and International Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss the ICRC's activities in Iran.

In talks with the director-general of the Department for International Political Affairs, a procedure was established for the distribution – by the ICRC in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Iranian Red Crescent – of RCMs from Iranian nationals interned in Guantanamo Bay and Afghanistan.

Talks were also held with senior officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior to discuss cooperation in the event of war breaking out in Iraq, particularly with regard to any massive influx of Iraqi refugees.

The ICRC participated in an international workshop on disaster management organized in December by the International Federation and hosted by the Iranian Red Crescent. Participants included the minister of health, the National Society president, the deputy minister of the interior for development, and a representative from UNDP. The ICRC explained its mandate in connection with conflict and its specific position within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The ICRC continued its work to make the armed forces command aware of the help it could provide in incorporating IHL into theoretical and practical military training at all levels.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

In December, the ICRC attended the first seminar organized by the National Committee on IHL. During the seminar, lectures were given by representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence and by Iranian international law professors to an audience of some 300 students at Tehran University.

While IHL is taught at some of the main Iranian universities, students and instructors continued to have only limited opportunity to develop their knowledge of the subject. Moreover, the general public remained unfamiliar with IHL and the Movement.

The ICRC strove to broaden contacts with law professors at different universities with a view to incorporating IHL into international law courses throughout Iran. It also sought to develop closer relations with the Iranian media.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

The ICRC strengthened its partnership with the Iranian Red Crescent Society, a well-structured and active organization possessing significant operational capacity, including an efficient tracing service.

The Society's ability to respond effectively to disaster proved crucial in the relief operations that followed the devastating earthquake that struck northwest Iran in June. Working in conjunction with the International Federation, the Red Crescent quickly helped to stabilize conditions for the estimated 25,000 people made homeless and the more than 2,000 injured in the disaster.

The Red Crescent helped forward RCMs and tracing requests for Afghan refugees in Iran. It was also a key factor in the success of the operation mounted by the ICRC in Mashhad late in 2001 to dispatch emergency supplies to Afghanistan. On 21 August, the ICRC officially handed back part of the material it had used on loan from the Society at its logistics base in Mashhad. This included a warehouse, a large tent and three trucks. The Society assured the ICRC that it could use them again for future relief operations.

The Society's interaction with the rest of the Movement increased through its participation in international relief operations. Apart from its help with the Mashhad operation, the Iranian Red Crescent also supplied medicines to the Palestine Red Crescent Society (forwarded by the ICRC to the occupied territories) and supported the ICRC's relief operation there, including financial support for the purchase of medical equipment, tents and sub-warehouses.

In the framework of plans to enhance preparedness for any sudden deterioration of the situation in Iraq, an ICRC tracing seminar was held in Tehran in December for 10 ICRC headquarters staff and 10 National Society tracing officers.

The Iranian government gave the Society responsibility for managing any sudden influx of Iraqi refugees in the event of war. To prepare for this, the Society's director-general attended meetings organized by the ICRC for National Societies to deal with the potential consequences in humanitarian terms, both in Iran and throughout the region.

The Iranian Red Crescent continued to chair the national committee on the implementation of IHL, established in 1999, and set up an IHL awareness-raising office that expressed interest in working with the ICRC.

Movement coordination was consolidated by means of closer dialogue between the ICRC and the International Federation and the Iranian National Society about joint planning and emergency preparedness, particularly with regard to a possible war in neighbouring Iraq.

## IRAQ

Personnel:  
33 expatriates  
323 national staff

The ICRC has been present in Iraq since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in 1980. The organization focuses on the human consequences of two wars in as many decades and the effects of 12 years of international trade sanctions. Since mid-1999, it has placed particular emphasis on repairing water, sanitation and health-care infrastructure to alleviate the deteriorating conditions in which the civilian population lives. The ICRC also pursues its traditional humanitarian work in northern Iraq arising from the effects of the conflict between Kurdish groups.

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	2,521,187
Assistance	17,875,621
Preventive action	1,373,969
Cooperation with National Societies	555,823
General	68,465

**22,395,065**

of which: Overheads 1,366,911



⊕ ICRC delegation ⊕ ICRC sub-delegation + ICRC office ⊕ ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

## CONTEXT

Iraq was the object of intensive international pressure to prove that it had rid itself of weapons of mass destruction or face the full-scale military action threatened by certain States that continued to contest Iraq's claim that it was complying with United Nations resolutions.

Iraq allowed UN arms inspectors back into the country in November following a four-year suspension of their activities. It did so in accordance with UN resolution 1441, which found Iraq to be in "material breach" of the relevant UN resolutions passed after it invaded Kuwait in 1990. The resolution warned Iraq of "serious consequences" if it failed to cooperate with the inspectors.

Tension was heightened by the largest United States and British military build-up in the Gulf region since the 1991 war.

Pressure on Iraq was further increased by an intensification of US and British air attacks over the Iraqi northern and southern "no-fly zones" imposed after the 1991 war with the stated aim of protecting Kurdish communities in the north and the Shiite population in the south.

Meanwhile, the threat of war aggravated the already dire plight of the Iraqi population, which continued to suffer from the effects of two wars and 12 years of exacting sanctions. Levels of unemployment, poverty and deprivation remained high,

with many still depending on government food rations for day-to-day survival.

Iraq's war-damaged and dilapidated water and sewage networks further deteriorated and constituted a growing threat to public health. Iraq continued to sorely lack adequate medical supplies, health-care facilities and equipment, as well as trained medical personnel to care for a widening range of serious disorders affecting growing numbers of people.

Changes to the UN oil-for-food programme increased the availability of certain goods for the civilian population but nevertheless fell far short of covering basic needs. Most of Iraqi society still suffered from inadequate basic services and goods. The need for humanitarian aid therefore remained substantial throughout the country.

Iraq agreed in November to resume direct talks in the framework of the Tripartite Commission – suspended since late 1998 – to establish what had happened to people unaccounted for since the 1991 war. This followed years of discreet diplomatic effort by the ICRC to restore direct dialogue in order to accelerate progress on these issues. The first round of talks was expected to take place early in 2003.

As in previous years, the ICRC remained one of the very few international organizations with humanitarian projects and a regular presence throughout Iraq. Given the volatile situation as 2002 drew to a close, the ICRC enhanced its emergency-response capability in Iraq and neighbouring countries.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- ICRC emergency-relief capability in Iraq and neighbouring countries was reinforced in preparation for any sudden increase in needs
- following a 4-year hiatus, the ICRC facilitated a resumption of direct dialogue between Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to discuss issues still outstanding from the 1991 war
- the ICRC supervised the repatriation of 527 Iraqi POWs captured during the Iran-Iraq conflict and of 188 Iraqi servicemen detained in Iran since 1991

## CIVILIANS

The ICRC continued extensive aid begun in mid-1999 to focus on urgent needs not covered by the UN oil-for-food programme. ICRC programmes mainly concerned the repair and maintenance of health-care, water and sanitation facilities, and training and capacity-building in the health-care sector. The primary aim was to keep selected vital facilities functioning and to guarantee basic hygiene.

### Maintaining water and sanitation systems

Insufficient clean water supplies and inadequate sewage disposal facilities remained a major source of concern, as reflected in high levels of water-borne diseases. Access to clean water and adequate sanitation remained particularly difficult in rural areas. Raw sewage continued to contaminate rivers and lakes and the water available to the population in many areas was unfit to drink.

The ICRC's water and habitat programme in Iraq had become one of its biggest worldwide. ICRC engineers and their Iraqi counterparts continued to gauge the growing needs in this sector and to devise appropriate technical means of repairing or upgrading water and sewage treatment

plants nationwide. Increased emphasis was placed on ensuring that water distribution networks function smoothly and supply a maximum number of people.

The ICRC:

- renovated or increased the capacity of 22 water treatment and pumping stations and 5 sewage treatment plants, serving millions of civilians
- continued major repair and renovation work at 6 water treatment and 3 sewage disposal sites in various parts of the country
- had by year's end renovated 282 water treatment plants and pumping stations and 7 sewage evacuation stations since the programme began in 1993, and more than 5 million people had gained access to regular and safe supplies of drinking water as a result of this programme

Basic equipment, such as pumps and pipes, continued to be obtained under the oil-for-food programme, while other spare parts were purchased from the local market.

Supplying drinking water to small rural communities, through an easily manageable chemical-free system, was a technical challenge that was met by a process known as roughing filtration. ICRC engineers adapted this technique to local conditions in five governorates, providing villages with direct access to safe drinking water for the first time.

In addition to regular maintenance and repair, ICRC engineers also responded to numerous sudden breakdowns, thus preventing entire communities from being deprived of water for long periods.

### Protecting civilians

In view of the uncertainty that prevailed in Iraq throughout the year, the ICRC developed its contingency planning and built up relief supplies in Baghdad and other parts of the country – and in neighbouring countries – in preparation for sudden events adversely affecting the civilian population.



The ICRC continued to assess the effect on civilians of increased hostilities between the Ansar al Islam Islamic faction and the authorities of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) and the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) in northern Iraq. It also stepped up regular coordination with the PUK and KDP and relevant UN agencies in northern Iraq to improve the sharing of information and bolster aid to an increasing number of internally displaced persons requiring shelter and basic relief. In northern Iraq, ICRC aid was limited to areas which fighting made inaccessible to the oil-for-food programme, other UN agencies and local authorities. Emergency shelter equipment and other relief were provided to hundreds of IDPs in northern Iraq as part of a longstanding programme to help civilians who continue to be driven from their homes.

## Restoring family links

The ICRC tracing service continued to help Iraqis restore or maintain contact with relatives living in countries with which Iraq had no diplomatic relations, or with which communications remained unreliable or insecure. A total of 8,281 RCMs were forwarded between relatives separated by conflict and between people and detained loved ones.

At the request of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 324 ICRC travel documents were issued for refugees of various nationalities in Iraq who requested resettlement in third countries.

Planned family visits under ICRC auspices to Iraqis detained in Kuwait, already agreed to by Kuwait, were still awaiting approval by the Iraqi authorities.

A number of requests for the ICRC to organize and monitor repatriation operations, submitted by the governments of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, were discussed with the Iraqi authorities and then carried out.

In ad hoc ICRC repatriation operations: a Kuwaiti citizen arrested for reportedly entering Iraq illegally was repatriated to Kuwait in March under ICRC auspices; a month later, six Iraqis reportedly rescued by the Saudi Arabian coast guard after their boat sank off the Saudi coast in November 2001 were repatriated together with the remains of two Iraqis who did not survive the incident; two Iraqi nationals released from Kuwait's Central Prison, where they had been detained for reasons unrelated to the 1991 war, were repatriated under ICRC auspices in July.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### 1991 Gulf war – resolving outstanding issues

The ICRC continued to do its utmost to ascertain what had happened to persons unaccounted for since the 1991 war.

After years of sustained ICRC effort, a breakthrough was achieved in November when Iraq agreed to return to direct talks with other parties to the 1991 conflict, after withdrawing from them four years before. The talks, held under ICRC auspices, were due to resume early in 2003 in the framework of a sub-committee of the Tripartite Commission set up in 1994 to discuss well-documented cases of missing persons and prisoners of war.

Iraq's decision to rejoin the process was an important step towards bringing the former warring parties closer to resolving issues which have strained relations between them since the conflict ended.

Since the suspension of the sub-committee sessions at the end of 1998, the ICRC had continued to hold confidential bilateral talks with individual members of the Tripartite Commission and to chair meetings of the Commission – without Iraq – three times yearly in Geneva. In 2002, as in previous years, Commission meetings in Geneva were attended by high-level

representatives from Kuwait and 1991-war coalition States: United States, Britain, France and Saudi Arabia.

In January, the ICRC supervised the repatriation from Iran to Iraq of 188 servicemen unaccounted for since the 1991 war. Since that war ended, the ICRC has organized the repatriation of more than 70,000 Iraqis, over 4,000 Kuwaiti and other coalition POWs and some 1,300 Kuwaiti and third-country nationals detained by Iraq during the conflict.

In 2002, the ICRC issued 3,846 certificates of detention for POWs from the 1991 war.

### Iran-Iraq war – repatriation of POWs

In January, 507 Iraqi POWs from the Iran-Iraq war were repatriated under ICRC auspices. It was the tenth operation of its kind and was part of an ICRC process initiated in 1988 to attempt to ensure the repatriation of POWs and to determine what had happened to prisoners whose names had been submitted to the ICRC by the two former warring parties. The organization supervised the repatriation of a further 20 Iraqi POWs in November.

The ICRC continued to hold meetings with both sides to deal with remaining POW cases, to facilitate the exchange of individual files and lists of names and to provide the respective parties with relevant information after cross-checking the information with its own records. By 2002, the ICRC had supervised the repatriation of more than 97,000 POWs from both sides.

Red Cross messages from 76 Iraqi POWs still detained in Iran were forwarded to the ICRC by Iranian representatives in Geneva and then by the ICRC to Iraq, where they were distributed with the assistance of the Iraqi Red Crescent Society.

Concerning unresolved cases of POWs and missing persons, regular dialogue was maintained with the Permanent Committee for War Victims in Baghdad.

During the year under review, a total of 275 ICRC detention certificates were issued for POWs from the Iran-Iraq war, including certificates for nine Iraqi servicemen from that conflict who were repatriated from Iran under ICRC auspices in January 2002.

## Assessing prison conditions

The ICRC continued to visit detainees whose States of origin had no diplomatic representation in Iraq. They were being held at Abu Ghraib prison in Baghdad. In northern Iraq, the ICRC maintained visits to detention centres run by the Kurdish authorities (KDP and PUK) in order to assess the detainees' treatment and conditions of detention.

In the course of partial and complete visits to places of detention in both Baghdad and northern Iraq, ICRC aid (clothes, hygiene kits, cleaning materials and recreational items) was distributed to detainees whenever needed.

After the general amnesty decreed by the Iraqi president on 20 October, several released foreign detainees approached the ICRC and requested help with repatriation. The organization forwarded these requests to the Iraqi authorities. Any further ICRC action remained contingent on their response. Other requests by ex-detainees for resettlement in third countries were discussed with the UNHCR. The ICRC also engaged in a dialogue with the Iraqi Foreign Ministry to ensure that none of these ex-detainees was expelled from Iraq to their countries of origin against their will.

Complete visits were made to the Department of Social Reforms for non-Iraqis at Abu Ghraib prison during which private interviews were conducted with the detainees. The ICRC distributed clothes and hygiene kits to all 360 detainees. RCMs were delivered to detainees and, following the visits, a working paper was handed to the relevant Iraqi authorities regarding detainee treatment and conditions of detention.

Following ICRC representations to the Kurdish authorities, delegates gained access to several places of detention, run by the KDP and PUK, that they had never previously visited.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Contingency planning

In accordance with its obligation to ensure maximum preparedness for any increased needs arising from a sudden deterioration of the situation in Iraq, the ICRC pre-positioned emergency supplies in Iraq and neighbouring countries.

Stocks of medical supplies were delivered in and around Iraq for the treatment of 7,000 war-wounded people, while emergency health-care kits were placed in and around Iraq in order to be ready for any sudden increase in needs.

### Ensuring quality health care

The health-care system in Iraq continued to suffer from the consequences of past wars and 12 years of international trade embargo. National public health authorities and well-documented independent surveys indicated continuing high rates of infant and maternal mortality and widespread malnutrition, while Iraqi doctors continued to be confronted with diseases that have re-emerged for the first time in decades.

Much of Iraq's health-care infrastructure, once amongst the most modern in the Arab world, has not been properly maintained in years. As a result, medical facilities throughout the country remained largely inadequate to properly treat the injured and sick. The lack of trained medical and maintenance staff has aggravated the situation.

The ICRC has continued to adopt an integrated approach to improving services for a large part of the country's 23 million inhabitants, combining repairs of major systems at health-care facilities with management, nursing and maintenance training for staff of hospitals and primary health-care centres upgraded by the ICRC.

### Renovating hospitals and smaller facilities

In 2002, major structural renovation was completed at Basra teaching hospital and Al-Rashid psychiatric hospital. The work involved upgrading the water supply and sewage disposal systems, furnishing or repairing surgical equipment, and repairing heating and cooling systems, electrical circuits and facilities such as operating theatres, lifts, laundries and kitchens. Upgrading was also completed at eight primary health-care centres in various parts of the country and renovation was still in progress at another three such centres as 2002 drew to a close.

Following the renovation work at Baghdad's Al-Rashid hospital (1,000 beds) – the only hospital providing psychiatric care and treatment in Iraq – the ICRC continued training staff in occupational therapy.

By the end of the year, the organization had upgraded 10 hospitals and 23 other facilities in various parts of the country since the programme started in 1999.

Prenatal, maternal and child-care support through nursing training continued throughout the year at eight health-care centres upgraded by the ICRC. In addition, medical publications were made available to enable doctors and other staff to keep their knowledge up to date.

### Fitting amputees

Iraq still has a high number of amputees: wounded from the Iran-Iraq and 1991 wars, victims of intra-Kurd hostilities in northern Iraq and people injured by landmines, which still infest many parts of the country.

In 2002, the ICRC continued to support six prosthetic/orthotic centres run by the Iraqi authorities. This took the form of raw materials and components, technical follow-up and staff training in the fields of limb-fitting and physiotherapy.

The ICRC's prosthetic/orthotic programme continued to aim at improving local quality-control skills for lower-limb prosthetics by helping to define policies and standards and by training technicians as a means of promoting autonomy and sustainability. Over the year the ICRC workshop produced an average of 200 appliances per month and aimed at stabilizing at that level while maintaining or improving quality.

ICRC staff went to the Sangasar region and Balyan Valley in northern Iraq to assess the needs of amputees unable to travel to limb-fitting centres for security reasons. There was a need for renovation at limb-fitting centres in four towns in northern Iraq, as well as at the Basra centre and a physical rehabilitation school.

A safety seminar was organized by the ICRC in conjunction with the Ministry of Health for physical rehabilitation staff in Baghdad – the first such course ever staged. The participants were made aware of the dangers involved in the production process for artificial limbs.

Finally, the ICRC upgraded the limb-fitting centre in Arbil.

## AUTHORITIES

A constructive dialogue was consolidated with the authorities in northern Iraq with whom the ICRC held regular meetings ranging from briefings to detailed presentations about the Movement, IHL and ICRC activities in the region.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The ICRC made significant progress towards its objective of incorporating IHL into the regular training programmes of those who bear weapons in northern Iraq.

Two ICRC seminars completed the training of 62 officers in charge of teaching IHL to PUK military personnel in Sulaymaniyah governorate. The ICRC will now focus on monitoring the impact of courses given by these trained officers to PUK military rank and file.

ICRC train-the-trainer courses were also held in Dohuk and Arbil for 65 instructors from different units of the KDP armed forces.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The ICRC further developed its dialogue with influential circles in civil society, including the media, to heighten awareness of the ICRC's specific mandate and its activities.

Contact was established with five law faculties in Iraq, including the Baghdad Law College, and all showed interest in developing cooperation with the ICRC to promote IHL teaching in their curricula. ICRC publications on IHL were distributed to all law faculties in Iraq and an introductory course on the Movement, its various components and IHL was held for 24 post-graduate law students from different universities.

In all, some 200 journalists and media professionals attended six seminars with the aim of fostering interest and accurate media coverage of the ICRC and IHL-related issues and activities, including laws governing the protection of journalists in wartime. As the year ended, ICRC Baghdad was receiving an increasing number of media requests for information about the organization's mandate and activities in the region.

With the support of a local fine arts institute, the ICRC promoted, sponsored and produced a theatre play about its history, mandate and the main features of the Geneva Conventions. The play was then broadcast during prime time on local television stations and on two satellite networks. This was followed up by an ICRC-sponsored television report about the organization's activities and mandate broadcast by the same stations.

Publication continued of the popular ICRC *Sindibad* youth magazine, which provides a forum for young artists, writers and intellectuals to express their views and talent on a variety of topics. Circulation was doubled to 60,000 issues and the Ministry of Education agreed to distribute the publication in Iraqi schools.

In northern Iraq, IHL lectures were conducted for about 100 law students. The ICRC provided documentation on IHL to various law faculties and took part in regular events organized by the Iraqi Red Crescent Society in northern Iraq. Delegates gave a general presentation to young people on the organization's mandate and activities, and information sessions were organized for members of the Kurdistan Women's Union in Sulaymaniyah and Dohuk governorates.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

### Improving preparedness

The Iraqi Red Crescent was mandated by the government to draw up a national disaster-preparedness plan and to coordinate the activities of all international humanitarian organizations with the exception of the ICRC and UN agencies.

The ICRC initiated a number of Movement fora to improve cooperation with the International Federation and the Iraqi Red Crescent, particularly as regards a coordinated approach to bolstering disaster preparedness. The ICRC contributed guidelines for conflict preparedness.

National Society branch directors were instructed in techniques to help them identify the key differences between conflict-related and other disasters with a view to better management and clarity regarding responsibilities. A review of ICRC, National Society and International Federation radio systems resulted in an agreement on steps to ensure improved power supply to high-frequency systems in all Society branches and to VHF communications between the three components of the Movement.

The ICRC helped the Society recruit and train new tracing officers and continued to provide financial and other support for its work in central and southern Iraq to spread knowledge of IHL. Similar programmes continued in northern Iraq, where the ICRC maintained regular contact with Red Crescent leaders in all three governorates.

As part of its programme in the four southern governorates particularly contaminated by mines/UXO, the ICRC and the National Society surveyed the area to determine the level of danger. It also organized a four-day course on the subject attended by Society staff and Iraqi civil defence officials.



## ISRAEL, THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES AND THE AUTONOMOUS TERRITORIES

### Personnel:

72 expatriates  
120 national staff

The ICRC has maintained a permanent presence in Israel and the occupied and autonomous territories since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. It works towards ensuring the faithful application of, and respect for, IHL, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention for the protection of civilians in time of war and of occupation. In the current climate of violence, it monitors the situation of Palestinian civilians, carries out visits to detainees and, where needed, makes representations to the relevant authorities, both Israeli and Palestinian. It provides direct assistance to Palestinians whose houses have been demolished and the people worst affected by curfews, closures and other restrictions in West Bank towns and villages. As lead agency in this situation, the ICRC coordinates the relief response of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It also supports the work of the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) and the Magen David Adom (MDA).

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	11,732,917
Assistance	33,905,311
Preventive action	2,183,112
Cooperation with National Societies	5,173,859
General	327,437

**53,322,637**

of which: Overheads 2,867,861



ICRC delegation   
 ICRC sub-delegation   
 ICRC office  
 Palestinian autonomous territories and occupied territories

## CONTEXT

The year under review was one of the most violent and destructive in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories since Israel occupied the West Bank and Gaza in 1967. By the end of 2002, spiralling hostilities were reported to have claimed the lives of more than 1,700 Palestinians and some 700 Israelis since the current Palestinian insurgency against occupation erupted in September 2000.

In the first half of 2002, an unprecedented wave of indiscriminate and devastating Palestinian suicide attacks caused deep psychological trauma in Israeli society and prompted the most massive action by the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) in the

Palestinian territories in 35 years. By the end of June the IDF had redeployed in seven of the West Bank's eight major cities. It imposed the most stringent security clampdown ever in the troubled territory, plunging Palestinian society into even deeper socio-economic disarray, isolation and dependency. The almost hermetic blockade was still in force as 2002 ended but this did not put a total stop to attacks by armed Palestinian militants in either the occupied Palestinian territories or in Israel.

IDF troops, backed by tanks, combat helicopters and armoured bulldozers, engaged in heavy fighting in densely

populated urban areas in the course of a search-and-destroy mission targeting what they described as an infrastructure of terror responsible for the attacks against Israelis. In the process, many civilians were killed and thousands of suspected militants were arrested. Hundreds of houses and other buildings were destroyed, leaving thousands homeless, and extensive damage was inflicted on vital public utilities such as the water supply and electricity system. In the Gaza Strip, IDF airstrikes and incursions by ground forces against militant Palestinian strongholds also continued throughout the year. These caused considerable incidental damage, including many civilian deaths.

In June, work started on the construction of a security barrier between Israel and the West Bank in response to mounting Israeli public and political pressure to physically separate the country from Palestinian communities in the occupied territory as a means of preventing infiltration by armed Palestinian militants.

The development of infrastructure for Israeli settlements continued with the building of more settler-only bypass roads and enlarged buffer zones around settlements. This resulted in further expropriation of Palestinian land and destruction of Palestinian farmland. As a result, tensions continued to run high between Palestinian communities and the estimated 400,000 Israelis living in 145 locations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Violent incidents between settlers and neighbouring Palestinians were reported almost daily, ranging from simple harassment and stone-throwing to shootings with deaths on both sides.

Rigid curfews, stepped up closures and other severe constraints on the movement of people and goods confined much of the population of two million to their homes for prolonged periods, with no access to basic items such as health care, education and work. Unemployment and poverty rates soared as traditional coping mecha-

nisms eroded further. Meanwhile concern mounted about the nutritional status and health of the population, particularly children, the elderly and the sick.

In March, the Israeli parliament passed an "unlawful combatants" law designed to legalize the indefinite detention of any person suspected of engaging in "hostile activity" against Israel, whether direct or indirect.

During a visit to the region in October, the ICRC president noted that the situation in humanitarian terms had grown worse than at any time since the ICRC established a constant presence there in 1967.

While stressing Israel's primary responsibility for the welfare of the civilian population under its occupation, the ICRC was swift to react to the worsening situation by greatly increasing its presence on the ground and vastly expanding aid in an ever more precarious economic security and health environment.

Meanwhile, on the Israeli-Lebanese border, the situation remained tense between Hezbollah and the IDF, especially in the disputed Shebaa Farms area.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- ICRC protection staff were doubled
- ICRC visited more than 13,000 Palestinians detained in 39 Israeli places of detention and hundreds of detainees held by the Palestinian Authority
- both sides were repeatedly urged to respect IHL
- ICRC food-relief and hygiene-parcel programmes tripled to cover 30,000 of the most vulnerable families in rural West Bank villages
- an innovative urban voucher scheme was implemented to provide food and meet the other basic household needs of 20,000 particularly vulnerable families in besieged West Bank towns
- food-parcel distribution programme was doubled to cover 2,000 of the most needy families in Hebron's old town
- basic shelter kits were distributed to thousands of Palestinians whose homes were destroyed or expropriated
- ICRC surgeons enhanced the skills of Palestinian war surgeons at peripheral hospitals and clinics in order to reduce the need to transfer patients to referral centres in urban areas
- a new water-distribution programme was started in response to a chronic shortage of drinking water in hundreds of isolated West Bank villages
- support was stepped up to both the PRCs and the MDA

## CIVILIANS

### Protecting civilians

In 2002, the ICRC documented a significant increase in both the scale and types of IHL violations by the IDF and armed Palestinian militants.

Protecting the civilian population remained central to the work of the ICRC as it operated in an ever more volatile security climate, particularly during "Operation Defensive Shield" in early spring when the organization made repeated appeals to the Israeli authorities, in particular to allow unimpeded medical work and to spare the lives of civilians not taking part in the hostilities.

In response to the upsurge of violence, the ICRC in May decided to expand its field presence and protection work. Its purpose was to put more staff on the ground as a means of better assisting the victims of the violence and enhancing its ability to deal with numerous issues of urgent humanitarian concern, document IHL violations and make timely representations to the Israeli and Palestinian authorities and armed groups. Throughout the violence, ICRC staff remained present in the occupied Palestinian territories, furnishing whatever aid and protection it could within the limits imposed by the security situation.

ICRC dialogue with the Israeli authorities facilitated some Palestinian economic activities. For example, the organization secured relatively safe access by Palestinian farmers to olive groves in order to harvest the fruit for oil production, which has become the main source of income for many Palestinians who have lost their jobs since the second *intifada* started in September 2000.

During a six-day visit to Israel and the occupied and autonomous territories in October, the ICRC president met Israel's president and prime minister as well as the chairman of the Palestinian Authority. The ICRC president also held talks with key military and civilian officials on both sides. In all meetings he conveyed the ICRC's grave concern about the growing crisis which he described as the worst situation from a humanitarian viewpoint since the ICRC had established a presence in the region in 1967.

While acknowledging Israel's security concerns, the ICRC president urged the Israeli authorities to fully implement the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention, that is "to take measures that will enable the civilian population living in the occupied territories to resume as normal a life as possible, and to respond to their humanitarian needs". He pointed out the harmful impact of mobility restrictions on civilians.

A key issue raised by the ICRC president in all his talks was the absolute necessity, as laid down by IHL, to draw a clear distinction between combatants and unarmed civilians, and to respect at all times the principle of proportionality in the use of force. He also appealed for the red cross and red crescent emblems to be respected and the need to facilitate the work of the Palestine Red Crescent Society and the Magen David Adom, stressing that in times of conflict and other violence medical staff must be allowed to carry out their life-saving work unhindered.

ICRC representations to both the Israeli and Palestinian authorities resulted in some improvements, particularly with regard to the ability of emergency medical services to carry out their work. However, as 2002 drew to a close the security climate remained precarious for both Israeli and Palestinian civilians, as well as for humanitarian workers.

### Expanding aid

For most of the year hundreds of thousands of West Bank Palestinians were confined to their homes for prolonged periods, leading to the near total socio-economic collapse of Palestinian society. In response, new and expanded ICRC aid programmes sought to help 50,000 of the most needy families, representing more than 300,000 people or some 15% of the total West Bank population.

The ICRC viewed its relief programmes as extraordinary and temporary measures to meet emergency needs, and not as a substitute for Israel assuming its responsibility,

as the occupying power, to ensure the welfare of the Palestinian population. The ICRC stressed that the worsening situation for the inhabitants of the occupied Palestinian territories was largely attributable to Israeli security restrictions imposed there and strongly urged Israel to adjust its security policy in order to minimize its devastating impact on the entire civilian population.

### Assisting families in the West Bank

An innovative urban voucher programme, the largest of its kind ever launched by the ICRC, started in July 2002 in the nine largest towns of the West Bank. Its aim was to provide basic food and other relief for 20,000 families, or some 20% of the urban population. Under the scheme, beneficiary families received monthly vouchers worth US\$ 90 to purchase basic food and other essential household items from pre-selected local retailers. Apart from the primary objective of helping destitute families, the project also provided a stimulus to the local economy by ensuring that the product mix available in exchange for ICRC vouchers contained certain items supplied by local producers. By the end of 2002, an average of two distributions had been carried out in each of the nine towns involved. A tightly controlled monitoring system was put in place to oversee the scheme, which was set to run until June 2003.

At the start of 2002, the ICRC launched a large-scale economic-aid programme in the form of monthly relief packages (food and hygiene parcels and sports/school kits) for 10,000 particularly needy families living in isolated West Bank villages. In May 2002, the number of beneficiaries was increased to 30,000 families in some 300 villages and a bulk-food component was added. By 1 December 2002, the first distribution of bulk food (50 kg of wheat flour, 50 kg of sugar and 50 kg of rice per family) had been completed in all rural areas covered by the programme, and a second round was under way (bulk food comprising flour, rice, sugar, oil and

lentils) in coordination with the World Food Programme. The programme was set to continue until the end of June 2003.

Both of the above-mentioned programmes were delayed by mobility constraints imposed by closures and curfews.

### Extending food aid in Hebron

The living conditions for residents of Hebron's old town continued to deteriorate as a result of almost round-the-clock curfews, frequent violence between Israeli settlers and Palestinian militants, and IDF operations.

In mid-2002, the ICRC doubled the monthly food-parcel programme in Hebron's old town to cover 2,000 families. Eleven distributions were completed in 2002 despite continuous disruptions caused by the unpredictable pattern of the stringent curfew regime and recurrent violent incidents involving Israeli settlers, the IDF and armed Palestinian militants.

### Shelter for the homeless

The scale of ICRC shelter aid grew sharply in response to the increased number of Palestinian families rendered homeless by the demolition or expropriation of their dwellings during IDF operations and Israeli settlement expansion, particularly in the Gaza Strip.

More than 2,300 Gaza families received either a full or partial ICRC house destruction relief kit (comprising emergency shelter and basic household items) from July to November 2002. In the West Bank, similar aid was provided to some 400 people over the same period under a programme that will continue in 2003.

### Water distribution

Hundreds of isolated rural villages not connected to water supply systems continued to face chronic shortages as the long, dry summer months depleted reserves accumulated in underground cisterns during the rainy winter. The ICRC identified some 270 such villages that in

summer were almost totally dependent on increasingly expensive tanker deliveries which most of the population could no longer afford. The problem was further aggravated by the questionable quality of water trucked to villages, which was reflected in an increased incidence of water-borne diseases. To ensure that rural villages had sufficient quantities of clean water during the summer months, the ICRC introduced a new water distribution programme between August and November 2002, targeting 2,500 households in nearly 300 isolated villages.

To supplement its water distribution programme, the ICRC laid the groundwork for enhanced rainwater storage capacity in selected West Bank communities by installing storage cisterns.

At the height of the violence in the second quarter of the year, the ICRC regularly facilitated the safe passage of municipal repair and maintenance staff in West Bank and Gaza Strip towns where water supply facilities had either been destroyed or severely damaged during IDF operations. ICRC engineers were also directly involved in emergency repair work.

### Restoring family links

More than 2,000 Lebanese nationals who fled southern Lebanon following the Israeli withdrawal in May 2000 remained in Israel in 2002 and required help maintaining contact with their families in Lebanon, with which Israel has no formal ties. Family links were ensured through the Red Cross message (RCM) service.

The RCM service also served to enable Palestinians detained by the Israeli authorities to restore and maintain contact with their families. A total of 5,009 such messages were collected and 3,432 were distributed in 2002.

In addition, the ICRC introduced a system for the issuing of power-of-attorney documents and arranged for their exchange, together with other official documents, between Lebanese families living in Israel and others in Lebanon.

When requested by the families, the ICRC transferred the remains of deceased Lebanese civilians from Israel to Lebanon in order to provide them with a dignified funeral in their country of origin.

ICRC delegates pursued a dialogue with the relevant authorities regarding Lebanese civilians in Israel who expressed the wish to return to their country of origin.

The 16,000 Syrian nationals in the Israeli-occupied Golan who had been separated from their families in Syria since 1967 continued to benefit from ICRC efforts to ensure that they were able to travel to Syria for educational or religious purposes, or to get married in the separation zone with persons from Syria.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The ICRC considerably enlarged its protection role in response to mass arrests of suspected Palestinian militants by Israeli security forces. Increased ICRC staff levels enabled the organization to regularly visit growing numbers of people held in detention centres in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories in order to assess their treatment and living conditions and help them maintain contact with their families.

### Detainees held by Israel

As 2002 drew to a close, the Palestinian detainee population totalled 5,444, including security and administrative detainees, ordinary detainees and detainees of undetermined status, including foreigners. The ICRC conducted weekly visits to four Israeli interrogation centres and made regular visits to six provisional detention centres, as well as to 19 prisons and some police stations.

Israel reopened the Ofer and Qetziot reserve military detention centres to accommodate the growing number of arrested Palestinians. The ICRC was able to visit both camps shortly after they



opened and continued to monitor treatment and conditions there throughout the year.

In all, the ICRC visited 13,118 detainees in 39 Israeli places of detention, focusing primarily on interrogation centres and the Ofer and Qetziot camps. In the latter camp, Israel was holding nearly 900 Palestinian administrative detainees by the end of the year. Visits were also carried out to Israeli prisons, the Meggido military camp, provisional detention centres and some police stations.

Almost 50 foreign detainees whose States had no diplomatic relations with Israel were regularly visited by ICRC delegates to assess their treatment and living conditions and also to determine whether they wished to return home and, if so, to facilitate that process. (Several foreign detainees were repatriated under ICRC auspices.) In other cases it helped arrange resettlement in third countries.

The Central Prison in Jericho was still holding six detainees at the end of the year, transferred from Ramallah on 5 June as part of the resolution of the spring siege of the Palestinian Authority's presidential compound. All six were held by the Authority under the supervision of a joint US and British monitoring team requested by Israel.

ICRC discussions with Israeli authorities to improve the detainee-notification system resulted in some progress. Weekly visits to the four interrogation centres run by the Israeli Security Authority remained a priority.

Following a decision by the Israeli Supreme Court on 23 August 2001 to grant them the right to be visited, the ICRC was finally allowed access to two Lebanese administrative detainees on 23 June 2002, one of whom had never been visited by the ICRC since his arrest in 1994. At present, 17 Lebanese nationals are still being held in Israel after being arrested in southern Lebanon and sentenced by a court in Israel.

### **Detainees held by the Palestinian Authority**

The number of people held by the Palestinian Authority dropped significantly following the large-scale destruction of Palestinian detention facilities, particularly during IDF incursions into the West Bank in early spring. The precarious security situation brought ICRC detainee-welfare work in the West Bank to a near halt following "Operation Determined Path." In the Gaza Strip, the Palestinian Authority's security services managed to maintain a limited detention capacity and regular visits to places of detention continued.

At year's end, the ICRC was assessing the treatment and conditions of 277 persons held by the Palestinian authorities, mostly alleged collaborators with Israel, compared with 799 at the start of the year. With the near-collapse of the central prison system in the West Bank, many detainees were under house arrest or being held in police stations. Some alleged collaborators were the victims of extrajudicial executions, prompting ICRC representations to the Palestinian Authority.

Despite continued representations to the authorities concerned, the ICRC was unable to gain access to places of detention run by the Palestinian Authority's Military Intelligence Services.

### **Missing Israelis**

The ICRC continued its efforts to determine what had happened to nine missing Israeli nationals. Despite repeated ICRC representations to the relevant authorities, no progress was made on this issue in 2002. During his visit to Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories in October, the ICRC president met with the families of the missing Israelis, who were desperate to know what had happened to their loved ones. He reiterated the organization's commitment to resolving this issue and reaffirmed the prisoners' right to family visits. He told the families that "the ICRC does not forget and does not give up."

### **Helping detainees deprived of family visits**

Palestinian detainees are entitled to maintain family contacts, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Geneva Conventions. However, IDF military operations and tight closures continued to severely disrupt the ICRC's family-visit programme for Palestinian detainees. In the West Bank the programme was operational for only about 20 days in 2002. In the Gaza Strip, family visits resumed in August, having been suspended since June, and continued throughout the year despite considerable implementation difficulties and delays.

The lack of family visits in the West Bank also deprived detainees of a source of essential material support. This prompted the ICRC to distribute clothing, medical and recreational items to special hardship cases in various places of detention. The ICRC also provided supplies to canteens and newspaper subscriptions in more than 20 places of detention.

The ICRC continued to urge the Israeli authorities to enable a full resumption of family visits in a manner that ensured the safety and dignity of families involved.

## **WOUNDED AND SICK**

### **Ensuring access to victims**

Emergency medical services encountered some of the worst security problems that they had ever faced in the entire history of the Israeli-Palestinian crisis, particularly during "Operation Defensive Shield". As a result, the ICRC had to remind the Israeli authorities of the paramount importance of ensuring those services safe and unhindered access to the victims and to hospitals.

Stringent mobility restrictions imposed by the IDF enabled the Palestinian Red Crescent to respond to only 10% of emergency calls at the height of violence during IDF military incursions into the West Bank in the spring. The ICRC was frequently forced

to change the way its emergency services operated owing to the increasingly precarious security environment that resulted in its staff and ICRC ambulances encountering threatening behaviour from IDF troops. Scores of Red Crescent staff were arrested, including the Society's president, and in four separate incidents four emergency medical workers – three of them from the Red Crescent – were killed while carrying out their medical duties.

Despite the serious mobility constraints, the ICRC delivered many truckloads of emergency medical supplies for the Palestinian Ministry of Health and the Red Crescent within the West Bank itself and between the West Bank and Gaza. This was in addition to the many emergency transports of supplies for other humanitarian organizations and for individual patients, carried out particularly during the IDF's five-week incursions into the West Bank, launched on March 29.

Security-clearance delays for ambulances eased somewhat after an enquiry was carried out by Israel into IDF conduct during "Operation Defensive Shield" vis-à-vis humanitarian organizations and their medical services in particular. In the Gaza Strip, however, more constraints were imposed on already hard-pressed medical services by a new military security regulation requiring a minimum of three persons in vehicles seeking to cross checkpoints dividing the Strip.

### **Reducing dependency on referral hospitals**

The ICRC expanded its surgical training and support programme in peripheral hospitals to reduce the need to transfer patients to urban centres. ICRC war surgeons working at hospitals in both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank assisted their Palestinian counterparts by providing expertise in vascular, neurological and reconstructive surgery, as well as intensive and post-operative care.

In cooperation with the Palestinian Ministry of Health, the ICRC held four war-

surgery seminars in October for some 200 surgeons and other medical staff from hospitals across the Gaza Strip and West Bank. More such seminars are planned for 2003. The hospitals were also provided with surgical instruments and oxygen concentrators.

## **AUTHORITIES**

The ICRC strongly condemned Palestinian attacks on Israeli civilians and stepped up its representations to the Palestinian Authority and militant groups claiming responsibility for many of these attacks.

It also repeatedly urged Israel to ensure that dealing with legitimate security concerns did not prevent it from meeting its overriding responsibility to see to the security and welfare of the civilian population under its occupation, as this was gravely affected by stringent closure and curfew measures that denied people access to the basic necessities of life.

These priority concerns were the subject of wide-ranging discussions held by the ICRC president during his meetings in October with the Israeli and Palestinian authorities. These talks led to improved dialogue with the Israel Civil Administration and, to a lesser extent, the IDF, but by the end of the year had nevertheless failed to bring about any tangible improvement in the occupied Palestinian territories from a humanitarian point of view. Similarly, the ICRC president's appeal to Palestinian militants to cease attacks against Israeli civilians failed to stop that violence.

Israel ratified the Geneva Conventions in 1951 but has not incorporated them into domestic law. Nor has it ratified a number of other humanitarian treaties, including Protocols I and II additional to the Geneva Conventions, the Ottawa Convention and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

In March, the Israeli parliament passed a "detention of unlawful combatants" law defined as targeting any person having taken part directly or indirectly in "acts of

hostility" against Israel, or belonging to a force which carries out such acts against Israel and not fulfilling the conditions needed for prisoner-of-war status. According to this law, the detention of such a person can last as long as his or her release is deemed to endanger Israel's security. The ICRC reminded the Israeli authorities that its application must not deprive persons protected by the Fourth Convention of the rights afforded to them therein.

Finally, nineteen high-ranking Palestinian Authority officials attended a talk on the role of the ICRC in implementing IHL.

## **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

The year saw continued constructive dialogue with the IDF with a view to improving respect for IHL and increasing knowledge of its provisions among the force's rank and file.

Efforts were stepped up to have IHL incorporated into the IDF's theoretical and practical training. The ICRC for the first time organized a talk for commanders at the IDF junior officers school. A presentation on the ICRC and basic IHL was held for 25 Israeli police officers stationed in the northern sector of the occupied Palestinian territories. Cooperation continued with Israel's military law school on the production of a self-training CD-ROM on IHL.

IHL dissemination courses were also held for over 90 members of four different branches of the Palestinian Authority security services in the Gaza Strip.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The ICRC continued to promote knowledge of the basic principles of IHL among opinion makers, the media and academic circles in both Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories.

In Israel, delegates gave a briefing on IHL and the ICRC to 19 trainee diplomats at the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Frequent exchanges of information took place between the ICRC and legal-affairs-oriented NGOs, and the ICRC organized a one-day seminar for representatives of five Israel-based NGOs specializing in human rights law. Legal texts and ICRC law-promotion kits were regularly distributed to NGOs.

The ICRC also continued discussions with the Israeli Ministry of Education on integrating "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL) into some secondary-school curricula. EHL modules were translated into Hebrew and in conjunction with the ICRC and the Magen David Adom, the Ministry of Education organized the first in a series of four seminars on EHL for 49 of its national supervisors. In addition, 25 EHL modules in Arabic were supplied to the education authorities for the Arab sector of Israeli society.

EHL modules were presented to the Palestinian authorities, who agreed to work toward EHL's inclusion in the mainstream curricula of secondary education. The process was initially due to start in 2002 but was deferred to the 2003-2004 academic year owing to the disruption of the education system that resulted from the upsurge in violence. In November, four representatives of the Ministry of Education participated in a 10-day training seminar organized in Rabat by the Ministry of Education of Morocco and the ICRC, under the auspices of the League of Arab States.

In cooperation with various NGOs focusing on this issue, a presentation on IHL and the ICRC mandate was given to 20 Palestinian lawyers and a study was completed on the involvement of Palestinian

children in violence. Several presentations were organized for Palestinian journalists to improve their understanding of the ICRC mandate and activities and increase reporting on the subject.

The impact of the troubles had a devastating impact on Palestinian children, who continued to be exposed to traumatizing acts of violence. While most Palestinian children were victims of the violence, some continued to be involved in acts of violence, either incited by others or acting spontaneously.

In response, the ICRC worked closely with three NGOs to sponsor activities in Palestinian summer camps that heightened awareness of basic human values. Twenty young staff from one NGO attended an ICRC workshop on film-animation techniques and subsequently helped set up four animation workshops in the Gaza Strip during which scores of children produced cartoon films on humanitarian topics of their choice. In the West Bank, the ICRC worked with a local NGO to raise awareness of these same human values among some 1,000 youths in 20 summer camps, with the help of 20 students trained in IHL by the ICRC.

More than 150 lecturers and students at the Islamic University in Gaza and the Arab-American University in Jenin received basic IHL instruction. Seminars were held for 20 practising Palestinian lawyers, in partnership with the Gaza-based Palestinian Bar Association. Several presentations were also made for Palestinian journalists to improve their understanding of and reporting on the principles of IHL as well as the ICRC's mandate and activities.

One Palestinian and one Israeli university professor were invited to attend the 4th Training Seminar on IHL for University Teachers, organized in September in Geneva by the ICRC and Geneva University.

## NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Acting as lead agency in Israel, the occupied and the autonomous territories, the ICRC endeavoured to ensure a coordinated approach among all components of the Movement and their respective activities. Priority was given to the institutional development of the Palestine Red Crescent Society and the Magen David Adom in order to enhance their ability to deliver effective emergency humanitarian services.

During his October visit to the region, the ICRC president assured the presidents of the Palestinian and Israeli Societies of the ICRC's commitment to supporting their ambulance services. He also reaffirmed ICRC determination to resolve the emblem issue with a view to integrating the MDA into the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

In 2002, the ICRC increased its already substantial financial, technical and material support for the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS), in particular the Society's emergency medical services (EMS). The ICRC funded EMS training courses both at technical and management levels and reinforced the EMS structure through the provision of conflict-preparedness and EMS specific equipment (ambulances and pre-hospital medical care equipment, radio communication devices, generators, etc.). Furthermore, the ICRC provided EMS training and teaching material to the PRCS Emergency Medical Technician training centre and supported EMS information and education campaigns aimed at enhancing general public knowledge about the PRCS ambulance services. The ICRC covered part of the running costs of the EMS, including the salaries of EMS staff and volunteers, and provided expertise regarding the maintenance and upgrading of PRCS ambulance services.

Regular support to the PRCS publications throughout the year helped disseminate information about PRCS activities and Movement principles and values among PRCS branches and the general public.

The ICRC assisted the PRCS in their dissemination and communications training sessions for staff and volunteers, including specialized training courses on IHL. World Red Cross and Red Crescent day activities were jointly defined and carried out by PRCS volunteers. The ICRC also contributed to covering the running costs and salaries of the PRCS dissemination and information department.

ICRC and PRCS cooperation in the organization of family visits to detainees was further enhanced in 2002. The ICRC provided administrative, organizational and financial support to the ICRC-PRCS family-visit programme. Transport to places of detention was arranged in close collaboration between the two institutions.

Continuing hostilities between Palestinian militants and IDF troops in Gaza and the West Bank left certain areas littered with unexploded ordnance. These caused deaths and injuries among the civilian population. Most accidents involved children who inadvertently handled explosive devices. The ICRC conducted a mine-awareness/UXO assessment mission in spring and then started a training programme for Red Crescent staff and volunteers in both Gaza and the West Bank to enhance their ability to deal with the problem. The ICRC also supported the construction of two safe playgrounds for children in Jenin.

In June, the Magen David Adom and the ICRC established an agenda for joint activities based on the 2002 budget extension. These focused on strengthening the Society's tracing and disaster-response capacities.

Operational cooperation with the MDA significantly progressed and the ICRC provided support for a series of theoretical and practical courses for its paramedics, planned over a 15-month period and intended to train 30 new paramedics by the end of 2003. A paramedic exchange programme and emergency-response training for MDA staff – sponsored by the

Norwegian Red Cross and supported by and coordinated with the ICRC – proved successful.

The ICRC sponsored a visit by an MDA tracing worker to the American Red Cross tracing centre in Baltimore to gain more practical experience. An ICRC-facilitated field trip for Society staff included visits to ICRC headquarters in Geneva, the International Tracing Service in Arolsen (Germany) and the Russian Red Cross tracing centre in Moscow. The Society's participation in Movement courses increased. The ICRC financially assisted its staff in their participation in a British Red Cross basic training course in London, a FACT (Field Assessment and Coordination Team) course in Panama and a Movement Partnership meeting in Uganda.

A total of 6,333 blood bags were contributed to the MDA's blood bank and an agreement was reached for the ICRC to fund the rent and set-up costs (refurbishment and equipment) of its International Office.

Owing to the need for timely and substantial deployment of emergency medical services to cope with situations with the potential for mass casualties, such as suicide bombings, the Society has had to increase the number of overtime hours to keep more of its field staff on permanent standby. The ICRC responded by covering 7% of the total overtime and extra staff costs incurred by the MDA during 2002.

The involvement of foreign National Societies in support of ICRC relief programmes in the occupied Palestinian territories increased during 2002. Frequent coordination meetings were held with the International Federation, the Palestinian Red Crescent and representatives of National Societies.



## JORDAN

Personnel:  
21 expatriates  
36 national staff

The ICRC has been present in Jordan since the 1967 war. Its work there largely consists in visiting detainees to monitor their treatment and conditions of detention, tracing on behalf of civilians and foreign detainees to restore family links, and promotion of international humanitarian law throughout Jordanian society in close cooperation with the Jordan National Red Crescent Society. The delegation also provides logistical support for ICRC relief operations in Israel, the occupied territories and the autonomous territories, and in Iraq.

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	
<b>664,099</b>	
Assistance	
<b>71,189</b>	
Preventive action	
<b>634,248</b>	
Cooperation with National Societies	
<b>86,705</b>	
General	
<b>44,877</b>	

**1,501,117**

of which: Overheads 91,543



 ICRC delegation

## CONTEXT

Jordan, located at the perimeter of major upheavals that have shattered regional stability in recent years, again found itself within close range of potentially disruptive forces generated by escalating Israeli-Palestinian violence and growing uncertainty regarding the outcome of the international crisis over Iraq.

Flanked by Israel and the West Bank to the west and Iraq to the northeast, Jordan warned that it would not tolerate any mass influx of refugees triggered by a further deterioration in the occupied Palestinian territories or an outbreak of war in Iraq.

Concern over the potential fallout from increased hostilities in the occupied

Palestinian territories and threats of an escalation of the conflict in Iraq prompted Jordan to step up border security to prevent illegal entry and to curb cross-border arms smuggling.

Law-and-order enforcement measures were extended after large public protests over Israel's redeployment in the West Bank, the killing of a United States official in Amman and skirmishes between security forces and armed militants in the southern city of Maan.

To bolster national unity and prepare for parliamentary elections in the spring of 2003, King Abdullah II made sweeping changes in Jordan's political, military and

security hierarchies. Despite growing turmoil in the region, Jordan maintained a measure of political, economic and social stability. The economic reform plan based on increased privatization progressed. Nevertheless, widespread poverty and unemployment persisted.

At the international level, King Abdullah II continued to counsel moderation in talks with several Western and Arab leaders relating to the Israeli-Palestinian confrontation and the growing international crisis over Iraq.

In response to the worsening situation in the West Bank, Jordan also announced the creation of a Crisis Management Centre to be run by the Hashemite Charity Organization in conjunction with the Jordanian armed forces. The Centre was set up to collect and transfer local and third-party donations for the occupied Palestinian territories. The ICRC welcomed the move and responded favourably to an official request to assist the Centre in carrying out its humanitarian role.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- the ICRC logistical support unit in Amman was significantly enlarged to cope with increased needs in the West Bank and to enhance emergency-preparedness for any worsening of the situation in Iraq
- 44 visits were carried out to 5,882 detainees in 11 places of detention; certificates of detention were issued for 93 former detainees and travel documents were provided for 74 refugees in order to facilitate their resettlement, immigration or reunification with their families in third countries; collected 603 and distributed 1,024 RCMs, mainly for families in Jordan and relatives detained in the occupied Palestinian territories and in Israel
- the Jordanian Ministry of Education officially informed the ICRC that it had approved the inclusion of EHL in its teaching programmes
- medical evacuation was facilitated for significant numbers of wounded and sick people from the West Bank to Jordan

## CIVILIANS

The ICRC expanded the scale and scope of its operations in Jordan to meet the growing need for humanitarian aid created by spiralling Israeli-Palestinian violence that reached unprecedented levels in terms of casualties and the destruction of both public and private property. It also bolstered its emergency preparedness in the region to be ready to respond to any major crisis in Iraq.

### Restoring family contact

The Israeli-Palestinian crisis continued to isolate growing numbers of people living in Jordan from relatives either detained in Israel or the occupied Palestinian territories or cut off from them by damage to communications systems following Israeli military operations.

Tracing work was greatly stepped up following the arrest of thousands of Palestinians in Israel and the West Bank and a surge in requests from families in Jordan for information about what had happened to them. The Red Cross message service provided a reliable channel for people on both sides of the Jordan River to restore or maintain contact with loved ones.

At the height of violence in the West Bank in April, when public communications systems were frequently disrupted, ICRC Amman launched an "Anxious for News" service which enabled hundreds of distressed people in Jordan to restore contact with family members on the west side of the Jordan River.

Other population groups in Jordan, such as the estimated 350,000 resident Iraqis, were also helped to restore or maintain contact with their families through the RCM service.

### Fostering repatriation and resettlement

The ICRC remained an effective and reliable channel for the procurement and forwarding of official documents to facilitate resettlement, repatriation or family reunification for foreign civilians in Jordan who would otherwise not have been able to obtain valid travel papers.

Refugees wishing to travel continued to benefit from ICRC travel documents requested by UNHCR and the consulates of destination countries. Regular consultations continued to be held with local authorities, embassies and humanitarian organizations such as UNHCR to optimize the processing of persons unable to secure official documents on their own and to ensure ongoing acceptance of ICRC travel documents at national borders. Jordan's Directorate for Foreigners and Frontiers continued to convey clear orders to its staff to respect this document.

Wherever required, the ICRC also issued certificates of detention to persons formerly detained in Israel, the occupied and autonomous territories, Kuwait, Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

### Facilitating medical evacuations

Owing to tighter Israeli security measures, including highly restrictive curfews and closures, the Jordanian and Palestinian Red Crescent ambulance services continued to require help transferring wounded and sick people and human remains across the border between the east and west banks of the Jordan River. The higher number of casualties resulting from the escalating violence highlighted the vital importance of this life-saving service.

Acting as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC facilitated ambulance movement through close coordination with the Israel authorities and the Jordanian and Palestine Red Crescent Societies to ensure a minimum of administrative delays and security constraints.

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

A large number of arrests were made in connection with unauthorized demonstrations and activities regarded as a threat to State sovereignty and security.

The ICRC continued to monitor the treatment of detainees and their conditions of detention, focusing particularly on places of detention administered by the General Intelligence Directorate (GID). Correctional Rehabilitation Centres under the jurisdiction of the Public Security Directorate were also visited for general monitoring.

Information sessions were organized for prison authorities to enhance knowledge of ICRC working procedures and the organization's mandate under the Geneva Conventions and the Movement's Statutes. The main purpose was to ensure compliance with notification and detainee-access procedures.

On several occasions in the first half of 2002, incomplete notification and access problems led to a suspension of visits at GID places of detention. Visits resumed following discussions with the GID and the military prosecutor's office that resulted in

the Jordanian authorities renewing their commitment to fully comply with established notification and access procedures.

The ICRC continued to encourage the authorities to allow family visits to all detainees and maintained a service to transmit *salamats* (short messages) by telephone or via the RCM network at the request of detainees.

In special hardship cases involving foreign detainees held in Jordan, the ICRC also forwarded money, clothes and letters from their families elsewhere, in particular in the occupied Palestinian territories.

During the year under review the ICRC conducted 44 visits to 5,882 detainees in 11 places of detention.

### AUTHORITIES

The national committee on the implementation of IHL gained official status after a royal decree endorsed its statutes. In cooperation with the ICRC, the committee drew up a clear agenda and constituted a core group familiar with the ICRC's mandate in order to accelerate the incorporation of IHL into national legislation.

A specific plan of action was reviewed by committee members at a three-day meeting in Amman chaired by the ICRC's Cairo-based regional adviser on IHL. In line with an approved general plan of action, the ICRC helped organize a workshop on IHL for a group of 30 judges aimed at incorporating IHL into the training programmes of the Judicial Institute of Jordan. A member of the Jordanian national committee attended another IHL workshop, organized by the ICRC in Khartoum, to promote the setting up of a similar committee in Sudan.

At the inauguration of the national committee offices (located in the Amman headquarters of the Jordanian Red Crescent), the ICRC donated computer equipment and a library containing 140 publications on IHL. A recommendation that IHL should be introduced as a separate

and mandatory subject at Jordanian universities was adopted at a seminar for university law-faculty deans organized by the national committee.

The ICRC legal consultant in Jordan and three members of the Jordanian national committee participated in a seminar sponsored by the Arab League in Cairo to assess progress on measures to implement IHL in the region.

ICRC Amman became a focal point for enquiries on this body of law from government officials, foreign diplomats and NGOs. These concerned major ICRC operations in the occupied Palestinian territories, Iraq, Afghanistan, Chechnya and elsewhere.

In April, Jordan became the 60th country to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

#### Training teachers of IHL

ICRC work to spread knowledge of IHL focused on speeding up the incorporation of IHL into the theoretical and practical instruction programmes of the Jordanian armed forces.

Train-the-trainer courses sought to bolster the ability of training officers to independently conduct IHL courses for the military rank and file.

In conjunction with the ICRC, the armed forces' Peacekeeping Institute completed IHL train-the-trainer courses for hundreds of military officers who will now give such courses independently.

Presentations on IHL were given to 63 special operations-command officers. They emphasized the responsibility of military commanders with respect to IHL awareness and compliance by subordinates.

More than 250 military students at Mutah University received IHL instruction, while

high-ranking officers from the armed forces of Algeria, Jordan, Mauritania, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Taiwan and Tunisia attended the annual IHL day at the Royal War College which focused on the rules of war.

Further IHL presentations were made to a group of 27 officers from Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and Yemen at the Royal Military College, as well as to 100 officers and men from the Royal Guard and another 60 senior Southern Military Command officers. An advanced training course was also given to 76 officers at the Martyr King Abdullah School.

The Jordanian Royal Navy Command firmly pledged to incorporate IHL into its planning and training programmes after 13 of its senior officers attended an ICRC workshop. More than 20 high-ranking officers attended a separate special workshop for the Royal Air Force.

An eight-day workshop on law enforcement and crowd control took place at the Royal Police Academy of the Public Security Directorate.

Two high-ranking armed forces commanders attended an Arabic-language IHL course at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The ICRC organized a meeting on the education programme "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL) to discuss its possible incorporation into Jordan's national education system. The event brought together nine representatives of the Ministry of Education and three members of the Jordanian Red Crescent.

In October, Ministry of Education officials took part in a two-week regional workshop on EHL jointly organized by Morocco's Ministry of Education, the Moroccan Red Crescent and the ICRC. Its aim was to exchange experiences and design a framework for EHL's incorporation into the region's various educational settings. In

December, the Jordanian Ministry of Education officially informed the ICRC that it had approved the inclusion of EHL in its teaching on the basis of a plan of action prepared by its experts. A steering committee was asked to coordinate the plan of action and initiate its implementation in the first half of the 2003 academic year, in conjunction with the National Society and the ICRC.

A national committee member was appointed professor of IHL at masters-degree level at Amman Arab University and the ICRC provided the university library and students with comprehensive reference documents on the subject.

The Arabic version of the *Women facing War* study was officially published in Amman under the patronage and the participation of Queen Rania Al-Abdullah. The launch ceremony included the showing of an ICRC video documentary and an ICRC photo exhibition, both depicting the experiences of women affected by armed conflict.

The organization continued to respond to inquiries from the media, academic circles, various NGOs and Palestinian groups in Jordan about the ICRC mandate and the organization's operations in many parts of the world.

The ICRC Regional Training Unit also hosted a five-day mine-awareness workshop attended by representatives from 35 National Societies.

In addition, an IHL session was organized for students at the Institute of Diplomacy in Amman.

Contacts with various Arab and other embassies and international organizations were further cultivated to ensure a better understanding of the ICRC's work in Jordan and other countries in the region. The large influx of donations from Arab National Societies resulted in greater dialogue with those Societies about relief operations in the West Bank.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

In the spirit of the Seville Agreement, the ICRC and the International Federation continued to provide coordinated support to the Jordanian Red Crescent and its activities.

As in previous years, the ICRC provided financial and technical support for National Society tracing and IHL-promotion work and organized capacity-building workshops in conjunction with the International Federation. National Society volunteers and tracing officers attended a three-day ICRC seminar on restoring family links.

The ICRC provided aid for the newly-established and centralized IHL-promotion department in Amman. In conjunction with the Ministry of Education, the Society's Students Branch continued regular sessions to give thousands of school students information on the Movement and IHL. The ICRC provided publications, transparencies and videotapes for this purpose.

In response to the growing number of casualties resulting from escalating Israeli-Palestinian violence, the ICRC worked closely with the Jordanian Red Crescent to maintain a reliable medical evacuation service for the wounded and sick from the West Bank to Jordan.



**LEBANON**

Personnel:

1 expatriate

13 national staff

The ICRC has been present in Lebanon since 1967. Today it focuses on gaining access to and visiting, in accordance with its standard procedures, persons detained by the Lebanese authorities. Gaining access to the four Israeli nationals captured by Hezbollah is another ICRC concern, as is the plight of numerous persons still missing years after Lebanon's civil war and Israel's 22-year occupation of southern Lebanon, which ended in May 2000. Since the Israeli withdrawal, the ICRC has continued to monitor the situation of civilians living in the former occupied zone, particularly former refugees who have returned from Israel, to which they had fled when the occupation ended. Restoring and maintaining links between members of families still separated is also an ICRC priority. Spreading knowledge of international humanitarian law and cooperation with the Lebanese Red Cross Society in the area of first aid and mine-awareness are other important aspects of the ICRC's work.

**Expenditure (in Sfr)**

Protection

**586,901**

Assistance

**229,561**

Preventive action

**594,742**

Cooperation with National Societies

**395,396**

General

**25,950****1,832,551***of which: Overheads 111,846*

ICRC delegation



ICRC office

**CONTEXT**

Issues of humanitarian concern arising from the devastating 1975-1990 civil war and Israel's 22-year occupation of southern Lebanon continued to have a lingering impact on Lebanon's war-scarred and deeply fractured society.

Thousands of persons remained unaccounted for since the civil war and the end of Israel's occupation of the south.

National debate focused largely on Syria's military presence and political influence in the country since the end of the civil war, and the absence of the Lebanese armed forces in southern Lebanon, where armed Hezbollah militants remained active in

support of Lebanese claims to sovereignty over the disputed Shebaa Farms enclave.

Sporadic border incidents involving Hezbollah and Israeli forces continued to undermine security in southern Lebanon and northern Israel, although the border remained relatively calm compared with previous years.

Israel threatened military force to block Lebanon's plans to divert water from a river flowing from Lebanon into Israel. The crisis was defused after United States and European Union mediation, and Lebanon inaugurated the project to supply water to a cluster of remote villages.

Several high-profile political assassinations allegedly related to the settling of old scores from the civil war and Israel's occupation of the south recalled the targeted killings of past years between rival militias. Violence also erupted repeatedly at several Palestinian refugee camps in the form of assassinations and bomb explosions. In further violence, an American missionary was murdered in Sidon and two American restaurants in Beirut were attacked by unidentified assailants in isolated incidents.

World attention focused on a summit of the League of Arab States held in Beirut in March. It adopted a new Saudi proposal for Middle East peace following an upsurge of Israeli-Palestinian violence that triggered regional concern about possible spillage of hostilities into neighbouring countries.

Large numbers of illegal immigrants and asylum seekers fleeing from conflict, civil strife and poverty in their home countries continued to flow into Lebanon, which is host to more than 350,000 Palestinian refugees, most of whom have limited legal status.

After many years of sustained effort, the ICRC finally gained Lebanese government approval to visit detainees under the terms of a government decree issued in October which grants the ICRC access to all places of detention in the country without exception. However, despite the new decree, no visits could be carried out in 2002.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- the Lebanese government enacted a decree granting the ICRC authorization to visit all places of detention in Lebanon for the first time although no visits could be carried out in 2002
- IHL instruction, based on ICRC teaching principles and materials, was formally incorporated into the training programmes of the Lebanese armed forces at all levels
- the ICRC provided aid to and monitored the reintegration of civilians who had fled to Israel after its withdrawal from southern Lebanon in May 2000

## CIVILIANS

### Search for the missing

The fact that most cases of missing persons had gone unresolved for many years in no way diminished the anguish of their families or the determination of the ICRC to go on seeking clarification regarding this sensitive issue. The organization continued to focus on heightening awareness within the government, the military, international and national organizations and the general public of this lingering tragedy.

The fate and whereabouts of an Israeli pilot captured by a militia group in 1986 remained a source of ICRC concern. Despite numerous approaches to all the parties concerned, the ICRC has so far been unable to resolve this case. The same holds true for three Israeli soldiers who disappeared in 1982 after a battle in the Bekaa Valley.

### Resettling returnees from Israel

Despite a scaling down of its operations in southern Lebanon, the ICRC remained the only international humanitarian organization with an ongoing presence in that part of the country to monitor problems persisting for resident civilians as a result of

Israel's 22-year-old occupation, the civil war and skirmishes on the border between Israeli forces and the Hezbollah fighters.

Its continued presence enabled the ICRC to monitor the gradual resettlement and reintegration of Lebanese civilians who had fled to Israel after the Israeli pullout, many fearing reprisals for their alleged association with the former, Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army. It remained a priority for the ICRC to ensure that these returnees were not subjected to arbitrary discrimination or harassment, and enjoyed acceptable living conditions. Aid was distributed in cases of special hardship.

By late 2002, the ICRC had monitored the return of 3,126 civilians to southern Lebanon, where the vacuum created by the Israeli pullout and the lack of any major redevelopment schemes to address the area's needs was reflected by growing economic difficulties. More than 2,000 Lebanese nationals who left the region in 2000 still remained in Israel as the year ended.

The ICRC also continued to facilitate the repatriation from Israel of terminally ill Lebanese nationals wishing to die at home as well as the remains of Lebanese who had died in Israel. Selected families of Lebanese detainees in Israel received rudimentary aid.

Another ICRC concern was the precarious situation at the Israeli-Lebanese border, where delegates assessed the impact on civilians in both countries of sporadic clashes between Israeli forces and Hezbollah militants. Several families from the disputed Shebaa-Kfarchouba zone left their villages in late March after an intensification of cross-border violence. In April, the body of a Syrian killed in one such clash was evacuated in cooperation with the Lebanese Red Cross and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

## Maintaining family links

Lebanese families were able to maintain contact with relatives in Israel through the Red Cross message network. The RCM service was also the only available and reliable channel for Lebanese nationals detained in Israel to stay in touch with their families in Lebanon and to send and receive official documents such as birth and death certificates and papers granting power of attorney. A total of 973 RCMs and 108 documents were sent between Israel and Lebanon in 2002.

## Assisting Palestinian refugees

The ICRC continued to monitor the living conditions of the more than 350,000 Palestinians in refugee camps throughout the country. Several serious security incidents resulting in a number of deaths were reported in the camps in 2002. The Palestinian refugee population remained almost totally reliant on external aid for social and medical care and access to vocational training. The ICRC contributed financially to the purchase of equipment and tools in several camps, for courses such as nursery education and computer programming.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Gaining access to detainees

After years of sustained effort, the ICRC secured the agreement of the Lebanese authorities for visits to all places of detention in Lebanon. The resulting government decree was published in the official gazette. However, despite the new decree, no visits could be carried out in 2002.

Following the announcement, the ICRC pursued its dialogue with high-ranking officials at the Interior and Defence Ministries to discuss the practical arrangements required to enable delegates to conduct visits in accordance with the organization's standard procedures. As 2002 drew to a close, these discussions

were continuing and no firm date for the commencement of visits had been set.

Visits would enable the ICRC to assess the treatment and detention conditions of a wide range of detainees in Lebanon, including an unidentified number of persons accused of collaborating with Israel who were arrested after the Israeli withdrawal, persons suspected of having links with Islamic militant groups and illegal immigrants from countries with no diplomatic representation in Lebanon.

The ICRC also continued an active dialogue with the Lebanese authorities and Hezbollah with a view to gaining access to four Israeli nationals – three soldiers and one civilian – captured by Hezbollah in October 2000. Despite persistent representations to the concerned parties, the ICRC was unable to make any progress on this issue.

Lebanese detainees released in Israel were returned to Lebanon under ICRC auspices.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Fitting amputees

Palestinian amputees were still unable to receive prostheses through the Lebanese health-care system and remained dependent on the ICRC for help. The organization continued to finance the fitting of prosthetic appliances for Palestinian amputees in 2002. In 1996, the organization withdrew its full-time expatriate assistants from two prosthetic/orthotic centres supported by it in Sidon and Beit Shebab but has continued over the years to provide material support and short technical follow-up visits to the Sidon centre in order to enable rehabilitation for mainly destitute Palestinian patients to continue.

## AUTHORITIES

The ICRC pursued its objective of persuading the Lebanese government to form a national committee on the implementation of IHL and to incorporate IHL into national legislation. It also encouraged the Lebanese authorities to become party to the 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the 1997 Ottawa Convention.

A Ministry of Defence body formed to study the issue of setting up such a committee made a positive recommendation to the cabinet.

In conjunction with the ICRC advisory service in Cairo, the Beirut Bar Association and the UN Information Centre, and with support from the Netherlands and Canadian embassies in Beirut, the ICRC held seminars on the ICC and IHL for relevant government officials. Following the seminar organized for it, the Beirut Bar Association called on the Lebanese president to authorize the creation of a national committee on IHL.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

IHL instruction, based on ICRC teaching principles and materials, was formally incorporated into the training programmes of the Lebanese armed forces at all levels. ICRC follow-up training continued to promote more widespread knowledge of and respect for IHL among the rank and file.

ICRC courses on the law of armed conflict were conducted at the Military Staff and Command College and at the Ministry of Defence. The Lebanese Army training director and a colonel in charge of the Ministry of Defence legal department attended a regional ICRC seminar on IHL in Tunis, and a colonel took part in a course at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo, Italy.

The ICRC also continued to develop links with the internal security forces, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior, with a view to incorporating IHL into training for police and other security forces.

Regular contact was maintained with the UN Interim Force to discuss matters of mainly humanitarian concern and to project a clear image of the ICRC's mandate and activities in Lebanon. Meetings were also held with representatives of armed groups (e.g. Hezbollah) to promote knowledge of and respect for the organization's mandate and IHL in armed conflict, particularly with regard to the security of Red Cross and Red Crescent staff while engaged in their traditional humanitarian work.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Progress was achieved in introducing IHL and "Exploring Humanitarian Law" modules into university and secondary-school curricula. EHL modules were presented to representatives of 12 schools who attended an ICRC workshop at the International College. Meanwhile, an EHL train-the-trainer workshop for Lebanese Red Cross volunteers was organized in cooperation with the National Society.

The Ministry of Education sent four ICRC-sponsored participants to two EHL workshops held by the organization in Morocco. Follow-up meetings were held with the four participants to discuss future cooperation in incorporating EHL into the curriculum of Lebanese schools.

Courses on IHL were held for university professors and students during the summer academic break. IHL presentations were also given to university students engaged in research on related subjects.

Relations were fostered with the media to ensure accurate representations of the ICRC mandate, role and activities in Lebanon and elsewhere.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

In collaboration with the International Federation which has the lead role in institutional development of the Lebanese Red Cross, the ICRC continued to assist the National Society in the maintenance of a network of first-aid centres throughout the country in order to meet needs arising from past conflict, such as mine contamination. With ICRC support, first-aid courses were organized for some 4,000 National Society volunteers throughout the year.

A cooperation agreement was signed between the National Society and the ICRC that provides for continued training of National Society staff and assistance in acquiring basic equipment.

The ICRC also drew up plans to help the Society spread knowledge of IHL by training five instructors, organizing IHL workshops at the local National Society committee level and providing equipment and training materials. The courses focused on communications skills, leadership, the Movement and its various components, spreading respect for the Movement's emblems and IHL itself.

In addition, the ICRC continued to offer training and technical support at the community level in order to help the Society strengthen its mine-awareness programme aimed at adults and children in southern Lebanon.



## SYRIA

Personnel:

1 expatriate

6 national staff

Present in Syria since 1967, the ICRC acts as a neutral intermediary in matters of humanitarian concern for the Syrian inhabitants of the part of the Golan occupied by Israel; they are protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention. In particular, the ICRC facilitates the passage of Syrian nationals, mainly students and pilgrims, who have to cross the area of separation to complete their studies at Syrian universities or perform their religious duties, and it restores and maintains links between family members separated as a result of the conflict with Israel. The delegation also works to spread knowledge of IHL and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in close cooperation with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection

205,182

Assistance

9,116

Preventive action

670,914

Cooperation with National Societies

112,966

General

26,045

1,024,222

of which: Overheads 62,512



ICRC delegation

## CONTEXT

The threat of war in Iraq and the deteriorating situation in the occupied Palestinian territories remained central to political and public debate in Syria during 2002.

Syria played an active role in efforts to defuse international tension over Iraq in high-level talks with other States of the region aimed at persuading Iraq to comply with United Nations resolutions relating to its weapons programmes.

Syria voted in favour of UN resolution 1441, which demanded that Iraq comply with its UN-imposed obligations on the weapons issue or face "serious consequences". However, Syria opposed any military action against Iraq.

Damascus hosted a conference of Arab intellectuals in October attended by the Iraqi deputy prime minister and the secretary-general of Syria's ruling Baath party, who reasserted Syria's opposition to any attack against Iraq.

As elsewhere in the Arab world, popular anger boiled over in almost daily street demonstrations in Syrian cities after Israel redeployed its forces in the West Bank in early spring.

Talks between Syria and the European Union (EU) continued with a view to reaching an agreement on agricultural and industrial cooperation. Syria remained the only country in the Mediter-

anean basin not to have concluded such an agreement with the EU.

Meanwhile, direct contact between the more than 19,000 Syrian residents of the Golan area occupied by Israel since 1967 and the estimated half a million Golanese living in Syria proper remained difficult except in certain specific cases facilitated under ICRC auspices.

In view of the uncertain outcome of the international crisis over Iraq, the ICRC also engaged in dialogue with the Syrian authorities and the National Society in order to enhance preparedness for the potential consequences in Syria – such as a large-scale influx of refugees – of any major deterioration of the situation in Iraq.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- agreement was secured for the inclusion of the "Exploring Humanitarian Law" module into the Syrian school teaching curricula
- emergency preparedness strategies were developed to meet the potential humanitarian needs resulting from any deterioration of the situation in neighbouring Iraq
- the ICRC arranged for Syrian nationals to cross the separation zone between the occupied Golan and other parts of Syria to restore family contacts, conduct wedding ceremonies, or for religious and academic purposes
- travel documents were issued to facilitate the resettlement of refugees in third countries
- a "Women and War" week was held in Damascus to promote knowledge of the impact of war and conflict on women

## CIVILIANS

### Restoring family contacts

The ICRC pursued efforts to bring about the resumption of meetings between the more than 19,000 Syrian nationals living in the Golan occupied by Israel and their families who fled the region when it was overrun by Israeli forces in 1967 and who were now among the approximately half million Golanese living in other parts of Syria.

In May, after years of intensive ICRC efforts, both sides agreed to a mutually acceptable location in which to hold family meetings. However, by the end of 2002 no meetings had taken place as discussions continued on details such as their frequency and duration. Family meetings were discontinued after Israel annexed part of the Golan in 1981 and had still not resumed.

As in past years, the ICRC supervised operations that enabled 516 Golanese students to travel to Syria to study there. Golanese students in Syria were also able to rejoin their families in the occupied Golan, under ICRC auspices, after completion of their studies in Syria and during university breaks, or for humanitarian reasons. Similarly, 114 pilgrims from the occupied Golan were able to visit holy sites and perform their religious duties in Syria.

The ICRC, in cooperation with the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), furthermore enabled three engaged couples separated by the UN-controlled demarcation line to meet and be married in the separation zone.

Syrian nationals in the occupied Golan and in Syria continued to rely on ICRC services to exchange official papers such as power-of-attorney documents and marriage, death and birth certificates.

Refugees of various nationalities in Syria were also able to restore contact with loved ones living elsewhere through the ICRC Red Cross message network. Those seeking resettlement in third countries, mainly Iraqis and Somalis, were provided with ICRC travel documents and close contact was maintained with the consulates of destination countries and with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Office for Migration, to facilitate the resettlement process. A total of 266 travel documents were issued to 358 refugees seeking resettlement in third countries.

### Mine-awareness campaign

The three divided areas of the Golan, respectively controlled by Israel, Syria and UNDOF, continued to be affected by mines and UXO, although no precise casualty data was available.

Mine-risk education in the affected areas, particularly in the Kuneitra region, remained a matter of ICRC concern and was the subject of discussions with the

Syrian authorities and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent aimed at formulating a programme to raise awareness of the extent of the problem.

UNDOF, in cooperation with the Syrian authorities, began a programme in 2000 to identify and mark all minefields within its area of operations. According to UNDOF, the programme has led to the identification and marking of numerous known as well as previously unidentified minefields in the area of separation.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The ICRC facilitated the transfer of money and Red Cross messages from Golanese families in Syria to relatives detained in Israel. ICRC Damascus also provided Syrian, Iraqi and Palestinian ex-detainees with detention certificates.

The ICRC remained committed to elucidating the fate of several missing Israelis and discussions on this issue continued with the Syrian authorities. No concrete progress on this question was achieved in 2002.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

In 2002, the ICRC maintained its technical and financial support to the prosthetic/orthotic centre run for disabled Palestinians by the Syrian branch of the Palestine Red Crescent Society in Damascus. Specialists from the ICRC prosthetic/orthotic centre in Addis Ababa travelled to the Damascus centre to upgrade the skills of its staff.

## AUTHORITIES

IHL was promoted by organizing a "Women and War" week (see *Civil society*) attended by government officials, media representatives, academics and others. This prompted frequent requests from government officials for information and materials on ICRC activities and IHL-related matters.

The ICRC followed the deliberations on Syria's ratification of the Statute of the International Criminal Court and completed distribution to local authorities of a book entitled *The International Criminal Court: a challenge to impunity*, which summarized an ICRC-sponsored symposium organized at Damascus University in November 2001.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Dialogue was reinforced with the Syrian armed forces after the official appointment of a Syrian army brigadier to act as the ICRC's main channel of communication with the Ministry of Defence. In cooperation with the armed forces, the ICRC produced an Arabic version of the ICRC manual on the law of war for armed forces.

Syrian Armed forces members took part in various ICRC events, organized both in Syria and elsewhere in the region, such as the ICRC regional seminar on IHL in Tunis in April 2002.

Discussions were pursued with the Interior Ministry on the possibility of incorporating IHL into training for police officers. As part of this process, two policemen attended an ICRC regional course on IHL in Cairo.

Close cooperation was maintained with the UN Disengagement Observer Force and the UN Truce Supervision Organization which provided logistical support for ICRC operations to transfer civilians across the separation zone (see *Civilians*).

## CIVIL SOCIETY

### Implementation of EHL in Syria

The education programme "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (EHL) was launched in Syria at a workshop organized by the ICRC in July at the request of the Ministry of Education. The workshop brought together some 30 teachers and ministry representatives and concluded with the adoption of a plan of action that was to include a training programme for Syrian EHL teachers early in 2003 and a pilot project to introduce EHL into secondary school curricula.

Four experts from the Ministry of Education took part in a regional seminar on EHL organized in Rabat in October by the Moroccan government in cooperation with the ICRC and the League of Arab States.

### Women and war

The ICRC organized a "Women and War" week in February to highlight problems faced by women in wartime. During four evenings at Damascus University and one at the Goethe Institute, ICRC delegates presented the *Women facing war* report and described ICRC detention work on behalf of women detainees. Four writers from Syria, Kuwait and Egypt spoke about the special problems faced by women, while a Syrian professor made a presentation on war crimes as defined by the Geneva Conventions. A prosecutor from the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia gave a talk on that body's work. All but one of the eight speakers were women. The event was attended by representatives of the Foreign Ministry, professors, students, writers and the general public, who learned more about the mission and mandate of the ICRC. Ms Asma Assad, wife of the Syrian president, visited the "Women and War" exhibition. A "Golan weddings" photo exhibit was also presented illustrating brides leaving their families in Damascus to marry into families living in the Israeli-occupied Golan.

In May the ICRC presented the "Women and War" theme at the Fourth International Women's Art Festival in Aleppo in the form of a short play ("Iphigenia") to Government representatives, Syrian Arab Red Crescent members, and the general public. Arabic-language "Women facing War" folders were distributed to explain the ICRC's mandate and the campaign.

The "Women and War" week made it possible to further develop contacts with a growing number of professors of international law who have also studied and/or teach IHL, as did the ICRC's advanced IHL course for law professors. This course, which focused on new developments in the law, brought together 20 professors from Damascus and Aleppo Universities, two curriculum experts from the Ministry of Education, five officers from the Syrian armed forces, and the State Minister for Red Crescent Affairs.

During both events, participants approached the ICRC for the latest reference materials in Arabic on the International Criminal Court and other specialized topics.

### **IHL dissemination**

The ICRC worked on enlarging the basic IHL section within the National Public Library. Discussions were also held with the dean of the law faculty at Aleppo University about the setting up of an ICRC/IHL section on the faculty premises. In addition, the ICRC provided law students from Damascus and Aleppo Universities with information on IHL to prepare examinations and theses.

The ICRC sponsored the participation of an Aleppo University law professor in an IHL course at the Arab Institute of Human Rights in Tunisia in order to gain a wider perspective of IHL issues and to exchange experiences with other law professors from the region.

In October a symposium on IHL and international relations was organized in Damascus in conjunction with the law faculty at Damascus University. Attended by various ministerial officials, as well as lawyers, journalists, diplomats, professors and students, its aim was to demonstrate that difficulties encountered in the implementation of IHL were more a matter of political will than of the actual law.

The ICRC also provided the National Institute for Information operating under the authority of the ruling Baath party with a basic library of IHL reference books.

### **NATIONAL SOCIETY**

Cooperation was strengthened between the Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society and the ICRC in several areas of mutual interest, including tracing and the promotion of IHL and the principles of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement.

Volunteers from all 14 National Society branches attended ICRC seminars and workshops on tracing and restoring family links.

The ICRC continued to provide technical and financial support to the prosthetic/orthotic centre for disabled Palestinians run by the Syrian branch of the Palestine Red Crescent Society in Damascus.

Logistical support was given to the Red Crescent following the collapse of the Zaizoun dam, in June, which killed 20 people, destroyed six villages and left hundreds homeless. In the aftermath, the National Society distributed food and erected tents to shelter the survivors.

In conjunction with the International Federation, the ICRC organized a workshop on IHL and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement for the 28 directors representing the Society's 14 branches. Talks were also held with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and other Arab National Societies, together with the International Federation, aimed at fostering cooperation among the region's Societies, particularly with regard

to potential needs in Iraq and assistance for the occupied Palestinian territories.

The National Society president was received by the ICRC president during a visit to Geneva in September. Talks focused on assistance to the Palestinian population in the occupied territories, family meetings for the Syrian population of the occupied Golan with relatives in Syria, spreading knowledge of IHL, disaster-preparedness and institutional development.

In an encouraging sign of increased participation in international Movement operations, the National Society contributed to the ICRC relief programme in the occupied Palestinian territories by donating thousands of hygiene and food parcels that were distributed by the ICRC to the most vulnerable Palestinian families in the West Bank.

Towards the end of the year, the ICRC worked together with the National Society on response mechanisms designed to cope with needs arising from a potential war in Iraq, in particular in the fields of tracing and emergency preparedness.



**YEMEN**

Personnel:

5 expatriates

15 national staff

In Yemen, the ICRC visits detainees, focusing on their treatment under interrogation and their conditions of detention, with special emphasis on vulnerable groups such as women and the mentally ill. Another priority is to spread knowledge of IHL and the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in cooperation with the Yemen Red Crescent Society, and to support the national committee on IHL in promoting national measures to implement IHL and its introduction into school and university curricula and armed forces and police training. Assistance is provided to physically disabled persons (prosthetic/orthotic programme) and in the field of tracing, in particular the forwarding of Red Cross messages to and from Somali refugees and Yemeni families who have a relative interned by the US authorities in Guantanamo Bay or Afghanistan. The ICRC has been working in Yemen since the outbreak of the civil war in 1962.

**Expenditure (in Sfr)**

Protection

**578,221**

Assistance

**703,400**

Preventive action

**435,511**

Cooperation with National Societies

**96,321**

General

**21,680****1,835,133***of which: Overheads 112,005*
 ICRC delegation
**CONTEXT**

Refugees fleeing countries in the Horn of Africa and elsewhere plagued by war and internal violence continued to flow into Yemen as it struggled to contain a wave of attacks by militant groups and persistent tribal clashes in remote regions still under only limited central government control.

An influx of significant numbers of refugees from countries such as Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea continued, exacting an ever greater economic burden on this already impoverished nation of 18 million inhabitants.

Yemen vowed to eradicate violent Islamic militancy amid an upsurge of armed acts carried out mainly against government and Western targets which unsettled the security environment in many areas. Under the terms of a military cooperation agreement with the United States linked to economic assistance and the strengthening of central government authority nationwide, Yemen allowed more US special forces into the country to train its military and security personnel.

A spate of bombings and assassinations led to stepped up security measures and an undisclosed number of arrests while scores of foreign Islamic militant suspects were expelled. A self-styled "sympathizers with Al-Qaeda" group claimed responsibility for bomb explosions in Sana'a near the US embassy and on the premises of the Political Security Department, where alleged Islamic militants are detained.

Further violence occurred during voter registration in October for parliamentary elections set for April 2003 when seven people were killed and 42 injured in 407 security incidents across the country, according to official sources quoted by the press.

A French oil tanker was rammed and set ablaze in October near the southern port of Mukalla in an attack reminiscent of the 2000 bombing of the USS Cole, which killed 17 US sailors in the port of Aden. The incident left one dead and several injured and was a severe blow to Yemen's economy, greatly affecting export earnings and trade in the country's ports.

A helicopter from an American company was fired upon in November just after take-off from Sana'a airport. A month later the deputy secretary-general of the Yemeni Socialist party was assassinated and three American missionaries were shot and killed in an attack on a missionary hospital in the town of Jibba, near Ibb. The assassinations caused outrage among the population and all political parties.

In Marib governorate, a group of alleged Al-Qaeda members in Yemen were killed by a missile fired from an unmanned US drone in an operation endorsed by the Yemeni authorities.

Groups of high-ranking military personnel and politicians who went into exile in the wake of the 1994 civil war returned to Yemen under a presidential amnesty.

At the regional level, Yemen made a significant step toward becoming a full member of the Gulf Co-operation Council after its admission to four of the Council's main institutions, dealing with health, education, labour and social affairs.

Unlike previous years, no kidnappings of foreigners were reported in 2002.

In an encouraging development, the ICRC gained access for the first time to detainees held in Yemen by the Political Security Department.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- access gained for the first time to people held in Yemen by the Political Security Department
- Red Cross messages (RCMs) forwarded between internees in Afghanistan and Guantanamo Bay and their families in Yemen, and between refugees from the Horn of Africa and their families
- vocational and literacy courses provided for women detainees and work completed to upgrade sanitation facilities in central prisons
- IHL courses held for Yemeni armed forces instructors and for instructors from the Ministry of Education in the framework of the EHL programme

## CIVILIANS

### Restoring family ties

Tens of thousands of refugees had poured into Yemen in recent years from countries in the Horn of Africa beset by war and internal violence.

Ascertaining the whereabouts of the families these refugees left behind and restoring and maintaining contact between them remained priority concerns. For many refugees the RCM network provided the only means available to stay in touch with their families.

To handle the growing demand for this service, the ICRC expanded its tracing and RCM work in March when a new tracing officer was assigned to Mukalla, where some 20,000 Somali refugees are located. A new ICRC tracing office was also opened at the UNHCR refugee camp in Kharaz, north of Aden.

Red Cross travel documents continued to be issued regularly, with the support of the emigration authorities, to assist refugees seeking resettlement in third countries.

Several Yemeni families asked for help to trace relatives reported missing in Afghanistan. Files for 20 such cases were opened; of these, 11 were resolved.

Tracing seminars were organized for Yemeni Red Crescent volunteers to enhance their ability to collect and deliver RCMs and to open new tracing requests. The volunteers who attended the seminar helped the ICRC to deliver and collect RCMs for the families of Yemeni internees held by the US authorities in Afghanistan and Guantanamo Bay.

In August, the ICRC helped reunite 10 people with their loved ones when cross-border travel between Eritrea and Ethiopia was suspended. Instead, they transited via Sana'a on their way from Asmara to Addis Ababa. Logistical support was provided for three medical cases travelling the same route in December.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Detainee welfare

Delegates continued to visit particularly vulnerable detainees, i.e. women, the mentally ill, those not receiving family visits, and foreign nationals, in order to monitor their treatment and conditions of detention.

The ICRC repaired and maintained sanitary facilities and bread ovens, and distributed hygiene items to detainees. When combined with work undertaken by the authorities themselves, this led to an overall improvement in detention conditions. Work was completed to upgrade the sewage networks of the main prisons in Hajja and Saada.

In August, the ICRC gained access for the first time to detainees held by the Political Security Department in Sana'a in connection with what had become known as the "war on terror". In October, the ICRC also for the first time visited detainees held by the Political Security Department in Al Hodeida, Ibb, Taiz, Zinjibar and Aden.

Visits continued to places of detention under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior and the attorney-general's office. The ICRC carried out several series of visits in the governorates of Sana'a, Amran, Aden, Ibb, Taiz and Mukalla, including central prisons, police stations, criminal investigation departments and provisional detention centres. The purpose of the visits was to obtain a comprehensive picture of detention conditions and, in particular, the treatment of persons under interrogation. Regular reports containing recommendations were submitted to the authorities concerned. However, at the end of the year the ICRC was notified by the Ministry of the Interior that visits would be restricted to central prisons as of 2003.

The ICRC's aid programme for women detainees, initiated in 2001 in conjunction with the National Society as a pilot project in Al-Mahwit, was extended to two more places of detention in Al Hodeida and Dhamar. The aim was to break the isolation of women detainees, who often have no contact with their families, by promoting improved medical care for female inmates and their children, and organizing literacy and sewing courses to enhance their reintegration prospects upon release. The ICRC provided sewing machines and other materials needed to implement the project as well as financial incentives for the teachers involved.

In conjunction with the Yemeni Red Crescent, the ICRC continued to support a programme for mentally ill detainees in the central prisons in Ibb, Sana'a and Taiz. This project was delegated to the Netherlands Red Cross. Psychiatric care for some 300 patients in the psychiatric sections of those prisons was monitored and National Society volunteers received training at two ICRC workshops.

As planned, the process of handing over this project to the Ministry of Public Health and Demography was initiated. To this end, a round-table discussion was held with Yemeni organizations involved in mental health care. The Ministry accepted

proposals made at the round table as a basis for future mental health policy and re-established a mental health-care department.

The Charitable Society for Social Welfare admitted non-convicted inmates of the Sana'a central prison into their psychiatric hospital in Sana'a. In Taiz, a new psychiatric hospital was planned to open early in 2003.

Overall, ICRC support in 2002 contributed to greater involvement on the part of national and regional health-care authorities in the development of a sound mental health policy.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Fitting amputees

Aid was increased to speed up the introduction of ICRC polypropylene-based technology and to step up the production of good-quality, lower-limb prosthetic appliances for amputees in Yemen.

An ICRC prosthetic/orthotic specialist gave a presentation illustrating ICRC polypropylene technology at the Ministry of Health's Artificial Limbs and Physiotherapy Centre in Sana'a. In addition, on-the-job training was given to staff at the prosthetic/orthotic centres in Sana'a. The ICRC also provided raw materials, components and equipment to fit 250 amputees.

The Mukalla workshop, opened in September in the remote Hadramout governorate, enabled amputees from the area who could not afford to travel to the Sana'a centre to be fitted and receive physical rehabilitation, and also reduced pressure on the Sana'a centre.

The ICRC carried out assessments to determine the training and equipment needs of the Sana'a and Mukalla workshops and to discuss possible future cooperation with the health-care authorities in this field, since there were as yet no professional prosthetic/orthotic training facilities in Yemen despite the substantial demand for artificial limbs and physical

rehabilitation. An agreement was reached on measures to significantly step up ICRC prosthetic/orthotic assistance in Yemen in 2003, focusing on the training of Yemeni technicians at the Sana'a and Mukalla centres.

In 2002, a total of 392 prostheses were produced, using ICRC technology.

## **AUTHORITIES**

In March, the ICRC and the national committee for the implementation of IHL held a round-table discussion, under the auspices of the president's office, on the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. The talks ended with a strong recommendation urging Yemen to ratify the Statute.

Two Yemeni IHL experts attended an international meeting of national committees on IHL held in Geneva in March and presented a working paper on the activities of the Yemeni committee. Yemen also participated in a second meeting of Arab experts on the implementation of IHL, held in Cairo in October under the auspices of the League of Arab States.

Finally, three members of the Yemeni national committee on IHL took part in a symposium held in Khartoum on the IHL's incorporation into national legislation.

## **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

In August, in an important step forward, the armed forces chief of staff issued a general order instructing all military institutions to incorporate IHL into their training. This followed an ICRC seminar on IHL held in March at the Defence Ministry, organized in close conjunction with the Ministry's Moral Guidance Department, and attended by 43 senior officials, including the defence minister, the chief of staff, the vice chief of staff for training and educational institutions, and the head of the Moral Guidance Department.

Basic and advanced courses on IHL were

held in October for instructors from all Yemeni armed forces units as well as for the Central Security Forces and Coast Guards of the Interior Ministry.

Sections of the ICRC's *Law of War* teaching file for instructors were published in the monthly army magazine *Al-Jaish*, in accordance with an agreement between the ICRC and the Moral Guidance Department of the Ministry of Defence.

The ICRC also supported a training workshop on human rights and IHL for police officers, organized by the Yemeni Human Rights Information Training Centre in Sana'a. It focused on the basic tenets of IHL, the responsibilities of the police and armed forces in the event of international and non-international armed conflict or internal disturbances, and during law-enforcement operations.

## **CIVIL SOCIETY**

A technical committee was set up by the Educational Research and Development Centre and other representatives of the Ministry of Education to deal exclusively with the "Exploring Humanitarian Law" programme.

In accordance with a plan of action agreed upon with the technical committee, the ICRC and the Educational Research and Development Centre organized the first training workshop on the EHL programme in September.

The training workshop, held in Sana'a under the auspices of the Ministry of Education, brought together 36 experts from the Yemeni Ministry of Education involved in teacher training, curriculum development and school inspection. EHL documentation was distributed to the participants, who explored the content and objectives of EHL as well as teaching methods and mechanisms for encouraging respect for IHL and the principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. At the end of the workshop a consensus prevailed that there was no contradiction between Islamic *sharia* law

and IHL. This had a significant impact on the acceptance of IHL. The workshop received widespread media coverage in Yemen.

In October, four experts from the Ministry of Education participated in two EHL teacher-training seminars held in Morocco for Arab educators to discuss the EHL programme. In December, ICRC delegates met with senior officials of the Ministry to determine the date, standards and outline of the second training workshop to be held, in March 2003, for teachers selected from each of the eight governorates.

A children's painting booklet was issued under the title *War and violence in the eyes of Yemeni children*. Intended to support the EHL programme as an evocative expression of how children have experienced conflict and violence during their lives and through the media, it contained 27 paintings, each of which was accompanied by an appropriate quotation from the Geneva Conventions.

These activities were backed up by increased support for Yemeni human rights NGOs working to raise awareness in civil society of women's rights and the specific needs of women detainees.

Talks were held in October with the Minister of higher education and scientific research to provide information on the ICRC plan of action regarding universities, which aims to establish a comprehensive IHL-teaching programme at the three main State universities, in Sana'a, Taiz and Aden. Several follow-up meetings were held with the deans of law faculties at these universities in order to develop relations with academic circles and to promote the formal incorporation of IHL teaching in their curricula as a compulsory subject or at least an optional one.

In order to promote IHL through national television, the five-part ICRC series "Century on trial" was broadcast by the Yemeni satellite channel. Moreover, the ICRC kept the media informed of its activities in Yemen and worldwide. Publication agree-



ments were signed with three high-profile magazines in which several articles on IHL and the International Criminal Court were published.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY

In 2002, the Yemen Red Crescent Society and the ICRC renewed their IHL-promotion agreement for another year. The programme included training sessions for Society volunteers, publication of the bi-monthly information magazine *Al-Ithar* and publication of the 2003 calendar. In addition, a cooperation agreement was signed with the Society on the "Women in prisons project" (see *People deprived of their freedom*).

The first in a series of three-day EHL training workshops was held in September for IHL-promotion volunteers from all 10 National Society branches. The Society and the ICRC co-sponsored a tracing seminar attended by one representative from each branch. The seminar aimed to provide participants with the basic tools needed to support the ICRC in restoring contact between dispersed families and collecting and delivering RCMs.

Two workshops were held in Aden for volunteers from National Society branches in Ibb, Sana'a and Taiz involved in the psychiatric care programme. Topics were the role of the volunteers in the programme and the role of psychology in mental health care. Representatives of the Yemeni Mental Health Association, a group of psychologists from Aden University, also addressed the workshops.

An International Federation official was in Yemen from April to September. Regular meetings were held to harmonize Movement efforts to strengthen the National Society's operational capacity.

## KUWAIT

### Regional delegation

#### Countries covered:

Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar,  
Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

#### Personnel:

5 expatriates  
12 national staff

The ICRC's long-standing presence in the region is linked to the issues of humanitarian concern still outstanding from the 1990-1991 Gulf war and to issues arising from detention in Kuwait and Qatar. In addition, the organization focuses on communication with a view to promoting knowledge of international humanitarian law and of its own role as a neutral intermediary in wartime and other situations of violence. Strengthening cooperation with the region's National Red Crescent Societies is another priority.

### Expenditure (in Sfr)

#### Protection

1,114,752

#### Assistance

0

#### Preventive action

588,203

#### Cooperation with National Societies

212,310

#### General

105,171

**2,020,436**

of which: Overheads 123,312

## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA KUWAIT



 ICRC regional delegation

### CONTEXT

The accelerated build-up of United States and other military forces in the Arabian peninsula heightened concern among Arab nations about the potential domestic and regional consequences of any full-scale attack against Iraq.

Most Gulf States cautioned that renewed military action against Iraq could jeopardize peace and stability in the entire region, inflame Arab public opinion and provoke an influx of refugees from Iraq on a scale reminiscent of the displacement caused by the 1990-1991 war.

Gulf nations joined in a concerted effort by the Arab world to persuade Iraq to comply fully with UN Security Council resolution 1441 concerning the resumption of UN arms inspections to verify the country's compliance with a ban on possession of weapons of mass destruction.

However, the return to Iraq of UN arms inspectors in November failed to allay regional concerns about renewed conflict as the US-led military build-up gathered momentum and the US and Britain repeatedly threatened to disarm Iraq by force unless it could prove compliance with the arms ban.

As part of the military build-up, the US and Qatar signed an agreement to upgrade Qatar military bases which the US used in 2002 under the terms of a 1992 defence pact.

A series of attacks against US military personnel in Kuwait led to a tightening of security throughout the country and a number of arrests.

Meanwhile, unresolved issues from the Gulf war continued to undermine a normalization of relations between Iraq and neighbouring countries, including Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, despite some signs that Iraq was seeking reconciliation. In particular Iraq announced that it would renew its direct participation in talks on these issues with other parties concerned. It also returned to Kuwait some of the national archives stolen during its 1990 invasion of the country.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- the ICRC acted as a neutral intermediary in pursuit of efforts to determine what had happened to persons unaccounted for since the 1990-1991 Gulf war
- contact was restored between families and their relatives detained in foreign countries, including persons interned in Afghanistan and Guantanamo Bay
- the ICRC monitored treatment and conditions of detainees deprived of diplomatic representation by the 1990-1991 war
- resettlement or reunification with their families of released POWs and other detainees was facilitated
- national and regional programmes were developed to incorporate the law of armed conflict into armed training forces in the region

## CIVILIANS

### 1990-1991 war: resolving outstanding issues

A breakthrough was achieved towards the end of 2002 when, after years of relentless ICRC effort to restore dialogue between the parties concerned, Iraq agreed within the framework of the first meeting of the Tripartite Commission held since 1998 to resume direct talks with Kuwait and other parties about persons still unaccounted for since the 1990-1991 war.

Gulf States welcomed the Iraqi decision as a potentially significant step towards finally resolving the issues that have for so long prevented relations between the former adversaries from being normalized. It raised hopes that restoring direct dialogue between the parties, under ICRC auspices, would finally provide answers for thousands of families who remained for more than 12 years in agonizing uncertainty

about what had happened to their loved ones, unsure whether they were alive or dead.

The first round of direct talks between Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia was due to take place under ICRC auspices early in 2003 within the framework of a sub-committee set up in 1994 by the Tripartite Committee to discuss specific and well-documented cases of persons unaccounted for since the 1990-91 conflict ended.

Since Tripartite Commission and sub-committee meetings were suspended in 1998 when Iraq announced it would no longer participate, the ICRC continued to hold regular, confidential, bilateral discussions with the parties concerned and to relay information between them concerning requests for information about persons unaccounted for. As in previous years, Kuwait and the former coalition States – the United States, Britain, France and Saudi Arabia – attended three consultation meetings organized under ICRC auspices to discuss what had happened to persons unaccounted for since the 1990-91 war.

However, this process had failed to yield any significant progress in recent years.

### Afghan conflict: restoring family contacts

Throughout 2002 the ICRC regional delegation in Kuwait received a substantial number of requests from families of persons missing in Afghanistan following the fall of the Taliban regime. A total of 23 cases were successfully resolved after the missing persons concerned were located during ICRC visits to places of detention in Afghanistan. Another 14 requests for information from Saudi families remained unresolved at the end of the year.

Restoration of contact between these families in the Gulf and relatives detained in either Afghanistan or Guantanamo Bay grew rapidly through the Red Cross message service. RCMs were exchanged each month between families and detainees in a process greatly facilitated by close cooperation between the authorities and the National Societies of all States concerned. RCM exchanges between Guantanamo Bay and Gulf States fell off sharply after US authorities allowed internees there to send mail via the public postal services.

In 2002, some 90% of RCMs forwarded by the regional delegation continued to involve separated family members in Iraq and Kuwait. A total of 2,588 were collected and 2,058 delivered.

### Assisting former POWs

The ICRC continued to ensure that former POWs and other detainees were able to obtain certificates of detention and to provide asylum seekers and other persons with ICRC travel documents in order to facilitate resettlement in third countries and/or reunification with their families. In 2002, the ICRC issued a total of 323 such certificates to former POWs and other detainees, and 56 travel documents to persons seeking resettlement in third countries.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In accordance with its traditional mandate, the ICRC continued to assess the treatment and living conditions of detainees without diplomatic representation in Kuwait as a result of the 1990-91 Gulf war. It also sought to ensure that contacts were restored or maintained between detainees and their families.

Regular visits were made to ordinary detainees at the central prison and to security detainees held in National Security Office detention centres in Kuwait. Visits were also made to persons in Qatar detained in connection with the 1998 failed coup d'état. These 38 detainees, 19 of whom had been sentenced to death in 2001, were being held at the Qatar central prison and at a military camp.

A number of security incidents involving attacks against US military personnel in Kuwait led to the arrest of an undisclosed number of Kuwaiti nationals. The Kuwaiti authorities also stated that they had arrested an unspecified number of persons allegedly linked to terrorist groups, including Al-Qaeda. The ICRC initiated a dialogue with the authorities aimed at gaining access to these detainees.

Following ICRC-initiated consultations between prison authorities and the Kuwait psychiatric hospital, the Kuwait prison department proposed the establishment of a separate section for mentally ill detainees on condition that additional medical personnel were provided. The section had not yet been set up as the year ended.

The four remaining Palestinians held in a Kuwait deportation camp, who had been monitored since their internment several years previously, were released, as were four Iraqi nationals detained by Kuwait since the 1990-91 war. The ICRC initiated procedures for the repatriation of these released persons or their resettlement in third countries.

Over the summer an increasing number of Iraqi vessels were intercepted at sea by the Kuwaiti coast guard. Six Iraqis from two seized boats were arrested and detained. At year's end the ICRC was seeking to facilitate repatriation of the six persons, in accordance with their wishes.

An ICRC request to the authorities of Saudi Arabia to permit the return of two Saudi citizens released from prison in Baghdad in October 2002 was still without a reply as 2002 ended.

In a promising development, the ICRC obtained approval from the Kuwaiti authorities to allow families in Iraq to visit relatives detained in Kuwait and was awaiting Iraqi approval before the visits could begin.

Following all visits to places of detention, the ICRC documented its findings and, where needed, made representations to the relevant authorities.

## AUTHORITIES

Regular dialogue was maintained with the governments of all States covered by the Kuwait delegation to heighten awareness of IHL, with the ultimate goal of incorporating its basic rules into their national legislation.

In particular, the ICRC focused on spreading knowledge of the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, adopting legislation penalizing war crimes as defined in the Conventions and Protocols, and adopting measures to prevent misuse of the red cross and red crescent emblems. Progress was also sought on accession to or ratification of major international treaties to which some Gulf States were not yet party, including the 1997 Ottawa Convention.

Contacts were consolidated with the ministries of justice and the government legal departments in several States, including Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Qatar, and with the Gulf Cooperation Council and its new secretary-general.

The ICRC also promoted efforts to establish national committees on the implementation of IHL in States where they did not yet exist and stepped up efforts to organize seminars on IHL-related themes, often in cooperation with the National Societies.



A presentation on the ICRC's mandate and activities was given to diplomats at the Kuwaiti Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and introductory courses on IHL were given to officials in the UAE and Qatar, in cooperation with their National Societies. The six members of the Gulf Co-operation Council were represented at a round-table of Arab legal experts on IHL held in October 2002 in Cairo. It was organized jointly by the Egyptian Ministry of Justice, the League of Arab States and the ICRC Cairo delegation.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

For the first time, IHL training was included in the 2002 directives issued yearly by the Operations and Training Authority of the Kuwaiti army.

Incorporating IHL principles into theoretical and practical instruction in the armed forces and security services of States in the region remained an ICRC priority. Governments were reminded that this is an obligation for all States party to the Geneva Conventions.

Nine high-ranking officers from the armed forces of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the UAE and Qatar attended an ICRC regional seminar in Tunis on the laws of armed conflict. In addition, 11 military officers from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain and the UAE participated in an IHL course at the San Remo International Institute of Humanitarian Law.

The ICRC was able to initiate dialogue with the training directors of the armed forces in Bahrain and Qatar aimed at bringing about basic IHL instruction for military personnel there. IHL courses for army training officers were conducted at the Command and Staff College in Kuwait.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Although relatively little was known in the Gulf States about IHL and the mandate and work of the ICRC, the keen interest in the media and academic circles regarding the role of the ICRC in regions such as Afghanistan and the occupied Palestinian territories provided an opportunity to highlight the organization's work and IHL in general.

A presentation was held at the Kuwait University law faculty in November for some 40 students about the Movement and ICRC activities. A presentation on the general theme of the ICRC and protecting those affected by war and internal violence was given in July at a conference organized by the Zayed Centre for Coordination and Follow-up in Abu Dhabi, attended by some 50 diplomats, government officials and media representatives.

Representatives from the Ministries of Education of Oman, Kuwait, Qatar and the UAE attended two training sessions on "Exploring Humanitarian Law" (a school-based programme for adolescents) organized by the Ministry of Education of Morocco and the ICRC under the auspices of the League of Arab States, and held in Rabat in October and November.

## NATIONAL SOCIETIES

The National Societies of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the UAE attended meetings in Geneva at the ICRC's invitation to discuss their emergency-response capacity in the event of any serious deterioration of the situation in Iraq.

Particular emphasis was placed on strengthening the National Societies' tracing capacity. The ICRC regional delegation prepared an Arabic-language module outlining the main guidelines for operating an effective tracing service, focusing on restoring links between families in the contexts of war and internal violence. Presentations on tracing were also given to various National Societies.

The ICRC lent its support to enable National Societies in the region to enhance their ability to spread knowledge of IHL and the Movement, especially among young people, in the framework of their overall development in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of the Movement and their role as organizations auxiliary to the State in spreading knowledge of IHL.

The ICRC also sought to increase the support of National Societies in the Gulf region for major ICRC relief operations, in partnership with other components of the Movement. In keeping with the Seville Agreement, the ICRC continued to arrange for the distribution – particularly in Afghanistan and the occupied Palestinian territories – of both food and non-food aid provided by various National Societies.

The Kuwaiti Red Crescent in particular provided large quantities of food for ICRC programmes in the West Bank as well as covering logistics costs. The Bahraini, Saudi and UAE Red Crescent Societies also gave unprecedented support, providing mainly food and medical supplies.

# TUNIS

## Regional delegation

### Countries covered:

Algeria, Libya, Mauritania,  
Morocco/Western Sahara, Tunisia

### Personnel:

5 expatriates  
9 national staff

The Tunis regional delegation, which has been in operation since 1987, focuses on issues of humanitarian concern arising from the aftermath of the Western Sahara conflict. At the same time, it promotes knowledge of IHL, its implementation at the national level and its incorporation into school and university curricula and armed forces training in North Africa. The region's National Societies are essential partners in this process.

## Expenditure (in Sfr)

Protection	1,156,748
Assistance	141,104
Preventive action	647,901
Cooperation with National Societies	845,683
General	38,181

**2,829,617**

of which: Overheads 172,698

## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA TUNIS



 ICRC regional delegation

## CONTEXT

By the end of 2002, more than 11 years after the Western Sahara armed conflict ceased, negotiations on the future status of the disputed territory still remained deadlocked.

The UN Security Council again called upon the Polisario Front to release without further delay the remaining Moroccan prisoners it still holds from the conflict, in accordance with IHL, and urged the parties concerned to continue to cooperate with the ICRC in efforts to resolve the issue of persons still unaccounted for following the conflict, which broke out in 1975.

Some 150,000 Sahrawi refugees who fled their homeland in the Western Sahara as

a result of the conflict continued to live in precarious conditions in makeshift camps situated in the desert of southwest Algeria.

In Algeria, violence declined overall but still continued to claim many civilian lives. Security forces remained on high alert and the state of emergency imposed more than 10 years before was still in effect as 2002 drew to a close.

Unrest continued in Berber communities. The government announced that the Berber language would henceforth be officially recognized, thus meeting one of the major Berber demands.

The ruling Algerian National Liberation Front (NLF) in May won general elections marked by a boycott declared by some political parties, including two representing the Berber population. In local elections held in October, the NLF won control of most town councils and provincial assemblies in a ballot also boycotted by a number of Berber communities.

Algeria and the European Union initialled an association agreement in December designed to strengthen bilateral relations in the field of trade and other areas such as security and illegal immigration.

In neighbouring Morocco, the outgoing coalition won the first parliamentary elections held since King Mohammed VI acceded to the throne in 1999.

Tunisia's parliament passed a bill on constitutional reform in May that bolstered legislation regarding human rights, lifted the three-term limit for incumbent presidents, and raised the authorized age limit for presidents from 70 to 75.

In April, Tunisia suffered its first major act of political violence in years when a young Tunisian drove a gas-laden truck into North Africa's oldest synagogue killing 21 people, including 14 German tourists.

Libya played an increasingly active role as a mediator in conflicts affecting the African continent and made some progress reintegrating itself into the international community.

Living conditions in Mauritania remained precarious for the majority of the population following years of persistent drought.

## ICRC ACTION

### Key points in 2002

- visits were carried out to prisons run by the Algerian Ministry of Justice and for the first time to police stations under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior and to persons held in remand custody at Ministry of Defence *gendarmeries*
- two repatriation operations were conducted under ICRC auspices for 216 Moroccan prisoners released by the Polisario Front
- family links were restored and maintained between prisoners still held by the Polisario Front and their families in Morocco by means of the Red Cross message service
- the ICRC assisted Algerian Red Crescent programmes providing psycho-social support for women and child victims of violence
- a new prosthetic/orthotic production unit using ICRC technology was inaugurated in Algiers
- an agreement was signed paving the way for the establishment of a permanent ICRC presence in Algeria

## CIVILIANS

### Tracing the missing

The ICRC continued to consult with the parties concerned with a view to shedding light on the fate of combatants from both sides who had gone missing during the Western Sahara conflict, which ended with a cease-fire agreement in 1991.

In a new development the ICRC for the first time received from the Moroccan authorities a list of 258 cases of persons unaccounted for since the conflict and pursued the issue during contacts with the Polisario Front. In the past the ICRC had informed the Polisario Front orally of individual Moroccan cases on the basis of tracing requests received from their fami-

lies. The Front was reportedly in the process of examining these cases.

### Restoring family ties

In conjunction with the National Societies concerned, the ICRC worked throughout the year to collect and deliver Red Cross messages between families in North African countries and relatives interned in Guantanamo Bay and Afghanistan.

Family links were also restored and maintained between prisoners still held by the Polisario Front and their families in Morocco by means of the RCM service. In 2002, the ICRC delivered 1,150 family RCMs to Moroccan prisoners and collected 652 RCMs from prisoners for their families.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Visits to prisoners

Since 1994, the ICRC had carried out two visits a year to Polisario Front prisons and had sought to see each prisoner at least once a year. ICRC dental and medical care has continued to be provided during these visits.

An ICRC team, including a doctor, an eye surgeon and a dentist, visited 768 of the 1,361 prisoners still held by the Polisario Front at the time (May). Nine eye operations were carried out (including two on Sahrawis) and glasses were distributed as required. Another 17 prisoners were fitted with dental appliances. In December, an ICRC team including a doctor visited Moroccan prisoners held by the Polisario Front. Individual and collective interviews were conducted with 400 prisoners. Particular attention was paid to the prisoners' health as well as to prison labour conditions and the level of contact maintained with their families.

The ICRC carried out a sixth round of visits from 16 March to 24 April to prisons administered by the Algerian Ministry of Justice. It was also able for the first time to visit police stations run by the Ministry of the Interior and persons held in remand custody at Ministry of Defence *gendarmeries*. The visits covered 14 prisons and 20 remand centres under the jurisdiction of courts in Algiers, Blida, Chief, Ghardala, Laghouat and Tiemcen. Private interviews were held with more than 450 detainees of the delegates' choice, including women and minors. Interviews were also conducted with people who had recently been remanded in custody.

A seventh series of visits was carried out between 19 October and 11 November to persons detained in Ministry of Justice prisons or remanded in custody in Interior Ministry police stations and Ministry of Defence *gendarmeries* located in the Constantine and Sidi Bel-Abbés regions. The ICRC assessed detention conditions and treatment in seven prisons and 12 places where people were held on remand. The prisons visited housed 2,826 inmates in all.

## Repatriating prisoners

In January and July the ICRC organized the repatriation, in two operations, of 216 Moroccan prisoners released by the Polisario Front. The ICRC remained deeply concerned about the plight of the remaining 1,260 Moroccan nationals held by the Front, most of whom have been in captivity for more than 20 years.

The first repatriation took place on 17 January when 115 Moroccan prisoners were flown home under ICRC auspices. Their release had been announced by the Polisario Front on 2 January following representations by the Spanish government. Four Moroccan military officers were for the first time among those released.

Another 101 Moroccan prisoners released following representations by the German government were repatriated under ICRC auspices on 7 July.

Although the overall objective remained the immediate and unconditional release and repatriation of all prisoners, in accordance with IHL the main criteria in seeking the release of individual cases as a matter of urgency was the duration of captivity and health status.

## Parcel distribution to prisoners

In August over 1,300 family parcels were distributed by the ICRC to Moroccan prisoners held by the Polisario Front.

## Meeting families of prisoners

In February delegates talked with some 400 families of Moroccan prisoners in Khemisset, Meknes, Sefrou, Fes, Taounate and Taza, in meetings organized in conjunction with the Moroccan Red Crescent, the *Gendarmerie Royale* and the Moroccan armed forces. This contact enabled the ICRC to respond to the families' concerns, reassure them about their loved ones, and take photographs of them to forward to the prisoners.

From 19 to 26 September, delegates worked in conjunction with the Moroccan Red Crescent, the *Gendarmerie Royale* and the armed forces to meet with the families of 203 Moroccan prisoners in the towns of Khenifra, Midelt, Errachidia, Boudnib, Bouarfa, Missour and Ifrane. During these meetings, 98 RCs from prisoners were delivered to their families and some 400 were collected from families and forwarded to prisoners.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Physical rehabilitation

In January, a new prosthetic/orthotic production unit using ICRC technology was inaugurated at the Ben Aknoun centre in Algiers. The opening ceremony was attended by the secretary-general of the Algerian Ministry of Health, the president of the Algerian Red Crescent, the ambassador of the Polisario Front in Algeria and the ICRC. These four partners signed a protocol to implement an agreement con-

cluded in June 2001 to set up the unit, which is designed to produce prostheses for Sahrawi ex-combatants and victims of violence in Algeria.

The ICRC drew up a list of 182 amputees urgently requiring fitting. The majority were Polisario Front mine victims. In 2002, a total of 58 Sahrawi and 16 Algerian amputees were fitted with 78 prosthetic appliances produced with ICRC technology.

From mid-January, an ICRC technician provided six weeks of training in the use of ICRC prosthetic/orthotic technology for Algerian and Sahrawi staff at the Ben Aknoun centre. In June, an ICRC specialist conducted a follow-up assessment of the centre and its staff.

Finally, an ICRC limb-fitting specialist visited the Sahrawi refugee camps in July to monitor the progress of Sahrawi amputees previously fitted with prosthetic appliances produced with ICRC technology at the Ben Aknoun centre.

## AUTHORITIES

### Algeria

To ensure closer follow-up of its activities there, the ICRC held talks with the authorities regarding the establishment of a permanent presence in Algeria. An agreement to this end was signed in August between the head of the ICRC regional delegation and the secretary-general of the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, paving the way for the opening of an ICRC delegation in the capital.

The head of the new ICRC delegation in Algeria was received by the Algerian prime minister in October during which the ICRC outlined its future objectives in the country.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The ICRC continued striving to make IHL an integral part of training in the armed forces of North African countries.



Morocco had embarked fully on this process. With royal backing, a study was launched with a view to starting a national IHL-training programme and the armed forces drafted manuals on IHL for all levels of military personnel.

The ICRC sponsored the participation of two Moroccan officers responsible for IHL training in a course on the law of armed conflict at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo. The officers were also provided with ICRC teaching files on IHL for distribution in the Moroccan armed forces.

In Tunisia, delegates held a seminar on IHL in March for some 30 high-ranking armed forces officers. In April, the ICRC organized a regional seminar on IHL in Tunis for armed forces representatives from other Middle East and North African countries. The event, held in conjunction with the Tunisian Ministry of Defence, was the first of its size and kind in the region and was intended in particular for the heads of training and the legal services of the armed forces of members of the League of Arab States. It was attended by some 40 senior officers from 14 Arab countries.

Progress was achieved in Algeria where the armed forces chief of staff for the first time authorized the ICRC to hold a seminar for military instructors of IHL. This seminar was scheduled for early 2003.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

### Algeria

The ICRC engaged in an initial dialogue with Algerian education authorities in 2002 with a view to introducing IHL into the national education system. Follow-up action was planned in conjunction with the national commission for educational reform.

### Libya

At the invitation of the African Union, the ICRC made a presentation on EHL at the second ministerial session of the Steering Committee of the Decade of Education that took place in Tripoli in April.

In conjunction with the Libyan Red Crescent, the ICRC pursued its study of possibilities for integrating EHL into the national secondary-school system. A plan of action was drawn up with the Red Crescent to heighten awareness of IHL in Libyan academic circles.

### Morocco

Following pilot projects undertaken in 2000 in the Khourigba and Hoceima regions, the Moroccan authorities agreed to incorporate EHL modules into secondary-school programmes. To this end, the Ministry of Education worked in conjunction with the ICRC to develop EHL teacher programmes in order to speed up the implementation process throughout Morocco.

A course for 26 IHL instructors was organized in May by Ministry officials responsible for school programmes with a view to extending the introduction of EHL teaching to secondary schools in six other regions of Morocco.

The Ministry of Education and the ICRC organized another seminar for IHL teachers in December. It was attended by 12 national secondary-school inspectors and 18 educators from the 13 regional training centres in charge of teacher education. An EHL teacher's guide was prepared and texts were produced for the secondary level. A simplified version of EHL was also adapted for the training of primary school teachers.

Consequently, all teachers in Morocco were scheduled to have received instruction in the EHL programme by the start of the new academic year in October 2003.

The first regional sessions for the teaching and promotion of EHL for representatives of Arab Ministries of Education were held in Rabat in the last two weeks of October. Eighteen Arab States were represented at the sessions organized by the ICRC in conjunction with the Moroccan ministry of education and the Moroccan Red Crescent under the auspices of the Arab League. Discussion was led by the Moroccan minister of education on the basis of EHL pilot projects already tested in Morocco.

### Mauritania

In March, the Ministry of Education began introducing EHL in schools, in conjunction with the ICRC and the National Society. In May, 20 instructors at the National Teacher Training College were trained along with 25 inspectors and other officials in EHL content and method at two workshops organized under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. Participants strongly recommended that EHL be incorporated into Mauritania's secondary-school curriculum and proposed various implementation strategies to the Ministry.

Following participation by two ministerial representatives in round-table sessions organized under the auspices of the League of Arab States in Rabat in October-November, debriefing meetings were held from 3 to 13 December for senior education authorities and a group of teachers from the Akout and Zouerat regions. This was followed by a planning meeting for the implementation of EHL in 2003 with the Ministry of Education, the ICRC and the Mauritanian Red Crescent, at which it was decided to schedule two EHL training workshops early in 2003 for teacher trainers from Akoun and Kaedi, where pilot projects were scheduled to take place.

### Tunisia

In May, an EHL presentation was made to the deputy minister of education and a cooperation agreement was signed with the ICRC and the Tunisian Red Crescent for the introduction of EHL into the country's education system.

A working group was set up in June comprising the director of the Tunisian National Training Institute and officials responsible for curriculum development to coordinate the technical aspects of EHL implementation and to prepare a plan for teacher training and pilot-project testing in a number of schools as of 2003.

Tunisian delegates to the Rabat round-table sessions in November briefed the Tunisian Pedagogical Directorate and other education authorities on their outcome. This led to a decision to hold a first national seminar early in 2003 for EHL teacher-trainers from the test areas selected in the south and north of the country in order to speed up the start of EHL pilot projects.

In conjunction with Tunisia's Association for International Studies, the ICRC and the Tunisian Red Crescent organized a seminar in November on challenges facing IHL. It was attended by 30 students, professors and diplomats.

### Media

The Moroccan and Tunisian press devoted several articles to the fifth issue of the *Humanitaire-Maghreb*, a publication that continued to promote awareness of IHL as well as ICRC's mandate and activities in the region.

## NATIONAL SOCIETIES

The ICRC and the International Federation jointly organized a second meeting for the heads of National Societies in North Africa to discuss the strengthening of their emergency-response capacity and cooperation within the Movement. The heads of the Algerian, Libyan, Mauritanian, Moroccan and Tunisian Societies attended the July meeting in Tunis.

### Algeria

Financial and technical assistance was maintained for Algerian Red Crescent programmes to provide psychological support for women and child victims of violence. Support also continued for the National Society's work to spread knowledge of IHL, teach first aid and restore contact between families dispersed by conflict. The ICRC also helped the Society enhance its emergency preparedness.

A basic first-aid manual was produced by the ICRC for the Red Crescent in conjunction with the Ministries of Health and Interior Security. Red Crescent refresher courses in first aid were organized in April and May in conjunction with the ICRC.

Together with the ICRC and the French Red Cross, the Algerian National Society organized a course in September for its staff on psychological support techniques victims of disaster. The course was part of a larger programme of psychological support for women and child victims of violence, launched by the Society with ICRC support in 1999. It supplemented ICRC training given in Geneva early in 2002 to two Algerian Red Crescent psychologists working in the programme.

### Libya

An active dialogue was pursued with the Libyan Red Crescent, which expressed interest in greater cooperation with the ICRC, particularly in the areas of tracing and restoring family links.

In March, the ICRC took part in a round-table discussion on IHL organized by the Libyan Red Crescent at its headquarters in Benghazi. The event was attended by some 30 participants, including the deans of the country's main law faculties, Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials, senior National Society staff, Tripoli-based representatives of UNHCR and UNICEF and a law professor from Tunis university.

### Mauritania

The ICRC developed a constructive dialogue with the Mauritanian Red Crescent which focused on capacity building and a plan to introduce IHL in Mauritanian schools (see *Civil society*).

### Morocco

The Moroccan Red Crescent continued to play a central role in promoting and implementing IHL. In March, it organized a colloquium on humanitarian law and practice in Marrakech, together with the inter-university IHL network, which it leads.

In February, the Red Crescent again joined the ICRC in visiting the families of the Moroccan prisoners held by the Polisario Front (see *People deprived of their freedom*).

### Tunisia

Strategies were discussed by the Tunisian Red Crescent and the ICRC to enhance solidarity within the Movement and coordination in various fields.

PROTECTION  
STATISTICS

ASSISTANCE  
STATISTICS



# PROTECTION STATISTICS

	WORLD	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA
<b>PERSONS DEPRIVED OF FREEDOM</b>						
<b>Persons deprived of freedom (all categories/all statuses)</b>						
Detainees visited	448,063	250,247	121,635	9,797	32,222	34,162
Detainees visited and registered individually	149,154	115,891	15,501	5,218	2,464	10,080
of whom women	4,852	3,406	841	423	58	124
of whom minors	3,388	857	1,852	97	38	544
Detainees newly registered in 2002	26,727	7,781	8,360	2,040	1,061	7,485
of whom women	1,163	205	668	153	46	91
of whom minors	2,732	708	1,514	90	26	394
Detainees released	29,009	8,750	8,364	1,099	696	10,100
of whom women	337	290	0	42	0	5
of whom minors	1,113	253	689	22	4	145
Number of places of detention visited	2,007	829	506	240	209	223
Number of visits carried out	5,693	2,409	1,162	716	491	912
Family members visiting a detainee via an ICRC-organized family visit (FV)	52,268	1,246	12,611	8,270	402	29,739
<b>International armed conflict (Third Geneva Convention)</b>						
Prisoners of war (POWs) visited	4,761	1,932	843	0	632	1,354
POWs newly registered in 2002	1,309	47	724	0	13	525
POWs released during 2002	2,728	1,760	232	0	11	725
POWs repatriated by/via the ICRC	2,245	1,533	2	0	5	705
Number of places visited	26	10	2	0	12	2
Number of visits carried out	192	41	59	0	88	4
<b>International armed conflict (Fourth Geneva Convention)</b>						
Civilian internees (CIs) and others visited	7,503	1,107	0	0	1	6,395
CIs and others newly registered during 2002	6,012	582	0	0	1	5,429
CIs and others released	8,785	749	0	0	1	8,035
Number of places visited	122	73	0	0	1	48
Number of visits carried out	596	174	0	0	1	421
<b>RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF FAMILY LINKS</b>						
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>						
RCMs collected	520,982	430,179	38,675	1,228	17,640	33,260
of which from civilians	446,082	394,847	17,447	649	14,261	18,878
of which from detainees	74,900	35,332	21,228	579	3,379	14,382
RCMs distributed	457,742	371,241	39,459	1,064	19,101	28,877
of which to civilians	401,672	343,095	24,552	803	16,732	16,490
of which to detainees	56,070	28,146	14,907	261	2,369	10,387
RCMs not distributed (back to sender)	27,009	21,666	3,072	33	513	1,725



# PROTECTION STATISTICS

	WORLD	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA
<b>Persons reunited, transferred, repatriated</b>						
Persons reunited with their families	2,320	2,237	59	0	16	8
Civilians transferred	28,123	162	26,618	0	6	1,337
Civilians repatriated	1,997	1,980	0	1	0	16
<b>Tracing requests (all categories)</b>						
Persons for whom a tracing request has been newly registered	7,420	5,137	1,109	219	311	464
Tracing requests closed positively	1,635	837	493	40	32	233
Tracing requests closed negatively	2,151	1,292	497	106	26	230
Tracing requests still being handled at 31 December	7,024	4,858	882	389	604	291
<b>Unaccompanied children (UAMs)/Separated children (SC)</b>						
UAMs/SC newly registered	5,871	5,871	0	0	0	0
of whom by ICRC	5,068	5,068	0	0	0	0
UAMs/SC reunited with family	2,272	2,268	4	0	0	0
of whom by ICRC	1,600	1,600	0	0	0	0
UAM/SC cases still being handled at 31 December	6,463	6,429	34	0	0	0
<b>Missing persons</b>						
Cases of missing persons newly opened	2,329	0	1,347	623	326	33
of whom women	376	0	235	67	74	0
of whom minors	332	0	274	39	19	0
Cases of missing persons closed positively	2,291	23	787	196	1,237	48
Cases of missing persons closed negatively	1,215	0	35	345	51	784
Cases of missing persons still being handled at 31 December	34,466	25	4,870	1,701	25,731	2,139
of whom women	2,866	0	77	31	3,034	8
of whom minors	1,810	0	440	137	1,233	0
<b>DOCUMENTS ISSUED</b>						
Persons to whom travel documents were issued	5,704	483	998	1	240	3,982
Persons to whom a detention certificate was issued	47,205	4,917	899	57	485	40,847
Other certificates issued	3,701	1	34	4	2,781	881
Documents transmitted/ transferred	3,381	256	49	0	89	2,987
<b>PERSONS SOLICITING ICRC OFFICES IN THE FIELD</b>						
Number of persons who visited/telephoned ICRC offices	400,460	94,059	33,938	16,003	51,848	204,848

# PROTECTION STATISTICS - CLARIFICATIONS & DEFINITIONS

## PERSONS DEPRIVED OF FREEDOM

### Persons deprived of freedom (all categories/all statuses)

Detainees visited	During the period under consideration, the number of detainees visited, whether monitored individually or otherwise; includes detainees seen and registered for the first time, and those registered previously and visited again, and groups having received aid collectively without being registered individually.
Detainees visited and registered individually	Number of detainees visited and monitored individually, i.e. those seen for the first time and registered, and those registered previously and visited again, during the period under consideration.
of whom women	
of whom minors	
Detainees newly registered in 2002	Number of detainees visited for the first time since their arrest and registered during the period under consideration.
of whom women	
of whom minors	
Detainees released	Number of detainees released as per information received from various sources, including those transferred or repatriated by the ICRC upon release, during the period under consideration.
of whom women	
of whom minors	
Number of places of detention visited	Number of places of detention visited, including places that were found empty when visited, during the period under consideration.
Number of visits carried out	Number of visits made, including those to places found empty when visited, during the period under consideration.
Family members visiting a detainee via an ICRC-organized family visit (FV)	Number of family members who visited a detained relative via an ICRC-organized or -financed family visit during the period under consideration.

### International armed conflict (Third Geneva Convention)

Prisoners of war (POWs) visited	Number of POWs visited and monitored individually during the period under consideration.
POWs newly registered in 2002	Number of POWs visited for the first time since capture, and monitored individually during the period under consideration.
POWs released during 2002	Number of POWs released during the period under consideration.
POWs repatriated by/via the ICRC	Number of POWs released and repatriated by the ICRC during the period under consideration.
Number of places visited	Number of places, holding or having held POWs, visited during the period under consideration.
Number of visits carried out	Number of visits to POWs carried out during the period under consideration.

### International armed conflict (Fourth Geneva Convention)

Civilian internees (CIs) and others visited	Number of CIs and other persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention who were visited and monitored individually during the period under consideration.
CIs and others newly registered during 2002	Number of CIs and other persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention who were visited for the first time since the start of their internment and monitored individually during the period under consideration.
CIs and others released	Number of CIs and other persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention who were released, as per information received from various sources, including those transferred or repatriated by the ICRC upon release, during the period under consideration.
Number of places visited	Number of places, holding or having held CIs and other persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention, visited during the period under consideration.
Number of visits carried out	Number of visits carried out to places holding or having held CIs and other persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention during the period under consideration.

# PROTECTION STATISTICS - CLARIFICATIONS & DEFINITIONS

## RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF FAMILY LINKS

### Red Cross messages (RCMs)

RCMs collected	Number of RCMs collected regardless of the destination of the RCM during the period under consideration.
of which from civilians	
of which from detainees	
RCMs distributed	Number of RCMs distributed, regardless of the origin of the RCM during the period under consideration.
of which to civilians	
of which to detainees	
RCMs not distributed and sent back to sender	Number of RCMs which were impossible to distribute – either because the addressee could not be located or because the addressee refused to accept the RCM (for whatever reason) – and sent back to sender during the period under consideration.

### Persons reunited, transferred, repatriated

Persons reunited with their families	Number of persons reunited with their families under the auspices of the ICRC during the period under consideration.
Civilians transferred	Number of civilians, not counting those in a context of detention, transferred by the ICRC during the period under consideration.
Civilians repatriated	Number of civilians, not counting those in a context of detention, repatriated by the ICRC during the period under consideration.

### Tracing requests<sup>1</sup> (all categories)

Persons for whom a tracing request has been newly registered	Number of persons for whom a tracing request was initiated during the period under consideration – e.g. because there has been no news of them, were not located by RCM, were sought by their families, were presumed to have been arrested and/or detained – and for whom the ICRC is going to take steps to locate them or clarify their fate.
Tracing requests closed positively	Number of persons for whom a tracing request had been initiated and, during the period under consideration, was located or whose fate was established (closed positively).
Tracing request closed negatively	Number of persons for whom a tracing request had been initiated and, during the period under consideration, was not located or whose fate was not established and for whom the ICRC has exhausted its tracing possibilities (closed negatively).
Tracing requests still being handled at 31 December	Number of tracing requests still open and pending at the end of the period under consideration.

### Unaccompanied minors (UAMs)<sup>2</sup>/Separated children (SC)<sup>3</sup>

UAMs/SC newly registered	Number of UAMs/SC registered by the ICRC or by another organization and the data of which are centralized by the ICRC, during the period under consideration.
of whom by ICRC	
UAMs/SC reunited with their family	Number of UAMs/SC reunited with their families by the ICRC or by another organization during the period under consideration.
of whom by ICRC	
UAM/SC cases still being handled at 31 December	Number of UAMs/SC whose cases were opened but who have not yet been reunited by the ICRC or by another organization during the period under consideration; these include cases concerning either children whose parents are being sought, or children whose parents have been found but with whom they have not yet been reunited.

<sup>1</sup> All cases regarding persons being sought on the basis of information received by the ICRC as to persons whose fate is not known either to their families or the ICRC and for whom the ICRC is going to undertake some kind of action to clarify their fate or to confirm their alleged fate; these can include allegations of arrest and co-detention, and tracing requests collected following unsuccessful attempts to restore family links by other means.

<sup>2</sup> Child under 18 or under legal age of majority separated from both parents and from all other relatives and not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.

<sup>3</sup> Child under 18 or under legal age of majority who is separated from both parents or from his/her previous legal caregiver but is accompanied by another adult relative.

# PROTECTION STATISTICS - CLARIFICATIONS & DEFINITIONS

## Missing persons

Cases of missing persons newly opened of whom women of whom minors	Number of persons for whom a missing person file was opened during the period under consideration.
Cases of missing persons closed positively	Number of persons whose case has been resolved (closed positively), i.e. persons who have been located or confirmed deceased, during the period under consideration.
Cases of missing persons closed negatively	Number of persons whose cases have not been resolved, and for whom the ICRC has decided not to pursue enquiries (closed negatively), during the period under consideration.
Cases of missing persons still being handled at 31 December of whom women of whom minors	Number of persons whose cases are still open (pending) at the end of the period under consideration.

## DOCUMENTS ISSUED

Persons to whom travel documents were issued	Number of beneficiaries of travel documents issued by the ICRC during the period under consideration.
Persons to whom a detention certificate was issued	Number of persons who received a certificate testifying to their detention according to ICRC records of visits, during the period under consideration.
Other certificates issued	Number of certificates – not related to detention – issued during the period under consideration.
Documents transmitted/transferred	Number of documents – e.g. passport, power of attorney, death certificate, birth certificate, marriage certificate, and ICRC certificates such as house destruction certificates, tracing requests (other than detention certificates) – forwarded or transmitted during the period under consideration.

## PERSONS SOLICITING ICRC OFFICES IN THE FIELD

Number of persons who visited/telephoned ICRC offices	Number of persons who contacted an ICRC office in the field, either in person or by telephone, during the period under consideration.
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# ASSISTANCE STATISTICS - WORLD

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>1 STATISTICS FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY</b>													
IDPs	No. of beneficiaries												
	FOOD	219,027	217,676	248,842	233,300	305,092	169,046	112,354	165,401	229,009	184,237	182,252	157,142
	NON-FOOD	225,035	297,112	232,472	326,638	324,445	192,397	230,485	170,750	137,214	236,318	229,738	36,764
	AGRO/REHAB.	19,507	4,660	929	6,662	10,847	21,067	4,885	0	22,690	100,485	148,258	24,288
RESIDENTS	No. of beneficiaries												
	FOOD	315,006	259,979	198,032	86,611	195,072	649,788	639,085	300,334	392,475	498,112	369,323	213,963
	NON-FOOD	316,173	174,180	187,819	142,956	112,945	134,295	155,633	156,684	154,884	296,418	228,094	144,879
	AGRO/REHAB.	45,686	135,305	1,021,877	104,150	14,651	19,305	126,709	279,211	346,082	284,884	126,615	367,035
DETAINEES	No. of beneficiaries												
	FOOD	100,626	100,678	95,649	94,328	96,217	94,701	89,021	97,558	97,328	98,023	97,436	97,640
	NON-FOOD	107,899	101,847	101,591	101,357	100,496	103,663	94,646	118,415	105,764	106,509	105,241	104,649
	AGRO/REHAB.	951	215	883	1,351	526	2,521	4,411	215	17,801	722	736	0
<b>2 STATISTICS FOR WATER AND HABITAT</b>													
IDPs	No. of beneficiaries			34,145			128,885			124,263			167,542
Residents	No. of beneficiaries			1,181,220			3,596,601			4,961,192			8,961,197
Detainees	No. of beneficiaries			4,154			2,902			4,434			10,291
<b>3 STATISTICS FOR MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH</b>													
Health centres supported		233	201	260	233	206	260	267	260	228	229	230	207
Estimated population covered by these health centres		2,709,019	2,249,740	2,406,049	2,394,182	2,475,731	2,702,752	2,652,765	2,549,080	2,371,167	2,193,021	2,188,716	2,102,218
Total number of health centre consultations		148,769	184,383	174,661	163,161	180,456	185,663	192,109	211,731	188,439	174,722	145,156	174,745
<b>4 STATISTICS FOR SURGERY AND HOSPITAL ASSISTANCE</b>													
Total number of hospitals supported		62	53	65	63	64	74	67	63	67	61	53	58
Number of operations performed		6,926	5,706	7,629	8,957	8,972	8,026	8,338	7,666	8,701	7,688	5,686	6,066
Number of OPD cases treated		22,385	29,678	24,461	33,362	39,932	44,531	46,405	44,533	40,332	38,648	38,546	38,859
Total number of first-aid posts supported		3	4	3	5	11	6	6	7	6	6	6	2
<b>5 STATISTICS FOR PHYSICAL REHABILITATION</b>													
Number of prostheses delivered		1,199	1,222	1,412	1,503	1,591	1,478	1,478	1,336	1,473	1,517	1,275	1,048
Number of orthoses delivered		935	807	967	1,117	1,054	1,132	1,143	1,098	1,094	1,285	1,041	853

# ASSISTANCE STATISTICS - EXPLANATIONS

## 1 STATISTICS FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY

IDPs	No. of beneficiaries	
	FOOD	Number of IDPs receiving various food items in a given month; monthly figures cannot be cumulated. <sup>1</sup>
	NON-FOOD	Number of IDPs receiving various non-food items in a given month; monthly figures cannot be cumulated. <sup>1</sup>
	AGRO/REHAB.	Number of IDPs receiving agro/rehabilitation assistance in a given month; monthly figures cannot be cumulated. <sup>1</sup>
RESIDENTS	No. of beneficiaries	
	FOOD	Number of residents receiving various food items in a given month; monthly figures cannot be cumulated. <sup>1</sup>
	NON-FOOD	Number of residents receiving various non-food items in a given month; monthly figures cannot be cumulated. <sup>1</sup>
	AGRO/REHAB.	Number of residents receiving agro/rehabilitation assistance in a given month; monthly figures cannot be cumulated. <sup>1</sup>
DETAINEES	No. of beneficiaries	
	FOOD	Number of detainees receiving various food items in a given month; monthly figures cannot be cumulated. <sup>1</sup>
	NON-FOOD	Number of detainees receiving various non-food items in a given month; monthly figures cannot be cumulated. <sup>1</sup>
	AGRO/REHAB.	Number of detainees receiving agro/rehabilitation assistance in a given month; monthly figures cannot be cumulated. <sup>1</sup>

## 2 STATISTICS FOR WATER AND HABITAT

IDPs	No. of beneficiaries	Given the nature of water and habitat activities, figures are reported on a quarterly basis only. The December figure represents the annual total.
Residents	No. of beneficiaries	
Detainees	No. of beneficiaries	

## 3 STATISTICS FOR MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH

Health centres supported	Number of health centres assisted in a given month; monthly figures cannot be cumulated. <sup>1</sup>
Estimated population covered by these health centres	Estimated population covered by the health centres assisted in a given month; monthly figures cannot be cumulated. <sup>1</sup>
Total health centre consultations	Number of consultations carried out by the health centres assisted per month; monthly figures can be cumulated.

## 4 STATISTICS FOR SURGERY AND HOSPITAL ASSISTANCE

Total number of hospitals supported	Number of hospitals assisted per month; monthly figures cannot be cumulated. <sup>1</sup>
Number of operations performed	Number of operations performed in the hospitals assisted in a given month; monthly figures can be cumulated.
Number of OPD cases treated	Number of outpatients treated in the hospitals assisted in a given month; monthly figures can be cumulated.
Total number of first-aid posts supported	Number of first-aid posts assisted in a given month; monthly figures cannot be cumulated. <sup>1</sup>
Number of wounded treated in the first-aid posts	Number of wounded treated in the first-aid posts assisted in a given month; monthly figures can be cumulated.

## 5 STATISTICS FOR PHYSICAL REHABILITATION

Number of prostheses delivered	Number of prostheses delivered in a given month; monthly figures can be cumulated.
Number of orthoses delivered	Number of orthoses delivered in a given month; monthly figures can be cumulated.

N.B. Some figures are not available; the abbreviation used in the tables is N/A.

<sup>1</sup> Monthly figures cannot be cumulated where significant overlapping of individual beneficiaries occurs.

# PART 3

# THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2002

1. Balance sheet
2. Statement of income and expenditure
3. Cash flow statement
4. Statement of changes in reserves
5. Notes to the financial statements
6. Income and expenditure
7. Contributions
8. Contributions in kind, in services and to delegated projects
9. Relief and medical assistance
10. Special funds
11. Comparative balance sheet and statement of income and expenditures for the last five years

In 2002, the financial status of the ICRC was stable when viewed purely on the basis of balance sheet levels at the start of the year and at year-end. However, balance sheet stability contrasted with the fluctuating humanitarian challenges faced by the ICRC during 2002, and the volatile economic environment that prevailed during the year.

Afghanistan was the ICRC's biggest operation in 2002 (Sfr 116.1 million – 17.2% of total field expenditure) and one which demanded maximum flexibility to adapt to the complexities of a rapidly changing context.

Lower profile contexts nevertheless constituted the major part of ICRC activities and budget expenditure and overall received appropriate financial support from the donor community. This enabled the institution to report a balanced funding situation as the year drew to a close.

Headquarter expenditure was marginally lower in 2002 than in the previous year owing to a lower initial budget, and also to effective cost-reduction measures introduced by management at the beginning of the year.

The 2002 balance showed an increase in the cash position level (+ Sfr 38.5 million), principally owing to a reduction (– Sfr 30.6 million) of pledged but still outstanding accounts receivable.

Cash reserves registered a modest gain (+ Sfr 2.6 million), notwithstanding certain fluctuating financial risks generated by economic and political developments that necessitated close monitoring throughout the year.

Insurance concerns following the attacks of 11 September 2001 prompted the ICRC to conduct an overall review of its insurance coverage policy and the extent to which the institution was prepared to assume material risk liability independently. After careful examination the ICRC decided to temporarily increase its capacity to underwrite such risk autonomously.

Foreign exchange market volatility also required close monitoring. The net exchange loss reported in the 2002 accounts was mainly attributable to the convergence of two factors related to the continued depreciation of the US dollar against the Swiss franc. Firstly, on the income side, pledged contributions were entered at the internal monthly rate set according to the market rate at the end of the previous month. Furthermore, the actual payment of these contributions in the course of the month, or later in the year, was made at a time when the US dollar exchange rate against the Swiss franc was at a lower level. Secondly, the Swiss franc counter-value of the minimum US dollar cash positions held by the delegations also decreased during the year.

The asset replacement reserve fund was increased (+ Sfr 1.9 million) in order to maintain the ICRC's self-financing capacity and offset the need to request further funds from donors.

Finally, it should be mentioned that, for the second consecutive year, ICRC accounts are presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) – formerly IAS.





# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2002 OF THE ICRC

- 1. Balance sheet**
- 2. Statement of income and expenditure**
- 3. Cash flow statement**
- 4. Statement of changes in reserves**
- 5. Notes to the financial statements**
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# 1. BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(In Swiss francs '000)

	Notes	2002	2001
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and bank balances	5.3.1	170,278	131,760
Securities	5.3.2	49,176	47,975
Accounts receivable and prepayments	5.3.3	68,360	98,932
Inventories	5.3.4	17,470	22,265
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>305,284</b>	<b>300,932</b>
<b>Non-current Assets</b>			
Property and equipment	5.3.5	69,152	65,188
Intangible assets: software	5.3.5	7,744	11,326
<b>Total Non-current Assets</b>		<b>76,896</b>	<b>76,514</b>
<b>Total ASSETS</b>		<b>382,180</b>	<b>377,446</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Bank borrowings	5.3.6	521	107
Accounts payable	5.3.7	45,364	43,029
Provisions	5.3.8	21,688	19,107
Accrued expenses and prepaid contributions	5.3.9	41,503	44,256
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>109,076</b>	<b>106,499</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Interest-bearing loan	5.3.6	7,700	7,900
Other non-current liabilities	5.3.6	9,592	9,800
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>17,292</b>	<b>17,700</b>
<b>Total LIABILITIES</b>		<b>126,368</b>	<b>124,199</b>
<b>Restricted Reserves</b>			
<b>Total Funds &amp; Foundations</b>	5.4.6	<b>9,293</b>	<b>9,320</b>
<b>Funding of Field Operations</b>			
Field operations with temporary deficit financing	5.3.10	-19,660	-31,463
Donor-restricted contributions		19,708	34,797
<b>Total Funding of Field Operations</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>3,334</b>
<b>Total Restricted Reserves</b>		<b>9,341</b>	<b>12,654</b>
<b>Unrestricted Reserves</b>			
<b>Reserves designated by the Assembly</b>			
Future operations	5.3.11	110,104	105,668
Operational risks		12,805	10,770
Assets replacement		87,017	85,142
Financial risks		8,779	11,480
Human resources		9,102	9,978
Specific projects		4,264	3,155
<b>Total Designated Reserves</b>		<b>232,071</b>	<b>226,193</b>
<b>Other Unrestricted Reserves</b>			
General reserve		12,500	12,500
Retained surplus at beginning of the year		1,900	1,900
<b>Total Other Unrestricted Reserves</b>		<b>14,400</b>	<b>14,400</b>
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>		<b>246,471</b>	<b>240,593</b>
<b>Total RESERVES</b>		<b>255,812</b>	<b>253,247</b>
<b>Total LIABILITIES and RESERVES</b>		<b>382,180</b>	<b>377,446</b>

## 2. STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

	Notes	2002	2001
<b>Total CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>5.3.12</b>	<b>788,325</b>	<b>829,745</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>5.3.13</b>		
Staff-related costs	5.3.14/15	-340,218	-333,064
Mission costs		-27,022	-29,070
Premises and equipment		-55,948	-57,977
Transport		-67,343	-69,007
Assistance to victims		-160,147	-169,187
Financial assistance to National Societies		-31,617	-28,639
Financial assistance to third parties		-17,058	-16,185
General supplies and services		-65,903	-69,504
Depreciation and amortisation		-16,447	-17,047
<b>Total OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>-781,703</b>	<b>-789,680</b>
<b>NET RESULT OF OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>6,622</b>	<b>40,065</b>
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>			
Contributed assets		355	999
Other	5.3.18	14,590	17,513
<b>Total OTHER INCOME</b>		<b>14,945</b>	<b>18,512</b>
<b>OTHER EXPENDITURE</b>			
Foreign exchange loss, net	5.3.17	-10,251	-4,772
Impairment of assets		-160	-91
Financial expense, net	5.3.17	-829	-372
Other	5.3.18	-7,762	-6,759
<b>Total OTHER EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>-19,002</b>	<b>-11,994</b>
<b>NET RESULT OF NON-OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>-4,057</b>	<b>6,518</b>
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR before Transfers</b>		<b>2,565</b>	<b>46,583</b>
<b>TRANSFERS TO RESERVES NET</b>	Table 4	<b>-2,592</b>	<b>-46,587</b>
Change in Funds and Foundations	Table 4	27	4
<b>RESULT FOR THE YEAR after Transfers</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### 3. CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

(In Swiss francs '000)

	Notes	2002	2001
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>			
Surplus for the year before transfers		2,565	46,583
<b>Adjustments for:</b>			
Reclassification of other income and expenditure		-2,028	-2,483
Depreciation of and impairment on assets	5.3.5	16,607	17,138
Increase in provisions	5.3.8	2,581	3,860
Transfers on assets	5.3.5	423	313
Loss on securities, net	5.3.17	3,207	3,231
(Decrease) in provision for accounts receivable	5.3.3	-3,730	-2,620
Gain from disposals of fixed assets, net	5.3.5	-1,515	-1,789
Contributed assets		-355	-999
<b>Operating surplus before changes in working capital</b>		<b>17,755</b>	<b>63,234</b>
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>			
Decrease in accounts receivable and prepayments	5.3.3	34,109	40,297
(Decrease)/increase in inventories	5.3.4	4,747	-1,801
(Decrease)/increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses	5.3.7/9	-418	1,795
<b>Net Cash from Operating Activities</b>		<b>56,193</b>	<b>103,525</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>			
Acquisition of fixed assets	5.3.5	-17,839	-13,112
Purchase of securities available-for-sale		-12,550	-5,982
Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets	5.3.5	2,538	2,853
Proceeds from sale of securities available-for-sale		8,142	4,733
Interest received	5.3.17	1,294	1,619
Securities' income, net	5.3.17	1,084	1,240
<b>Net Cash Used in Investing Activities</b>		<b>-17,331</b>	<b>-8,649</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>			
Interest paid	5.3.6/17	-350	-376
Repayment of loan	5.3.6	-408	0
Proceeds from long-term loan for new training center	5.3.6	0	1,681
<b>Net Cash from Financing Activities</b>		<b>-758</b>	<b>1,305</b>
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	5.3.1	<b>38,104</b>	<b>96,181</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		131,653	35,472
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		169,757	131,653



## 4. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

Notes	Restricted		Unrestricted		2002 Total
	Funds and foundations 5.4.6	Funding of field operations 5.3.10	Designated by the Assembly 5.3.11	Other unrestricted reserves	
Balance at 31 December 2000	9,324	-29,085	212,025	14,400	206,664
<b>Net result of funds and foundations</b>	<b>-4</b>				<b>-4</b>
Decrease/ (increase) of field operations with temporary deficit financing		2,756			2,756
Increase/ (decrease) in donor-restricted contributions for specific operations		29,663			29,663
Use of reserves designated by the Assembly			-7,861		-7,861
Allocation to reserves designated by the Assembly			22,029		22,029
Result for the year after transfers				0	0
<b>Balance at 31 December 2001</b>	<b>9,320</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>226,193</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>253,247</b>
Net result of funds and foundations	-27				-27
Decrease/ (increase) of field operations with temporary deficit financing		11,803			11,803
Increase/ (decrease) in donor-restricted contributions for specific operations		-15,089			-15,089
Use of reserves designated by the Assembly			-10,522		-10,522
Allocation to reserves designated by the Assembly			16,400		16,400
Result for the year after transfers				0	0
<b>Balance at 31 December 2002</b>	<b>9,293</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>232,071</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>255,812</b>



# 5. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(In Swiss francs '000)

## 5.1 Activities

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by the International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, is an independent humanitarian nonprofit organization (NPO) having a status of its own and being domiciled in Switzerland.

The ICRC's principal tasks consist of:

- in connection with internal strife, international and non-international armed conflict, and their aftermath:
  - activities for persons deprived of their freedom;
  - protection and relief (in the form of medical supplies, drinking water, food and shelter) for the civilian population;
  - restoration of family links;
- at all times:
  - development of and respect for international humanitarian law;
  - promotion and dissemination of humanitarian law and of the principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement;
  - humanitarian diplomacy.

These financial statements of the ICRC for the year ended 31 December 2002 include activities of the Geneva headquarters all ICRC delegations, three funds and one foundation.

The financial statements were approved by the Assembly on 8 May 2003.

## 5.2 Significant accounting policies

### 5.2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and interpretations issued by the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) of the IASB, and are presented in accordance with the statutes of the ICRC and Swiss law.

Currently, IFRS do not contain specific guidelines for nonprofit organizations (NPO) and nongovernmental organizations (NGO) concerning the accounting treatment and the presentation of the financial statements.

The ICRC adopted IFRS as of the beginning of 2001.

### 5.2.2 Basis of presentation

The financial statements are presented in Swiss francs, rounded to the nearest thousand.

They are prepared on the historical cost convention except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value: available-for-sale securities and derivative financial instruments. Recognized assets and liabilities that are hedged are stated at fair value in respect of the risk that is hedged.

Fair value is the amount for which a financial asset, liability or instrument could be exchanged between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. If in the future such estimates and assumptions, which are based on management's best judgment at the date of the financial statements, deviate from the actual circumstances, the original estimates and assumptions will be modified as appropriate in the year in which the circumstances change.

# 5. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

## 5.2.3 Basis of consolidation

### *Special funds and foundations*

Regarding special funds and foundations control exists when the ICRC has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of a fund or foundation so as to obtain benefits from its activities. These special funds and foundations are consolidated from the date on which effective control is transferred.

They are only excluded from consolidation, when in aggregate they are not controlled, will not be controlled any more in the near future or because they are not material.

Details on all funds and foundations are disclosed in note 5.4.6.

## 5.2.4 Foreign currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Swiss francs at the rate applicable at the year-end. Items of the statement of income and expenditure are converted at monthly exchange rates and any differences are included under other income and expenditure.

The principal rates of exchange are shown below:

	Closing rate of exchange		Average rate of exchange	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
USD	1.3880	1.6605	1.5720	1.6880
EUR	1.4555	1.4785	1.4671	1.5092
GBP	2.2353	2.4180	2.3453	2.4298

## 5.2.5 Derivative financial instruments

The ICRC uses derivative financial instruments – forward foreign exchange contracts – to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange risks arising from financing and operational activities (for significant pledged contributions and expenditures). In accordance with its treasury policy, the ICRC does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value. Recognition of any resultant unrealized gain or loss depends on the nature of the item being hedged (see Note 5.2.6).

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is their market price at the balance sheet date.

## 5.2.6 Hedging

### *Hedge of currency risk on balance sheet assets and liabilities*

Where a derivative financial instrument hedges the variability in fair value of a recognized receivable or payable, any resultant gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in the statement of income and expenditure.

The hedged item also is stated at fair value in respect of the risk being hedged, with any gain or loss being recognized in the statement of income and expenditure.

The fair value of the hedged items, in respect of the risk being hedged, is their carrying amount at the balance sheet date translated to Swiss francs at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date.

## 5.2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

The ICRC considers cash on hand, amounts due from banks and short-term time deposits with banks to be cash and cash equivalents.

Bank borrowings that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the ICRC's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

# 5. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(In Swiss francs '000)

## 5.2.8 Securities

Securities which are *available for sale* are classified as current assets and are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognized in the statement of income and expenditure.

The fair value of *available-for-sale* securities is their quoted bid price at the balance sheet date.

## 5.2.9 Accounts receivable

Receivables are stated at their cost net of a provision on the outstanding amounts to cover the risk on nonpayment (see Note 5.3.3).

The main positions of the receivables are recognized for:

- Pledges: at the moment of a written confirmation;
- Re-invoiced costs: at the moment when (i) the service or basic expenditure is fulfilled or (ii) the ownership of the asset is transferred.

## 5.2.10 Inventories

Inventories held at the headquarters and at the principal regional distribution center in Nairobi are considered as uncommitted stocks and are recorded at cost. The cost of inventories includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Expenditure is recognized at the moment of the delivery or consumption of these stocks except for obsolete inventories which are written off.

Inventories held at other locations are considered as committed and are included in expenditure.

The cost of inventories of perishable goods is based on the first-expired first-out principle.

The cost of other inventories is based on the first-in first-out principle except where goods have been specifically earmarked, in which case they are used first and therefore the costs of these items are specifically identified.

## 5.2.11 Property, equipment and software

Assets are measured at their historical costs and are capitalized when (i) they are used exclusively for the ICRC and when (ii) the following limits are reached for individual asset amounts:

- Real estate all
- Equipment and vehicles Sfr 10,000
- Software Sfr 500,000 \*

Contributed assets are accounted for using the same principles as for purchased assets (see Note 5.2.16).

### ***Subsequent expenditure***

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of property and equipment.

All other expenditure is recognized in the statement of income and expenditure as an expense as incurred.

### ***Depreciation***

Depreciation is calculated on the *straight line method* so as to depreciate the initial cost over the estimated useful lives, which are as follows:

	<u>in Switzerland</u>	<u>other countries</u>
Real estate	50 years	10 years
Fixed installations	10 years	10 years
Equipment and vehicles	5 years	5 years
Hardware	3 years	3 years
Software	5 years	5 years

\* Licences for commercial software are considered as fully expensed during the year.



## 5. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

### 5.2.12 Impairment

The carrying amounts of the ICRC's assets, other than securities (see Note 5.2.8) and inventories (see Note 5.2.10), are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount, which is – due to the nature of the ICRC's activities – the value in use, is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of income and expenditure. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is only reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

### 5.2.13 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the ICRC has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of assets will be required to settle the obligation.

If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flow that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

### 5.2.14 Interest-bearing borrowings and loans

Interest-bearing borrowings and loans are recognized initially at cost, less attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing loans are stated at amortized cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognized in the statement of income and expenditure over the period of the loan on an effective interest basis.

### 5.2.15 Reserves

#### ***Funding of field operations***

##### *Field operations with temporary deficit financing*

This position relates to expenditures in the field which have not been financed by contributions received or pledged at 31 December 2002.

##### *Donor-restricted contributions*

Some contributions received by the ICRC are earmarked for specific usage. At the end of the financial year, any such funds which have not yet been spent are recorded under this heading. In case that the funds cannot be used, the ICRC either obtains agreement for a reallocation of those funds for a different usage or reimburses them to the donor.

#### ***Reserves designated by the Assembly***

##### *Future operations reserve*

This position contains the reserve for operational funding. The ideal amount of this reserve is estimated at two and a half months of operational cash expenditure over the last five years.

##### *Operational risks reserve*

This concerns reserves relating to insurance of equipment and to commercial disputes.

##### *Assets reserve*

The ICRC sets aside funds for capital expenditure on real estate and equipment, in order to be able to make investments, which are essential for its operations regardless of short-term financial fluctuations.

## 5. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

### *Financial risks reserve*

This covers the risks of exchange rate and price fluctuations in securities.

### *Human resources reserves*

This reserve is set aside to cover the exposure to future payments to management and staff under agreements for early retirements.

### *Specific projects reserves*

Allocations for specific projects to be undertaken are made in anticipation of the events taking place; such as the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, and studies concerning the Red Cross emblem.

## 5.2.16 Income

### **Contributions**

Pledges in cash are recognized on receipt of a written document from the donors.

Contributions that are based on contracts for specific projects (e.g. European Union, USAID, projects delegated to National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies) are recognized as the expenditure is incurred.

The following contributions are recognized upon receipt of the cash collection:

- Private sources, associations and companies
- Legacies
- Gifts

Contributions in kind (goods or interests) and in services (in the form of staff, means of transport or rent) are recognized on the date of receipt of the goods or service and are reported as equal contributions and expenses in the income and expenditure statement.

Contributions in kind for fixed assets are recorded at fair value under other income. Depreciation of such assets is included in operational expenditure in the same manner as for purchased fixed assets.

The value of contributions in kind is determined by the donor's indication of the value of the goods, including the cost of transport to the final destination. The fair value may not be exceeded.

The value of service contributions in form of staff is estimated by determining the real cost that would have been incurred had the contribution not been made. In the case of staff seconded to the ICRC, the estimated value consists of the salary plus the social security and insurance contributions paid by the ICRC for the position concerned. From this value, all personnel costs paid by the ICRC directly to the concerned persons or its employer have been deducted to give the value of service recorded.

### **Earmarking**

Cash contributions restricted by donors not other than for general ICRC field operations are considered as *non-earmarked*.

Cash contributions to a given region, country or programme (worldwide) are seen as *loosely earmarked*,

Contributions (in cash or in kind) to the programme or sub-programme of a country, project or goods are *tightly earmarked*.

The table below shows the overall framework for the earmarking level of cash contributions for the field budgets:

Level of earmarking	Range/restrictions	Example
none	overall ICRC field budget	ICRC operations worldwide
region	one of the five regions	ICRC operations in Africa
programme	one of the four programmes	ICRC preventive action activities worldwide
programme/ region	one of the four programmes for one of the five regions	ICRC protection activities in Asia and the Pacific
operation	one of the worldwide delegations	ICRC activities in Colombia

## 5. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

Donor-restricted contributions that exceed specific expenditure within the accounting year are carried forward to the following year (see Note 5.2.15).

In case that the ICRC meets an overfinancing due to earmarked contributions for a specific operation, the donor is asked if the contribution can be allocated to another operation or be carried forward to the following year. In case of overfinancing, the donor may also ask for a reimbursement of the donation.

### 5.2.17 Financial income and expenditure

The net financial result is comprised of interest payable on borrowings, interest receivable on funds invested, securities' income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and gains and losses on hedging instruments (see Note 5.2.6 Hedging).

Interest income is recognized in the statement of income and expenditure as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

Securities' income is recognized on collection.

### 5.2.18 Employee benefits

For headquarters and expatriated employees pension obligations are covered by an independent foundation with a defined contribution plan. One third of the contributions are paid by the employees and two thirds by the ICRC.

#### *Defined contribution plan*

Contributions to the defined contribution pension plan are recognized as an expense in the statement of income and expenditure as incurred.

#### *Early retirement benefits*

The ICRC has a plan which allows its staff working at headquarters or in the field and hired in Geneva to have a pre-retirement at 57 instead of 62. This plan is revocable at any time.

The obligation from employees who presently benefit from this plan is shown under accrued expenses and prepaid contributions (see note 5.3.9), discounted to its present value. The discount rate is the yield at balance sheet date on a 5 year Swiss Government bond.

Allocations made towards the cost of future early retirements are included in the human resources reserve.

#### *Avenir Foundation*

The *Avenir* Foundation is an entity, established at the ICRC's initiative, for the benefit of staff working at the headquarters or in the field and hired in Geneva under an open-ended contract.

Its purpose is to facilitate training of professional skills, to facilitate career moves and to improve retirement benefits.

The ICRC pays fixed contributions to staff's individual accounts of the foundation depending on the length of their employment.

#### *Local employees*

Personnel employed locally by the delegations receive social benefits in accordance with the legislation of the countries concerned and the Local Collective Staff Agreements.

### 5.2.19 Expenditure

#### *Operating lease payments*

Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the statement of income and expenditure on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized in the statement of income and expenditure as an integral part of the total lease payments made.

## 5. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(In Swiss francs '000)

### 5.3 Details relating to the financial statements

This section provides a breakdown of the main items on the balance sheet, the statement of income and expenditure, the cash flow statement and the statement of changes in reserves. All figures are in thousands of Swiss francs (Sfr '000) and represent a consolidation of the headquarters and field financial data.

#### 5.3.1 Cash and cash equivalents

	2002	2001
Cash and bank accounts	33,630	90,385
Time deposits	136,648	41,375
<b>Cash and bank balances</b>	<b>170,278</b>	<b>131,760</b>
Bank borrowings	-521	-107
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>169,757</b>	<b>131,653</b>

Cash and bank accounts include balances with funds and foundations of Sfr 889 (2001: Sfr 1,157).

#### 5.3.2 Securities

	2002	2001
Securities	44,387	40,248
Other financial assets	4,789	7,727
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,176</b>	<b>47,975</b>

The securities include securities with funds and foundations of Sfr 8,497 (2001: Sfr 8,537).

#### 5.3.3 Accounts receivable and prepayments

	2002	2001
Pledges	56,824	91,125
Re-invoiced costs commercial	894	913
Re-invoiced costs governments	0	1,066
National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, organizations, foundations and funds	4,403	4,189
Withholding taxes	773	346
Provision for accounts receivable	-3,860	-7,590
<b>Total accounts receivable</b>	<b>59,034</b>	<b>90,049</b>
Prepaid expenses	4,960	4,292
Guarantee deposits	887	995
Social security and insurance contributions	73	26
Advance payments to suppliers	510	610
Advance payments to employees	2,896	2,960
<b>Total prepayments</b>	<b>9,326</b>	<b>8,883</b>
<b>Total accounts receivable and prepayments</b>	<b>68,360</b>	<b>98,932</b>

The accounts receivable include withholding taxes with funds and the foundations of Sfr 22 (2001: Sfr 24).



## 5. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

### 5.3.4 Inventories

	2002	2001
<i>Breakdown by category of goods:</i>		
Relief	3,989	7,651
Medical and orthopedic	7,261	7,207
Water and sanitation	2,188	2,818
Other	4,032	4,589
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,470</b>	<b>22,265</b>

Obsolete goods of a total value of Sfr 95 (2001: Sfr 271) have been amortized in 2002.

### 5.3.5 Property, equipment and software

	Land and buildings	Equipment and vehicles	Software	Work in progress	Total
<b>Historical acquisition costs</b>					
Balance at 1 January 2002	54,826	105,106	20,080	1,287	181,299
Additions		15,819		2,375	18,194
Disposals		-10,948			-10,948
Transfers	-610	171			-439
Completion of work in progress	616	1,667		-2,283	0
<b>Balance at 31 December 2002</b>	<b>54,832</b>	<b>111,815</b>	<b>20,080</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>188,106</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and value adjustments</b>					
Balance at 1 January 2002	-15,054	-80,896	-8,835	0	-104,785
Impairment losses		-82		-78	-160
Depreciation charge for the year	-1,691	-10,498	-4,016		-16,205
Disposals		9,924			9,924
Transfers		16			16
<b>Balance at 31 December 2002</b>	<b>-16,745</b>	<b>-81,536</b>	<b>-12,851</b>	<b>-78</b>	<b>-111,210</b>
<b>Net book value as at 31 December 2002</b>	<b>38,087</b>	<b>30,279</b>	<b>7,229</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>76,896</b>
<b>Net book value as at 31 December 2001</b>	<b>39,772</b>	<b>24,210</b>	<b>11,245</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>76,514</b>

#### *Work in progress*

Work in progress comprises software in development acquired externally or generated internally for Sfr 515 as well as construction and renovation works for buildings for Sfr 786 .

#### *Transfers and impairment loss*

In 2002, a transfer of assets is recognized in compliance with the current ICRC accounting policy, Sfr 423 (2001: Sfr 313).

An assessment of the value attributed to work in progress and donated assets caused the ICRC to write down the carrying amount by Sfr 160.

#### *Security: mortgage loan on property*

At 31 December 2002 the headquarters building No.3 is subject to two mortgage notes of Sfr 7,050 each to secure the interest-bearing mortgage loan (see Note 5.3.6).

#### *Insurance value*

The buildings owned by ICRC have an unchanged total insurance cover of Sfr 108 million.

## 5. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(In Swiss francs '000)

### 5.3.6 Borrowings and Loans

	2002	2001
<b>Loans</b>		
Interest-bearing loan	7,700	7,900
Other loan	9,592	9,800
	<b>17,292</b>	<b>17,700</b>
<b>Borrowings</b>		
Bank borrowings	521	107
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,813</b>	<b>17,807</b>

#### *Terms and debt repayment schedule*

	Total	within 1 year	1-5 years	more than 5 years
<u>Secured loan (effective rate)</u>				
Sfr – fixed at 4.43%	7,700	200	800	6,700
<u>Unsecured loan</u>				
Sfr – granted at 0%	9,592	208	834	8,550
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,292</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>15,250</b>

The secured loan of Sfr 7,700 (2001: Sfr 7,900) relates to one building at the headquarters in Geneva. Interest amounted to Sfr 350 in 2002 (2001: Sfr 376).

The unsecured loan of initially Sfr 9,800 is interest free, reimbursable during 47 years and has been granted for the training centre in Ecogia-Geneva, Switzerland. Notional interests for a contributed service of Sfr 425 has been recorded as expenditure and as income.

In order to record the donation on an accrued basis, the loan has not been discounted.

### 5.3.7 Accounts payable

	2002	2001
Governments	9,647	11,983
National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, organizations, foundations and funds	2,911	719
Suppliers	17,412	14,979
Salaries due to employees	2,933	2,072
Social security and insurance contributions	12,274	12,889
Sundry items	187	387
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,364</b>	<b>43,029</b>

### 5.3.8 Provisions

<i>for social security for local employees</i>	2002	2001
Balance at 1 January	19,107	15,247
Allocations during the year	2,208	6,783
Use of provisions during the year	-2,889	-2,923
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>18,426</b>	<b>19,107</b>
<i>for specific risks on contributions previously received</i>		
Allocations during the year	3,262	0
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,688</b>	<b>19,107</b>

The provision for social security for local employees covers a plan of severance pay (see note 5.3.15, c). The provision for specific risks on contributions previously received covers unsettled files of received contributions with a potential of reimbursement.

## 5. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

### 5.3.9 Accrued expenses and prepaid contributions

	2002	2001
Accrued expenses	11,937	11,936
Staff vacation accrual	20,906	21,160
Early retirement	5,235	4,431
National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, organizations, foundations and funds	3,301	6,093
Prepaid contributions	124	636
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,503</b>	<b>44,256</b>

### 5.3.10 Funding of field operations

a. Field operations with temporary deficit financing	2002	2001
Loosely earmarked balances	-19,660	-31,463
Tightly earmarked balances	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-19,660</b>	<b>-31,463</b>

Field operations are considered as a deficit financing as soon as the contributions do not cover the expenditure.

b. Donor-restricted contributions	2002	2001
Loosely earmarked balances	19,156	31,785
Tightly earmarked balances	552	3,012
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,708</b>	<b>34,797</b>

In 2002, no contributions were reimbursed (in 2001 none).

### 5.3.11 Reserves designated by the Assembly

	Future operations	Operational risks	Assets replacement	Financial risks	Human resources	Specific projects	Total
Balance as at 31 December 2000	94,000	10,323	84,645	12,942	9,075	1,040	212,025
Use/ release during 2001	–	–	-699	-4,962	-1,833	-367	-7,861
Allocations 2001	11,668	447	1,196	3,500	2,736	2,482	22,029
Balance as at 31 December 2001	105,668	10,770	85,142	11,480	9,978	3,155	226,193
Use/ release during 2002	–	-360	0	-6,310	-2,346	-1,506	-10,522
Allocations 2002	4,436	2,395	1,875	3,609	1,470	2,615	16,400
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2002</b>	<b>110,104</b>	<b>12,805</b>	<b>87,017</b>	<b>8,779</b>	<b>9,102</b>	<b>4,264</b>	<b>232,071</b>

The future operations reserve is for insufficient operational funding, estimated at a level of the average of 2.5 months of *cash, kind* and *services* expenditure over the last five years including the overhead for the field structure only. The theoretical level should be Sfr 139,542 (in 2001: Sfr 134,386).

### 5.3.12 Contributions

	2002	2001
Governments	664,644	684,399
European Commission	40,455	44,464
International organizations	3,521	743
Supranational organizations	202	250
National Societies	55,605	71,456
Public sources	4,925	5,191
Private sources	18,973	23,242
<b>Total</b>	<b>788,325</b>	<b>829,745</b>

The position private sources includes a contribution of Sfr 500 (2001: Sfr 0) for contributions to funds and foundations.

## 5. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(In Swiss francs '000)

### 5.3.13 Operating expenditure by cash/kind/services and administrative cost

#### Field

Operating expenditure	Cash	Kind	Services	Total 2002	Total 2001
Staff-related costs	-221,522		-15,096	-236,618	-233,319
Mission costs	-23,022		-239	-23,261	-25,148
Premises and equipment	-46,035	-299	-278	-46,612	-48,358
Transport	-67,192		-4	-67,196	-68,742
Assistance to victims	-143,071	-17,076		-160,147	-169,183
Financial assistance to National Societies	-31,453	-164		-31,617	-28,626
Financial assistance to third parties	-14,122			-14,122	-13,920
General supplies and services	-44,955			-44,955	-45,672
Depreciation	-10,387			-10,387	-11,405
<b>Total</b>	<b>-601,759</b>	<b>-17,539</b>	<b>-15,617</b>	<b>-634,915</b>	<b>-644,373</b>

#### Headquarters

Operating expenditure	Cash	Kind	Services	Total 2002	Total 2001
Staff-related costs	-102,893		-707	-103,600	-99,745
Mission costs	-3,761			-3,761	-3,922
Premises and equipment	-6,790	-1,333	-1,213	-9,336	-9,619
Transport	-147			-147	-265
Assistance to victims	0			0	-4
Financial assistance to National Societies	0			0	-13
Financial assistance to third parties	-2,936			-2,936	-2,265
General supplies and services	-20,523	-425		-20,948	-23,832
Depreciation	-6,060			-6,060	-5,642
<b>Total</b>	<b>-143,110</b>	<b>-1,758</b>	<b>-1,920</b>	<b>146,788</b>	<b>-145,307</b>

#### Administrative cost

The following cost centres at headquarters are classified as administrative not direct programme-oriented operating expenditures:

- Presidency, Directorate and Management Control
- Finance and administration
- Human resources
- Fundraising
- Information systems and archives

Their total cost amounts to Sfr 86,440 (2001: Sfr 85,686) which represents 11,1% (2001: 10,9%) of the overall operational expenditures.



## 5. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

### 5.3.14 Staff-related costs and figures

	2002	2001
Wages and salaries	250,044	245,009
Social insurance and social benefits	74,371	69,625
Contributed services	15,803	18,430
<b>Total</b>	<b>340,218</b>	<b>333,064</b>

The number of positions at the end of 2002 (2001) was:

in the field:

- 1,226 (1,161) expatriate staff (including 205 [176] seconded by National Societies);
- 8,046 (7,502) local recruited employees under ICRC contract;
- 1,775 (1,394) local daily workers.

at headquarters:

- 826 (800) staff (including 9 [3] seconded by National Societies), which represents 691 (658) positions.

### 5.3.15 Employee benefits

#### *a. Personnel pension plan*

Under the defined contribution pension plan the ICRC paid Sfr 26,765 (2001: Sfr 25,477) to the pension fund.

The Pension Fund Board has by a signed agreement with the ICRC accepted the following:

1. The ICRC's level of contributions is fixed at 17% of the pensionable salary.
2. The ICRC will not be liable for any additional contributions if the fund does not have sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits as defined in the pension fund regulations relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.
3. The ICRC will not be liable for any additional contributions if the fund does not maintain a 4% return on investment.
4. Any surplus will not be used to reduce employer contributions.

#### *b. Early retirement benefits*

The future financial commitments due to early retirement benefits are borne by the ICRC and are included under accrued expenses in the amount of Sfr 5,235 (2001: Sfr 4,431) for accepted early retirements. The human resources reserve includes an accumulated allocation of Sfr 4,402 (2001: Sfr 4,843) towards the cost of future early retirements.

#### *c. Social security for local employees*

The ICRC works in a field of activities where delegations are sometimes closed at very short notice. For this reason, a plan of severance pay has been established that consists, under certain given circumstances, in paying a final sum to the employees before they leave.

This plan amounted to Sfr 18,426 at 31 December 2002 (2001: Sfr 19,107) and is included under provisions (see Note 5.3.8).

#### *d. Expenditure for training – Avenir Foundation*

In 2002, the contribution to this foundation was Sfr 8,311 (2001: Sfr 7,578) and an amount of Sfr 4,974 (2001: Sfr 5,524) for training purposes and professional integration outside the ICRC and early retirement was paid out.

In addition, the ICRC recorded direct expenditure for professional training of its staff of Sfr 2,087 (2001: Sfr 2,079).

## 5. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(In Swiss francs '000)

### 5.3.16 Operating leases

#### *Leases as lessee*

The ICRC leases warehouses, delegation buildings and means of transport under operating leases. The leases may typically run for a period up to ten years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. Lease payments are increased annually to reflect market rentals.

During the current year Sfr 77 millions were recognized as rental expense in the statement of income and expenditure in respect of operating leases (2001: Sfr 80 millions) as follows:

	2002	2001
Premises and equipment	27,036	29,367
Transport	50,123	50,159
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,159</b>	<b>79,526</b>

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

– within 12 months	4,461	5,593
– within 1 to 5 years	3,441	5,092
– over 5 years	599	1,454
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,501</b>	<b>12,139</b>

#### *Leases as lessor*

In 2002, Sfr 391 (2001: Sfr 655) was recognized as income in the statement of income and expenditure in respect of subleases. There were no operating lease rentals receivable (2001: Sfr 39).

### 5.3.17 Financial income and expense

<b><i>Available-for-sale securities:</i></b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>
(Loss) on securities	–3,207	–3,231
Securities' income, net	1,084	1,240
<b>Total net (expense) on securities</b>	<b>–2,123</b>	<b>–1,991</b>
 Interest income	 1,294	 1,619
<b>Total financial (expense), net</b>	<b>–829</b>	<b>–372</b>
 Interest expense	 –350	 –376
<b>Total financial (expense)/ income, net</b>	<b>–1,179</b>	<b>–748</b>
 <b>Foreign exchange loss, net</b>	 <b>–10,251</b>	 <b>–4,772</b>

The interest expense is already included in the operating expenditure due to the appeals to donors.

## 5. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

### 5.3.18 Other income and other expenditure

	2002	2001
Decrease in provision for accounts receivable	3,730	2,620
Re-invoiced costs	4,860	4,591
Income arising from prior period	1,450	1,731
Other	3,090	4,828
Adjustments of operations	1,460	3,743
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>14,590</b>	<b>17,513</b>
Increase in provision for specific risks on contributions previously received	-3,262	0
Expenditure arising from prior period	-687	-2,316
Other	-3,813	-4,443
<b>Total other expenditure</b>	<b>-7,762</b>	<b>-6,759</b>

Adjustments of operations concern changes in the funding of field operations recorded in previous years. These comprise mainly transfer of goods between operations, and new estimates of accruals of previous years.



# 5. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(In Swiss francs '000)

## 5.4 Additional notes

### 5.4.1 Taxes

The ICRC is exempt from taxes in Switzerland and most countries in which its delegations are based.

### 5.4.2 Financial instruments

#### *Foreign currency risk*

The ICRC incurs foreign currency risk on pledged contributions that are denominated in a currency other than Swiss francs. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily US Dollar, Euro, Pound Sterling, and Swedish Kroner.

#### Hedging policy

The ICRC hedges significant pledged contributions denominated in a foreign currency on the balance sheet.

The ICRC uses *forward foreign exchange contracts* to hedge its foreign currency risk. The forward exchange contracts have maturities of less than one year after the balance sheet date. Where necessary, the forward exchange contracts are swapped at maturity.

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities held in currencies other than Swiss francs, the ICRC ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level, by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates where necessary to address short term needs.

At the year-end, the following positions are open:

	2002	2001
Forward foreign exchange contracts		
– purchase of foreign currencies	40,094	16,780
– sale of foreign currencies	–11,359	–10,657

#### *Fair value*

Changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts that hedge pledged contributions or significant expenditures are recognized in the statement of income and expenditure. They are generally offset by foreign exchange gains and losses arising on translation of the hedged item to Swiss francs at the balance sheet date.

Both the changes in fair value of the hedging instruments and the foreign exchange gains and losses relating to the hedged items are recognized as part of "net financial result" (see Note 5.3.16).

The net fair value of forward exchange contracts at the balance sheet date was an income of Sfr 285 (2001: charge of Sfr 175).

#### *Interest rate risk*

As the ICRC has a fixed mortgage rate up to 30 June 2006, there is no exposure to changes in interest rates.

#### *Credit risk*

The receivables are mostly with governments with high credit ratings, where credit risk is low.

Investments are allowed only in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a high credit rating.

Other positions are not material, or are covered by provisions.

## 5. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

### 5.4.3 Overhead income and expenditure

As a contribution to the costs of headquarters' support for operations in the field, an additional 6.5 % is added to the budget of each operation for cash and service movements. This support includes services essential for an operation's success such as human resources, finance, logistics, information technology and other support.

The reconciliation of **overhead expenditure** results as follows:

	Headquarters	Field
<b>2002</b>		
Operational expenditure	-146,788	-634,915
Internal allocation to headquarters budget	-	-40,007
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>-146,788</b>	<b>-674,922</b>
<b>2001</b>		
Operational expenditure	-145,307	-644,373
Internal allocation to headquarters budget	-	-39,813
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>-145,307</b>	<b>-684,186</b>

The reconciliation of **overhead income** results in the following breakdown for the last two years:

	Headquarters	Field
<b>2002</b>		
Contributions	121,054	667,025
Internal allocation from field budget	40,007	-
<b>Total income</b>	<b>161,061</b>	<b>667,025</b>
<b>2001</b>		
Contributions	119,966	709,779
Internal allocation from field budget	39,813	-
<b>Total income</b>	<b>159,779</b>	<b>709,779</b>

### 5.4.4 Capital and contractual commitments

#### Capital commitments

Capital expenditures of Sfr 5,638 (2001: Sfr 3,200) have been approved but not provided for in these financial statements.

#### Significant contract

The ICRC concluded a *general partnership agreement* with an IT company on 27 March 1997. This agreement has a duration of 10 years but may be terminated by each of the two partners under certain given circumstances. The agreement rules the IT partnership between the two entities for system deployment services, systems technics services, support services for all IT infrastructure and IT users at the ICRC's headquarters, software and systems engineering as well as software deployment and maintenance services for the ICRC headquarters and field locations as well as assistance services for IT governance.

In 2002 the IT company was put under a provisional debt restructuring moratorium and in March 2003 its business was taken over by a third party.



# 5. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(In Swiss francs '000)

## 5.4.5 Related parties

### *Identity of related parties*

The ICRC has a controlling related party relationship with four of its special funds and foundations (see Note 5.4.6).

Key Management Personnel are persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the ICRC. This includes the directors and senior management as well as close members of their families or households.

The Assembly is the supreme governing body of the ICRC.

The ICRC has a **conflict-of-interest policy** whereby the Assembly, the Directors, and the Senior Management must advise the Assembly or the responsible Human Resources Management of any direct or indirect interest in any transaction or relationship with the ICRC and are disqualified from participation in discussions and decisions regarding any action affecting their individual, professional, or business interests.

### *Transactions with related parties*

During the year the ICRC received income of Sfr 88 (2001: 638 Sfr) from two of its funds and foundations (see Note 5.4.6). There were no transactions with key management personnel.

With the exception of the President and the permanent Vice-president the other members of the Assembly, or any person related or connected by business to them, have not received any remuneration from the ICRC during the year.

## 5.4.6 Special funds and foundations

### **Total 2002**

<u>Fund/Foundation</u>	<u>Board</u>	<u>Beneficiary</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Net Assets</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Transaction to the ICRC</u>
Foundation for the International Committee of the Red Cross	ICRC & external	ICRC	5,704	6,612	28	0
Clare R. Benedict Fund	ICRC	ICRC	1,633	1,836	-37	60
Omar El Muktar Fund	ICRC	ICRC	761	820	-18	28
Max Huber Fund	—	ICRC	25	25	0	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>8,123</b>	<b>9,293</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Total 2001</b>			<b>7,623</b>	<b>9,320</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>638</b>

The assets of the consolidated funds and foundations consist of the following positions:

	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Special Funds</u>	<u>Banks</u>	<u>Withholding taxes</u>
Foundation for the International Committee of the Red Cross	5,747	—	864	22
Clare R. Benedict Fund	—	1,900	—	—
Omar El Muktar Fund	—	851	—	—
Max Huber Fund	—	—	25	—

## 5.4.7 Remuneration

The salaries and benefits of the president, the permanent vice-president, the six directors and the management controller of the ICRC are set by the Assembly. Their total compensation amounted to Sfr 2,672. This includes employer expenses of Sfr 513 for social insurance and social benefits. No other salaries and benefits (e.g. fringe benefits, loans) were granted to them.

The non-permanent members of the Assembly, or persons related or connected by business to them, have not received any remuneration from the ICRC during the year.

## 5.4.8 Subsequent events

Subsequent to the balance sheet date no significant events with a financial effect on the financial statements occurred.

# AUDITOR'S LETTER



## Assurance

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Report of the external Auditors to the Assembly of the Members of

### The International Committee of the Red Cross

As external auditors of your association, we have audited the financial statements (balance sheet, statement of income and expenditure, cash flow statement, statement of changes in reserves and notes) of The International Committee of the Red Cross for the year ended December 31, 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Committee. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We confirm that we meet the legal requirements concerning professional qualification and independence.

Our audit was conducted in accordance with auditing standards promulgated by the profession in Switzerland and with the International Standards on Auditing, issued by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Committee, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the International Committee of the Red Cross as of December 31, 2002, and the results of operations, the changes in reserves and the cash flows in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Furthermore, the accounting records and financial statements comply with the Swiss law and the articles of incorporation.

We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

KPMG Fides Peat

Stéphane Gard  
Swiss Certified Accountant  
Auditor in charge

ppn Sandrine Kunz  
Swiss Certified Accountant

Geneva, 23 April 2003

#### Enclosure:

- Financial statements (balance sheet, statement of income and expenditure, statement of changes in reserves, cash flow statement and notes)



KPMG Fides Peat, a corporation under Swiss law, is a subsidiary of KPMG Holding, a member firm of KPMG International, a Swiss association.

Member of the Swiss Institute  
of Certified Accountants and Tax Consultants

## 6.1. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE RELATED TO THE

(In Swiss francs '000)

BUDGET				EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMME (Cash, kind and services)					

# 2002 EMERGENCY AND HEADQUARTERS APPEALS

Overheads (already included in the figures opposite)	INCOME (Cash, kind and services)						FUNDING OF FIELD OPERATIONS (Balances brought forward)				
							2001 Field operations with				
							2001 Donor- restricted contributions brought forward				
	Cash contributions	Cash non-operating income	Overheads	Kind contributions	Services contributions	2002 Total income	temporary deficit financing brought forward	Adjustments and transfers	2002 Donor- restricted contributions	temporary deficit financing	2002 Field operations with
15,124	250,577	1,633		7,764	5,051	265,025	-16,468	251	1,055	2,240	-7,947
10,706	158,634	555		2,653	6,077	167,919	-4,410	29,560	240	16,444	-1,196
2,812	41,342	249		-	1,200	42,791	-1,013	2,277	202	-	-1,815
6,357	106,891	714		2,679	1,853	112,137	-8,886	1,136	367	1,024	-3,103
5,008	74,368	165		6,334	1,436	82,303	-686	569	598	-	-5,600
	-	-		-	-	-		1,003	-1,003	-	-
40,007	631,812	3,316		19,430	15,617	670,176	-31,463	34,797	1,460	19,708	-19,660
	117,307	2,780	40,007		-	160,094					
	-	-		-	-	-					
	-	-		-	-	-					
	-	-		-	-	-					
	-	-		-	-	-					
-	-	-		-	-	-					
	-	-		-	-	-					
	-	20		-	288	308					
	-	3	-	-	208	210					
	68	0		-	212	280					
	-	22		-	-	22					
				1,334	1,638	2,972					
-	68	45	-	1,334	2,345	3,792					
-	117,375	2,825	40,007	1,334	2,345	163,885					
40,007	749,187	6,141	40,007	20,763	17,963	834,061					
		-3,316				-3,316					
		-2,825				-2,825					
-40,007			-40,007			-40,007					
-	749,187	-	-	20,763	17,963	787,913					

## 6.2. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BY DELEGATION

(In Swiss francs '000)

	BUDGET			EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMME (Cash, kind and services)				
	2002 Initial budget	Amendments	2002 Final budget	Protection	Assistance	Preventive action	Cooperation with National Societies	General
<b>Africa</b>								
Angola	25,148	6,191	31,340	6,637	15,505	1,301	289	510
Burundi	9,802	–	9,802	1,395	4,980	661	80	167
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	42,347	–	42,347	6,227	24,094	1,743	1,941	371
Congo, Republic of the	3,983	–	3,983	857	2,106	853	276	48
Eritrea	13,694	–	13,694	2,050	5,083	394	798	316
Ethiopia	23,080	–	23,080	5,177	11,834	1,927	1,535	806
Guinea	13,013	–	13,013	2,322	3,991	1,221	926	263
Liberia	6,213	6,837	13,050	1,219	8,652	505	698	88
Rwanda	31,409	–	31,409	6,785	18,062	1,174	714	196
Sierra Leone	24,655	–	24,655	1,906	15,126	725	1,396	106
Somalia	25,766	–	25,766	197	17,994	346	1,583	105
Sudan	46,093	–	46,093	2,723	32,588	1,405	1,826	192
Uganda	4,004	–	4,004	410	1,672	354	812	254
Abidjan regional delegation	4,131	–	4,131	1,020	1,451	1,706	863	49
Dakar regional delegation	3,266	–	3,266	470	402	834	546	58
Harare regional delegation	5,364	–	5,364	1,408	721	524	643	142
Lagos regional delegation	5,986	–	5,986	5	943	745	1,201	57
Nairobi regional delegation	9,253	–	9,253	1,065	3,390	1,297	1,178	125
Pretoria regional delegation	3,202	–	3,202	538	12	1,706	943	45
Yaoundé regional delegation	3,735	–	3,735	1,102	266	1,033	568	18
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>304,146</b>	<b>13,029</b>	<b>317,174</b>	<b>43,513</b>	<b>168,870</b>	<b>20,454</b>	<b>18,817</b>	<b>3,917</b>
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>								
Afghan conflict								
Afghanistan	56,062	92,113	148,175	7,158	97,578	6,165	5,129	101
Indonesia	10,874	–	10,874	1,192	2,432	1,581	1,150	64
Myanmar	9,732	992	10,724	4,627	4,413	375	481	150
Nepal	3,858	1,234	5,091	2,638	1,213	483	410	225
Pakistan	3,065	386	3,451	1,019	167	774	817	142
Philippines	3,114	–	3,114	1,139	291	505	237	70
Sri Lanka	18,555	–	18,555	6,605	4,822	1,328	577	336
Timor Leste	2,437	–	2,437	840	155	104	313	–1
Bangkok regional delegation	7,136	–67	7,069	490	2,965	1,070	1,629	159
Kuala Lumpur regional delegation	741	67	808	7	–	306	126	190
New Delhi regional delegation	6,785	–	6,785	2,501	307	1,331	873	12
Suva regional delegation	2,931	–	2,931	91	63	1,126	1,085	9
Tashkent regional delegation	8,128	–	8,128	1,325	804	2,618	1,039	132
<b>Total Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>133,416</b>	<b>94,725</b>	<b>228,141</b>	<b>29,632</b>	<b>115,210</b>	<b>17,765</b>	<b>13,865</b>	<b>1,589</b>

NB Figures in these tables are rounded, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding addition differences.



# RELATED TO THE 2002 EMERGENCY APPEALS

		INCOME (Cash, kind and services)					FUNDING OF FIELD OPERATIONS (Balances brought forward)				
							2001 Field operations with 2002 Field operations				
Overheads (already included in the figures opposite)							2001 Donor-restricted contributions brought forward	temporary deficit financing brought forward	Adjustments and transfers	2002 Donor-restricted contributions	temporary deficit financing
2002 Total expenditure		Cash contributions	Cash non-operating income	Kind contributions	Services contributions	2002 Total income					
24,241	1,304	22,192	12	2,875	293	25,372		-1,334	204		
7,283	445	8,045	28	-	58	8,131		-1,327	56		-423
34,376	2,093	31,208	1,073	90	242	32,613		-699	74		-2,388
4,140	253	4,084	1	-	43	4,128			12		
8,641	527	8,418	4	-	174	8,596			45		
21,280	1,148	19,542	10	2,463	421	22,436			477	1,634	
8,723	513	8,661	53	314	85	9,113		-438	47		
11,162	641	10,629	7	663	264	11,563		-401			
26,931	1,580	28,071	64	1,046	294	29,476		-3,112	147		-421
19,259	1,156	19,854	4	313	375	20,546		-1,287			
20,224	1,234	20,737	56	-	125	20,918		-2,265	-27		-1,599
38,734	2,364	37,045	29	-	1,837	38,911		-2,377	49	517	-2,668
3,502	214	5,921	21	-	-	5,942		-2,485	45		
5,090	311	4,584	7	-	51	4,642					-448
2,311	141	2,313	3	-	-	2,316			-5		
3,438	210	3,012	19	-	199	3,230	251		45	89	
2,951	180	2,860	2	-	89	2,951					
7,055	431	7,390	193	-	446	8,029		-743	-231		
3,243	198	3,077	41	-	53	3,170			73		
2,987	182	2,934	8	-	-	2,942			45		
<b>255,570</b>	<b>15,124</b>	<b>250,577</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>7,764</b>	<b>5,051</b>	<b>265,025</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>-16,468</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>-7,947</b>
116,131	6,928	99,743	384	2,623	3,880	106,630	25,081				
6,419	390	2,686	5	30	149	2,869	554		-40	16,093	
10,046	613	10,008	8	-	331	10,347	3,822		45	318	
4,968	303	4,649	-	-	20	4,669		-1,046	9		-736
2,919	178	2,545	5	-	369	2,919					-299
2,242	137	2,820	13	-	35	2,868		-672	45		
13,668	834	13,861	85	-	565	14,511		-868	25		
1,409	86	2,242	11	-	31	2,284		-871	-4		
6,314	385	5,957	6	-	280	6,243	103			32	
630	38	625	5	-	-	630					
5,024	307	4,755	7	-	32	4,794			70		-161
2,375	145	2,254	8	-	68	2,330			45		
5,919	361	6,490	18	-	319	6,827		-953	45		
<b>178,061</b>	<b>10,706</b>	<b>158,634</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>6,077</b>	<b>167,919</b>	<b>29,560</b>	<b>-4,410</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>16,444</b>	<b>-1,196</b>

## 6.2. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BY DELEGATION

(In Swiss francs '000)

	BUDGET			EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMME (Cash, kind and services)				
	2002 Initial budget	Amendments	2002 Final budget	Protection	Assistance	Preventive action	Cooperation with National Societies	General
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>								
Brazil	1,556	–	1,556	13	–	1,133	55	62
Colombia	26,981	4,812	31,793	4,315	18,367	4,063	1,146	889
Peru	5,454	–	5,454	1,964	1,004	1,418	99	39
Buenos Aires regional delegation	1,962	–	1,962	176	17	866	352	51
Caracas regional delegation	2,203	–	2,203	110	–	945	823	45
Mexico regional delegation	9,678	–	9,678	662	2,554	3,529	1,188	188
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>47,835</b>	<b>4,812</b>	<b>52,647</b>	<b>7,239</b>	<b>21,942</b>	<b>11,955</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>1,274</b>
<b>Europe and North America</b>								
Albania	1,370	–	1,370	287	48	506	198	148
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,027	–	8,027	2,394	505	1,572	1,724	31
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	10,750	–	10,750	1,131	1,547	877	309	74
Armenia	4,490	–	4,490	745	1,403	1,020	129	136
Azerbaijan	5,475	–	5,475	1,343	1,020	1,151	65	95
Georgia	20,849	–	20,849	1,141	13,101	1,469	168	270
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	28,748	–	28,748	6,169	14,735	2,331	1,370	148
Budapest regional delegation	5,365	–	5,365	759	–	1,921	1,198	152
Kyiv regional delegation	1,794	–	1,794	16	–	922	349	–
Moscow regional delegation	53,068	–	53,068	1,425	24,344	5,867	2,615	281
Washington regional delegation	1,655	726	2,381	1,307	–	1,343	127	29
Brussels	1,312	–	1,312	–	–	759	69	97
New York	2,817	–	2,817	–	–	1,198	25	1,206
Paris	943	–	943	–	–	972	49	–
International Tracing Service	497	–	497	442	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Europe and North America</b>	<b>147,160</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>147,886</b>	<b>17,160</b>	<b>56,704</b>	<b>21,908</b>	<b>8,394</b>	<b>2,668</b>
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>								
Egypt	1,998	–	1,998	115	33	1,125	90	96
Iran	531	–	531	87	–	4	73	–
Iraq	20,167	–	20,167	2,521	17,876	1,374	556	68
Israel, the occupied & autonomous territories	35,311	44,040	79,351	11,733	33,905	2,183	5,174	327
Jordan	1,755	–	1,755	664	71	634	87	45
Lebanon	2,665	–	2,665	587	230	595	395	26
Syria	1,073	–	1,073	205	9	671	113	26
Yemen	2,094	–	2,094	578	703	436	96	22
Kuwait regional delegation	2,202	–	2,202	1,115	–	588	212	105
Tunis regional delegation	3,344	–	3,344	1,157	141	648	846	38
<b>Total Middle East and North Africa</b>	<b>71,137</b>	<b>44,040</b>	<b>115,178</b>	<b>18,762</b>	<b>52,969</b>	<b>8,257</b>	<b>7,642</b>	<b>754</b>
Contingency	62,079	–2,952	59,127	–	–	–	–	–
Field general	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>TOTAL FIELD</b>	<b>765,774</b>	<b>154,380</b>	<b>920,154</b>	<b>116,305</b>	<b>415,693</b>	<b>80,339</b>	<b>52,382</b>	<b>10,202</b>

NB Figures in these tables are rounded, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding addition differences.

# RELATED TO THE 2002 EMERGENCY APPEALS

		INCOME (Cash, kind and services)					FUNDING OF FIELD OPERATIONS (Balances brought forward)				
							2001 Field operations with 2002 Field operations				
Overheads (already included in the figures opposite)							2001 Donor-restricted contributions brought forward	temporary deficit financing brought forward	Adjustments and transfers	2002 Donor-restricted contributions	temporary deficit financing
2002 Total expenditure		Cash contributions	Cash non-operating income	Kind contributions	Services contributions	2002 Total income					
1,264	77	1,229	1	–	–	1,230			34		
28,780	1,757	23,806	188	–	991	24,986	2,277		67		–1,449
4,524	276	4,104	22	–	182	4,308			34		–183
1,462	89	1,410	18	–	–	1,428			34		
1,922	117	1,700	6	–	–	1,706			34		–182
8,121	496	9,094	14	–	26	9,134		–1,013			
46,073	2,812	41,342	249	–	1,200	42,791	2,277	–1,013	202	–	–1,815
1,188	72	1,172	15	–	–	1,188					
6,227	380	6,599	24	–	39	6,661		–436	2		
3,938	227	3,492	2	213	144	3,851	36		51		
3,432	209	3,690	1	–	251	3,942		–510			
3,675	224	4,306	0	–	88	4,395		–720			
16,149	972	15,828	27	230	244	16,328		–1,670	1		–1,489
24,754	1,448	25,745	316	1,025	348	27,435		–2,774	94		
4,031	246	3,575	35	–	249	3,860	1,069		123	1,021	
1,286	78	1,218	23	–	–	1,241			45		
34,533	2,034	33,882	24	1,211	340	35,457	31	–2,617	50	3	–1,614
2,806	171	2,794	12	–	–	2,806					
925	56	920	5	–	–	925					
2,429	148	2,424	5	–	–	2,429					
1,020	62	997	0	–	150	1,147		–127			
442	27	248	225	–	–	473		–31			
106,834	6,357	106,891	714	2,679	1,853	112,137	1,136	–8,886	367	1,024	–3,103
1,459	89	1,457	2	–	–	1,459					
164	10	97	0	–	50	147			17		
22,395	1,367	18,236	17	–	436	18,689	569				–3,137
53,323	2,868	43,985	123	6,334	769	51,211		–686	535		–2,263
1,501	92	1,400	14	–	41	1,455			46		
1,833	112	1,827	5	–	–	1,833					
1,024	63	1,019	1	–	5	1,024					
1,835	112	1,700	0	–	135	1,835					
2,020	123	1,817	3	–	–	1,820					–200
2,830	173	2,830	–	–	–	2,830					
88,384	5,008	74,368	165	6,334	1,436	82,303	569	–686	598	–	–5,600
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,003		–1,003		
674,922	40,007	631,812	3,316	19,430	15,617	670,176	34,797	–31,463	1,460	19,708	–19,660

## 7. CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2002

(In Swiss francs)

### 7.0 Summary of all contributions

	Headquarters appeal	Emergency appeals	Adjustments on previous year	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Sub-total	Total assets	Grand total
Governments	109,922,233	545,934,783	-640,255	655,216,761	7,190,039	2,237,278	664,644,078	141,601	664,785,679
European Commission	0	41,785,008	-1,329,917	40,455,091	0	0	40,455,091	0	40,455,091
International organizations	0	1,142,233	0	1,142,233	2,378,544	0	3,520,777	176	3,520,953
Supranational organizations	0	166,920	0	166,920	35,040	0	201,960	0	201,960
National Societies	6,189,538	25,609,729	-21,730	31,777,537	9,325,293	14,507,972	55,610,802	201,759	55,812,561
Public sources	5,000	3,650,236	57,094	3,712,331	0	1,213,128	4,925,459	0	4,925,459
Private sources	716,925	16,038,213	-38,733	16,716,405	1,834,211	4,488	18,555,104	11,508	18,566,612
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>116,833,697</b>	<b>634,327,121</b>	<b>-1,973,541</b>	<b>749,187,277</b>	<b>20,763,127</b>	<b>17,962,865</b>	<b>787,913,269</b>	<b>355,044</b>	<b>788,268,314</b>

### Reconciliation between the consolidated contributions of the ICRC (chapter 5.3.12) and the summary of the contributions to the ICRC (chapter 7.0)

Total cash contributions of the ICRC (chapter 7.0)	787,913,269
Contributions from funds and foundations of the ICRC	500'000
Contributions of the consolidated funds and foundations of the ICRC to the ICRC actions (chapter 7.7)	
<i>Clare R. Benedict Fund</i>	-59,948
<i>Omar El Muktar Fund</i>	-27,992
<b>Total contributions of the consolidated accounts of the ICRC (chapter 5.3.12)</b>	<b>788,325,329</b>

NB Figures in these tables are rounded, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding addition differences.

## 7. CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2002

(in Swiss francs)

### 7.1 Governments

	Headquarters appeal	Emergency appeals	Adjustments on previous year	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Sub-total	Total assets	Grand total
Algeria	58,118	0	0	58,118	0	0	58,118		58,118
Andorra	30,000	0	30,000	60,000	0	0	60,000		60,000
Australia	1,939,080	8,036,980	0	9,976,060	0	0	9,976,060		9,976,060
Austria	520,595	1,326,200	0	1,846,795	0	0	1,846,795		1,846,795
Bahamas	17,050	0	0	17,050	0	0	17,050		17,050
Barbados	1,685	0	0	1,685	0	0	1,685		1,685
Belgium	1,034,880	3,363,446	0	4,398,326	0	0	4,398,326		4,398,326
Benin	0	0	8,003	8,003	0	0	8,003		8,003
Bhutan	26,568	0	0	26,568	0	0	26,568		26,568
Brunei Darussalam	0	465,977	0	465,977	0	0	465,977		465,977
Bulgaria	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	30,000		30,000
Cameroon	44,843	0	0	44,843	0	0	44,843		44,843
Canada	3,187,200	18,950,580	-20,624	22,117,156	0	0	22,117,156		22,117,156
China	510,000	0	0	510,000	0	0	510,000		510,000
Cuba	1,479	0	0	1,479	0	0	1,479		1,479
Cyprus	80,000	0	0	80,000	0	0	80,000		80,000
Czech Republic	70,000	68,480	0	138,480	0	0	138,480		138,480
Denmark	2,380,428	7,800,816	0	10,181,244	0	989,618	11,170,862		11,170,862
Egypt	0	0	110,825	110,825	0	0	110,825		110,825
El Salvador	1,705	0	0	1,705	0	0	1,705		1,705
Estonia	28,422	0	0	28,422	0	0	28,422		28,422
Fiji	6,460	0	0	6,460	0	0	6,460		6,460
Finland	739,250	8,900,499	-742,213	8,897,535	229,542	718,066	9,845,143		9,845,143
France	1,362,458	8,786,590	-46,101	10,102,948	208,140	0	10,311,088		10,311,088
Germany	1,886,269	22,942,728	-238,924	24,590,073	1,817,474	0	26,407,547		26,407,547
Greece	350,000	0	0	350,000	0	0	350,000		350,000
Guyana	4,693	0	0	4,693	0	0	4,693		4,693
Haiti	16,215	0	0	16,215	0	0	16,215		16,215
Holy See	8,303	8,303	0	16,605	0	0	16,605		16,605
Hungary	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	50,000		50,000
Iceland	80,000	86,400	0	166,400	0	0	166,400		166,400
India	18,336	0	0	18,336	0	0	18,336		18,336
Ireland	189,969	2,338,250	0	2,528,219	0	0	2,528,219		2,528,219
Israel	163,460	0	0	163,460	0	0	163,460		163,460
Italy	1,142,350	11,212,600	0	12,354,950	0	0	12,354,950		12,354,950
Japan	772,958	21,861,684	0	22,634,642	0	0	22,634,642		22,634,642
Jordan	36,840	0	0	36,840	0	0	36,840		36,840
Lebanon	0	0	124,201	124,201	0	0	124,201		124,201
Liechtenstein	200,000	300,000	0	500,000	0	0	500,000		500,000

Additionally, in response to the Mine Appeal the ICRC received both contributions earmarked for the Special Fund for the Disabled (SFD) and non-earmarked Mine Appeal contributions which it allocated to the SFD. These contributions total: Australia, Sfr 165,870; Norway, Sfr 1,844,655; United States, Sfr 253,235.

NB Figures in these tables are rounded, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding addition differences.



## 7. CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2002

(In Swiss francs)

	Headquarters appeal	Emergency appeals	Adjustments on previous year	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Sub-total	Total assets	Grand total
Lithuania	3,006	0	0	3,006	0	0	3,006		3,006
Luxembourg	618,061	3,075,180	0	3,693,241	0	0	3,693,241		3,693,241
Malta	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000		15,000
Mauritius	17,050	0	0	17,050	0	0	17,050		17,050
Mexico	143,614	0	0	143,614	0	0	143,614		143,614
Monaco	90,000	0	0	90,000	0	0	90,000		90,000
Myanmar	25,680	0	0	25,680	0	0	25,680		25,680
Netherlands	1,153,214	45,375,953	0	46,529,167	0	0	46,529,167		46,529,167
New Zealand	0	150,360	0	150,360	0	0	150,360		150,360
Norway	917,486	24,989,138	0	25,906,624	0	0	25,906,624		25,906,624
Oman	6,940	0	0	6,940	0	0	6,940		6,940
Pakistan	14,190	0	0	14,190	0	0	14,190		14,190
Panama	27,515	0	0	27,515	0	0	27,515		27,515
Philippines	103,252	0	0	103,252	0	0	103,252		103,252
Poland	155,000	29,720	150,000	334,720	0	0	334,720		334,720
Portugal	200,000	100,000	600,000	900,000	0	0	900,000		900,000
Qatar	156,800	0	0	156,800	0	0	156,800		156,800
Samoa	7,840	0	0	7,840	0	0	7,840		7,840
San Marino	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	50,000		50,000
Saudi Arabia	313,600	0	0	313,600	0	0	313,600		313,600
Singapore	40,538	0	0	40,538	0	0	40,538		40,538
Slovakia	35,000	0	0	35,000	0	0	35,000		35,000
South Africa	70,600	30,800	0	101,400	0	0	101,400		101,400
South Korea	445,800	0	0	445,800	0	0	445,800		445,800
Spain	509,775	803,286	0	1,313,061	0	0	1,313,061		1,313,061
Sri Lanka	25,680	0	0	25,680	0	0	25,680		25,680
Sudan	1,479	0	0	1,479	0	0	1,479		1,479
Sweden	2,250,668	35,658,350	0	37,909,018	0	0	37,909,018		37,909,018
Switzerland	68,800,000	19,941,572	-7,409	88,734,163	0	424,996	89,159,159	141,601	89,300,760
Thailand	119,374	0	0	119,374	0	0	119,374		119,374
Trinidad	1,079	0	0	1,079	0	0	1,079		1,079
Tunisia	12,200	0	0	12,200	0	0	12,200		12,200
Turkey	75,000	0	0	75,000	0	0	75,000		75,000
United Arab Emirates	74,300	0	81,075	155,375	0	0	155,375		155,375
United Kingdom	1,438,200	117,247,167	0	118,685,367	0	0	118,685,367		118,685,367
United States of America	14,983,200	182,083,724	-689,087	196,377,837	4,934,883	56,746	201,369,466		201,369,466
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0	47,852	47,852		47,852
Viet Nam	1,479	0	0	1,479	0	0	1,479		1,479
Yugoslavia	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	30,000		30,000
<b>Total from Governments</b>	<b>109,922,233</b>	<b>545,934,783</b>	<b>-640,255</b>	<b>655,216,761</b>	<b>7,190,039</b>	<b>2,237,278</b>	<b>664,644,078</b>	<b>141,601</b>	<b>664,785,679</b>

NB Figures in these tables are rounded, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding addition differences.

## 7. CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2002

(in Swiss francs)

### 7.2 European Commission

	Headquarters appeal	Emergency appeals	Adjustments on previous year	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Sub-total	Total assets	Grand total
DG Development	0	0	-189,270	-189,270	0	0	-189,270	0	-189,270
ECHO	0	41,785,008	-1,140,647	40,644,361	0	0	40,644,361	0	40,644,361
<b>Total from European Commission</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41,785,008</b>	<b>-1,329,917</b>	<b>40,455,091</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,455,091</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,455,091</b>

### 7.3 International organizations

	Headquarters appeal	Emergency appeals	Adjustments on previous year	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Sub-total	Total assets	Grand total
WFP	0	1,142,233	0	1,142,233	2,378,544	0	3,520,777	0	3,520,777
Various UN		0	0	0	0	0	0	176	176
<b>Total from International organizations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,142,233</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,142,233</b>	<b>2,378,544</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,520,777</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>3,520,953</b>

### 7.4 Supranational organizations

	Headquarters appeal	Emergency appeals	Adjustments on previous year	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Sub-total	Total assets	Grand total
World Bank	0	166,920	0	166,920		0	166,920	0	166,920
Various	0	0	0	0	35,040	0	35,040	0	35,040
<b>Total from Supranational organizations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>166,920</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>166,920</b>	<b>35,040</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>201,960</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>201,960</b>

NB Figures in these tables are rounded, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding addition differences.

## 7. CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2002

(In Swiss francs)

### 7.5 National Societies

	Headquarters appeal	Emergency appeals	Adjustments on previous year	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Sub-total	Total assets	Grand total
Albania	1,259	0	0	1,259	0	0	1,259		1,259
Andorra	1,267	0	0	1,267	0	0	1,267		1,267
Antigua	147	0	0	147	0	0	147		147
Australia	185,099	155,114	0	340,213	0	1,483,691	1,823,904		1,823,904
Austria	67,964	1,058,717	0	1,126,681	523,073	344,517	1,994,271		1,994,271
Bahamas	2,944	0	0	2,944	0	0	2,944		2,944
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	331,004	0	331,004		331,004
Barbados	694	0	0	694	0	0	694		694
Belgium	123,237	48,400	0	171,637	26,734	151,294	349,664		349,664
Bolivia	925	0	0	925	0	0	925		925
Bulgaria	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000		1,000
Cambodia	1,783	0	0	1,783	0	0	1,783		1,783
Cameroon	675	0	0	675	0	0	675		675
Canada	0	477,219	0	477,219	0	2,128,375	2,605,594		2,605,594
Cape Verde	1,568	0	0	1,568	0	0	1,568		1,568
Central Africa	432	0	0	432	0	0	432		432
Chile	9,125	0	0	9,125	0	0	9,125		9,125
China	67,544	0	0	67,544	0	0	67,544		67,544
China / Hong Kong	0	273,422	0	273,422	0	25,125	298,547		298,547
Côte d'Ivoire	553	0	0	553	0	0	553		553
Croatia	4,615	0	4,627	9,242	0	0	9,242		9,242
Cyprus	0	25,617	0	25,617	0	0	25,617		25,617
Czech Republic	15,523	0	0	15,523	0	0	15,523		15,523
Denmark	106,000	116,098	0	222,098	513,648	363,953	1,099,699		1,099,699
Dominica	210	0	210	420	0	0	420		420
Dominican Republic	0	0	-210	-210	0	0	-210		-210
Ecuador	3,200	0	0	3,200	0	0	3,200		3,200
Egypt	9,569	2,126,810	0	2,136,379	0	0	2,136,379		2,136,379
Estonia	3,251	0	0	3,251	0	0	3,251		3,251
Ethiopia	5,978	0	0	5,978	0	0	5,978		5,978
Finland	106,052	657,691	-2,045	761,698	1,208,188	160,553	2,130,439		2,130,439
France	562,798	138,368	0	701,166	0	702,786	1,403,952		1,403,952
Germany	1,207,853	2,325,001	-75,815	3,457,039	92,949	928,242	4,478,230		4,478,230
Greece	50,000	11,179	0	61,179	0	117,540	178,719		178,719
Honduras	2,936	0	0	2,936	0	0	2,936		2,936
Hungary	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000		5,000
Iceland	36,289	190,080	0	226,369	0	168,113	394,482		394,482
Indonesia	0	196,639	0	196,639	0	0	196,639		196,639
Iran	37,023	252,250	0	289,273	3,303	14,400	306,976		306,976
Ireland	17,830	114,498	16,824	149,152	0	257,402	406,554		406,554
Italy	264,741	194,272	-139,061	319,952	6,993	11,731	338,676		338,676
Jamaica	589	0	0	589	0	0	589		589
Japan	1,452,696	1,418,980	0	2,871,676	0	862,615	3,734,291		3,734,291
Jordan	810	0	0	810	0	0	810		810
Kenya	1,154	0	0	1,154	0	0	1,154		1,154

## 7. CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2002

(in Swiss francs)

	Headquarters appeal	Emergency appeals	Adjustments on previous year	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Sub-total	Total assets	Grand total
Kuwait	0	805,507	0	805,507	3,599,327	23,036	4,427,870		4,427,870
Latvia	2,307	0	0	2,307	0	0	2,307		2,307
Libya	14,000	0	0	14,000	0	0	14,000		14,000
Liechtenstein	17,620	437,480	0	455,100	0	0	455,100		455,100
Luxembourg	29,052	0	0	29,052	0	0	29,052		29,052
Malaysia	21,533	289,704	0	311,238	0	0	311,238		311,238
Monaco	19,403	33,809	0	53,212	0	0	53,212		53,212
Mongolia	892	0	0	892	0	0	892		892
Morocco	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500		1,500
Nepal	1,049	0	0	1,049	0	0	1,049		1,049
Netherlands	246,893	1,057,215	318,704	1,622,812	697,901	679,994	3,000,707		3,000,707
New Zealand	44,680	89,289	0	133,969	0	521,771	655,740		655,740
Nigeria	2,331	0	0	2,331	0	0	2,331		2,331
Norway	257,171	5,544,209 <sup>1</sup>	0	5,801,380	837,744	1,996,690	8,635,814	201,759	8,837,573
Pakistan	4,865	0	0	4,865	0	0	4,865		4,865
Philippines	9,964	0	0	9,964	0	0	9,964		9,964
Portugal	0	140,000	0	140,000	0	0	140,000		140,000
Romania	10,593	0	0	10,593	0	0	10,593		10,593
Saudi Arabia	0	14,860	0	14,860	228,461	0	243,321		243,321
Senegal	1,456	0	0	1,456	0	0	1,456		1,456
Singapore	0	253,500	0	253,500	0	0	253,500		253,500
Slovakia	6,188	0	0	6,188	0	0	6,188		6,188
Slovenia	8,494	0	0	8,494	0	0	8,494		8,494
South Korea	207,667	238,500	0	446,167	0	0	446,167		446,167
Spain	365,619	215,746	0	581,365	0	487,172	1,068,537		1,068,537
Sudan	1,491	0	0	1,491	0	0	1,491		1,491
Sweden	115,749	2,342,341 <sup>2</sup>	0	2,458,090	481,104	837,914	3,777,108		3,777,108
Switzerland	130,683	602,576	-3,888	729,371	38,008	359,019	1,126,398		1,126,398
Syria	4,737	0	0	4,737	324,513	0	329,250		329,250
Thailand	43,002	0	0	43,002	0	0	43,002		43,002
Tonga	420	0	0	420	0	0	420		420
Trinidad	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800		1,800
Tunisia	1,414	0	0	1,414	0	0	1,414		1,414
United Arab Emirates	23,404	176,448	16,025	215,876	0	0	215,876		215,876
United Kingdom	231,730	1,429,825	0	1,661,555	395,284	1,605,339	3,662,178		3,662,178
United States of America	0	2,158,365	-157,101	2,001,264	10,006	276,700	2,287,970		2,287,970
Uruguay	147	0	0	147	0	0	147		147
Viet Nam	1,350	0	0	1,350	0	0	1,350		1,350
Various Red Cross / Red Crescent	0	0	0	0	4,220	0	4,220		4,220
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	0	0	0	0	2,833	0	2,833		2,833
<b>Total from National Societies</b>	<b>6,189,538</b>	<b>25,609,729</b>	<b>-21,730</b>	<b>31,777,537</b>	<b>9,325,293</b>	<b>14,507,972</b>	<b>55,610,802</b>	<b>201,759</b>	<b>55,812,561</b>

Additionally, in response to the Mine Appeal the ICRC received both contributions earmarked for the Special Fund for the Disabled (SFD) and non-earmarked Mine Appeal contributions which it allocated to the SFD. These contributions total: Germany, Sfr 14,576; Liechtenstein, Sfr 10,000; Monaco, Sfr 22,050; New Zealand, Sfr 3,283 and Norway, 204,962.

NB Figures in these tables are rounded, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding addition differences.

<sup>1</sup> The Kuwaiti Red Crescent contributed with 156,989.87 Swiss francs for the purchase of five ambulances for the "Kabul Ambulance Service" project in Afghanistan.

<sup>2</sup> The Swiss Red Cross contributed to the "Environmental Health and Sanitation" project in Afghanistan with 263,539 Swiss francs.

## 7. CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2002

(In Swiss francs)

### 7.6 Public sources

	Headquarters appeal	Emergency appeals	Adjustments on previous year	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Sub-total	Total assets	Grand total
Basel-Landschaft, Canton of		100,000	0	100,000	0	0	100,000		100,000
Bellinzona	5,000		0	5,000	0	0	5,000		5,000
Cervia		25,602	0	25,602	0	0	25,602		25,602
Dardagny		100	0	100	0	0	100		100
Forlimpopoli		7,323	0	7,323	0	0	7,323		7,323
Fribourg, Canton of		30,000	0	30,000	0	0	30,000		30,000
Geneva, Canton of		3,000,000	0	3,000,000	0	755,400	3,755,400		3,755,400
Geneva, City of		200,000	0	200,000	0	0	200,000		200,000
Jussy		100	0	100	0	0	100		100
Lausanne		10,000	0	10,000	0	0	10,000		10,000
Meinier		200	0	200	0	0	200		200
Milano		0	57,094	57,094	0	0	57,094		57,094
Orvieto		16,474	0	16,474	0	0	16,474		16,474
Taipei/Taiwan, RC Society		60,594	0	60,594	0	0	60,594		60,594
Tavannes		800	0	800	0	0	800		800
Val de Marne, Departement		29,044	0	29,044	0	0	29,044		29,044
Versoix		0	0	0	0	457,728	457,728		457,728
Zurich, Canton of		170,000	0	170,000	0	0	170,000		170,000
<b>Total from Public sources</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>3,650,236</b>	<b>57,094</b>	<b>3,712,331</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,213,128</b>	<b>4,925,459</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,925,459</b>

NB Figures in these tables are rounded, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding addition differences.



## 7. CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2002

(in Swiss francs)

### 7.7 Private sources

	Headquarters appeal	Emergency appeals	Adjustments on previous year	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Sub-total	Total assets	Grand total
<b>Direct mail fundraising campaigns</b>	<b>3,845</b>	<b>2,176,720</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>2,180,465</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,180,465</b>		<b>2,180,465</b>
<b>Spontaneous donations from private individuals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,830,871</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,830,871</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,830,871</b>		<b>3,830,871</b>
<b>Donations from foundations/funds</b>									
<i>Ansbacher Trust</i>		17,120	0	17,120	0	0	17,120		17,120
<i>Better World International Foundation</i>		73,940	0	73,940	0	0	73,940		73,940
<i>Clare R. Benedict Fund</i>		59,948	0	59,948	0	0	59,948		59,948
<i>Gaddafi International Foundation</i>		69,907	0	69,907	500,000	0	569,907		569,907
<i>Good Family Foundation</i>		14,788	0	14,788	0	0	14,788		14,788
<i>Karl Popper Stiftung</i>	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	40,000		40,000
<i>Lamprecht-Stiftung</i>		25,000	0	25,000	0	0	25,000		25,000
<i>Link Foundation</i>		44,580	0	44,580	0	0	44,580		44,580
<i>Mosaic Foundation</i>		78,400	0	78,400	0	0	78,400		78,400
<i>Noric Foundation</i>		199,677	0	199,677	0	0	199,677		199,677
<i>Odeon Foundation</i>		21,350	0	21,350	0	0	21,350		21,350
<i>Omar El Muktar Fund</i>		27,992	0	27,992	0	0	27,992		27,992
<i>Ousseimi Foundation</i>		75,825	0	75,825	0	0	75,825		75,825
<i>Rimau Trust</i>		42,800	0	42,800	0	0	42,800		42,800
<i>RPH-Promotor Stiftung</i>		14,000	0	14,000	0	0	14,000		14,000
<i>Stiftung Accentus (Redyiw-Totta Fonds)</i>		500,000	0	500,000	0	0	500,000		500,000
<i>Triangle Valley Trust</i>		11,563	0	11,563	0	0	11,563		11,563
<i>Weyerhauser Foundation</i>		14,788	0	14,788	0	0	14,788		14,788
<i>Others and less than Sfr 10,000</i>		58,836	0	58,836	0	0	58,836		58,836
<b>Legacies</b>	<b>578,080</b>	<b>3,273,330</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,851,410</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,851,410</b>		<b>3,851,410</b>
<b>Donations from private companies</b>									
<i>Firmenich</i>	30,000	50,000	0	80,000	0	0	80,000		80,000
<i>Microsoft</i>			0	0	1,333,500	0	1,333,500		1,333,500
<i>Others</i>	25,000	268,118	0	293,118	711	4,488	298,317	11,508	309,825
<b>Donations from partnerships</b>									
<i>PRO CICR</i>		280,000	0	280,000	0	0	280,000		280,000
<i>Project "People and places with no name"</i>		718,136	0	718,136	0	0	718,136		718,136
<i>Rotary International (Germany)</i>		38,633	-38,633	0	0	0	0		0
<i>Rotary International (MINE-EX, Switzerland)</i>		500,000	0	500,000	0	0	500,000		500,000
<i>Soroptimist International</i>		406,892	0	406,892	0	0	406,892		406,892
<i>UEFA</i>	40,000	1,300,000	0	1,340,000	0	0	1,340,000		1,340,000
<b>Various donors</b>		<b>1,845,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,845,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,845,000</b>		<b>1,845,000</b>
<b>Total from Public sources</b>	<b>716,925</b>	<b>16,038,213</b>	<b>-38,733</b>	<b>16,716,405</b>	<b>1,834,211</b>	<b>4,488</b>	<b>18,555,104</b>	<b>11,508</b>	<b>18,566,612</b>

Additionally, in response to the Mine Appeal the ICRC received the following contributions earmarked for the Special Fund for the Disabled from private sources: Sfr 14,365.

NB Figures in these tables are rounded, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding addition differences.

## 8. CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND, IN SERVICES

(In Swiss francs)

Donations in kind (excluding DP)		Donations in services (excluding DP)			
Headquarters	Field	Headquarters	Field	Kind	
NATIONAL SOCIETIES					
Australia	0	42,743	1,343,487	0	
Austria	523,073	0	344,517	0	
Bahrain	331,004	0	0	0	
Belgium	5,500	0	103,477	21,234	
Canada	0	85,453	1,341,807	0	
Denmark	513,648	0	342,953	0	
Finland	1,208,188	0	160,553	0	
France	0	0	662,177	0	
Germany	92,949	90,268	406,720	0	
China / Hong Kong	0	0	25,125	0	
Greece	0	0	117,540	0	
Iceland	0	0	168,113	0	
Iran	3,303	0	14,400	0	
Ireland	0	0	222,838	0	
Italy	6,993	0	11,731	0	
Japan	0	0	559,474	0	
Kuwait	3,599,327	0	23,036	0	
Netherlands	697,901	30,837	380,380	0	
New Zealand	0	0	521,771	0	
Norway	804,284	57,411	1,299,831	33,460	
Saudi Arabia	228,461	0	0	0	
Spain	0	0	416,724	0	
Sweden	481,104	0	586,181	0	
Switzerland	38,008	0	169,013	0	
Syria	324,513	0	0	0	
United Kingdom	0	233,685	1,218,001	395,284	
United States of America	10,006	0	133,290	0	
Various	4,220	0	0	0	
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	2,833	0	0	0	
Sub-total	0	8,875,315	540,397	10,573,139	449,978
GOVERNMENTS					
Canada	0	0	0	0	
Denmark	0	166,862	822,756	0	
Finland	29,015	0	312,215	200,527	
France	208,140	0	0	0	
Germany	1,817,474	0	0	0	
Switzerland	0	424,996	0	0	
United States of America	4,934,883	0	56,746	0	
Uzbekistan	0	0	47,852	0	
Sub-total	0	6,989,512	591,858	1,239,569	200,527

NB Figures in these tables are rounded and may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding addition differences.

1. The Kuwaiti Red Crescent contributed with 156,989.87 Swiss francs for the purchase of five ambulances for the "Kabul Ambulance Service" project in Afghanistan.
2. The Swiss Red Cross contributed to the "Environmental Health and Sanitation" project in Afghanistan with 263,539 Swiss francs.
3. The British Red Cross contributed with 79,580 Swiss francs to the German Red Cross project "Alternatives to Violence" in Nigeria.

# AND TO DELEGATED PROJECTS IN 2002

Donations for delegated projects (DP)			Grand total		Number of days of employees' services
Services	Cash (incl.adjustment)	Total DP	Total kind	Total services	
97,461	79,239	176,700	0	1,483,691	8,075
0		0	523,073	344,517	1,444
0		0	331,004	0	
47,817	48,400	117,450	26,734	151,294	1,188
701,115	311,208	1,012,323	0	2,128,375	12,400
21,000	22,836	43,836	513,648	363,953	1,871
0	-2,045	-2,045	1,208,188	160,553	705
40,609		40,609	0	702,786	5,929
431,254	1,183,173	1,614,427	92,949	928,242	5,465
0		0	0	25,125	91
0	11,179	11,179	0	117,540	1,034
0		0	0	168,113	773
0		0	3,303	14,400	36
34,564		34,564	0	257,402	1,416
0	-82,836	-82,836	6,993	11,731	75
303,141	1,296,977	1,600,118	0	862,615	2,535
0		0	3,599,327	23,036	
268,777	421,481	690,258	697,901	679,994	3,128
0		0	0	521,771	2,353
639,448	2,301,075 <sup>1</sup>	2,973,983	837,744	1,996,690	6,012
0		0	228,461	0	
70,448	142,746	213,194	0	487,172	1,851
251,733	1,816,776 <sup>2</sup>	2,068,509	481,104	837,914	3,519
190,006	393,568	583,574	38,008	359,019	1,738
0		0	324,513	0	
153,653	31,102 <sup>3</sup>	580,040	395,284	1,605,339	11,853
143,410	1,146,223	1,289,633	10,006	276,700	826
0		0	4,220	0	
0		0	2,833	0	
<b>3,394,436</b>	<b>9,121,102</b>	<b>12,965,516</b>	<b>9,325,293</b>	<b>14,507,972</b>	<b>74,317</b>
	775,412	775,412	0	0	
0		0	0	989,618	3,130
405,851	808,603	1,414,980	229,542	718,066	2,603
0		0	208,140	0	
0		0	1,817,474	0	
0		0	0	424,996	
0		0	4,934,883	56,746	
0		0	0	47,852	
<b>405,851</b>	<b>1,584,015</b>	<b>2,190,392</b>	<b>7,190,039</b>	<b>2,237,278</b>	<b>5,733</b>

## 8. CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND, IN SERVICES

(In Swiss francs)

(Table continued from previous page)

Donations in kind (excluding DP)			Donations in services (excluding DP)		
	Headquarters	Field	Headquarters	Field	Kind
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
WFP		2,378,544	0	0	0
Sub-total	0	2,378,544	0	0	0
SUPRANATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
Various		35,040		0	0
Sub-total	0	35,040	0	0	0
PUBLIC SOURCES					
Geneva, Canton of		0	755,400	0	0
Versoix		0	457,728	0	0
Sub-total	0	0	1,213,128	0	0
PRIVATE DONORS					
Microsoft	1,333,500	0	0	0	0
Gaddafi Foundation		500,000	0	0	0
Other private companies		711	0	4,488	0
Sub-total	1,333,500	500,711	0	4,488	0
Total	1,333,500	18,779,122	2,345,383	11,817,196	650,505
GRAND TOTAL	20,112,622		14,162,579		

## AND TO DELEGATED PROJECTS IN 2002

Donations for delegated projects (DP)			Grand total		Number of days of employees' services
Services	Cash (incl.adjustment)	Total DP	Total kind	Total services	
0		0	2,378,544	0	
0	0	0	2,378,544	0	0
0		0	35,040	0	
0	0	0	35,040	0	0
0		0	0	755,400	
0		0	0	457,728	
0	0	0	0	1,213,128	0
0		0	1,333,500	0	
0		0	500,000	0	
0		0	711	4,488	
0	0	0	1,834,211	4,488	0
3,800,286	10,705,117	15,155,908	20,763,127	17,962,865	80,050



## 9. RELIEF AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TABLES

The statistical data in the following tables can be summarized as follows:

### 9.1 Contributions in kind received and purchases made by the ICRC in 2002

All relief and medical goods received as contributions in kind or purchased by the ICRC and inventoried in the country of final destination between 1 January and 31 December 2002. The figures for contributions in kind cover all material support received as a gift but do not include any services received, such as the provision of human resources and/or logistical means. The figures for medical and relief purchase comprise all procurements carried out both with unearmarked and with earmarked financial contributions ("cash for kind"). The grand total of 158,628,199 therefore corresponds to the grand total given in the table "Relief and medical supplies dispatched in 2002".

### 9.2 Relief and medical supplies dispatched by the ICRC in 2002

All relief and medical goods received as contributions in kind or purchased by the ICRC and inventoried in the country of final destination between 1 January and 31 December 2002.

### 9.3 Relief and medical supplies distributed by the ICRC in 2002

All relief and medical goods distributed by the ICRC in the field between 1 January and 31 December, 2002. These goods were either purchased or received in kind during 2002 or taken from stock already constituted at the end of 2001.

## 9.1 CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND RECEIVED AND PURCHASES MADE BY THE ICRC IN 2002

(donors and purchases according to stock entry date)

DONORS	FOOD	SEEDS	BLANKETS	TENTS	KITCHEN SETS	CLOTHES	OTHER RELIEF GOODS	TOTAL RELIEF	MEDICAL *	GRAND TOTAL
	(Tonnes)	(Tonnes)	(Units)	(Units)	(Units)	(Tonnes)	(Tonnes)	(Sfr)	(Sfr)	(Sfr)
<b>NATIONAL SOCIETIES</b>	<b>8,529.5</b>		<b>75,962</b>		<b>173</b>	<b>384.0</b>	<b>646.0</b>	<b>8,672,109</b>	<b>438,425</b>	<b>9,110,534</b>
Austria	216.8						214.1	523,073		523,073
Belgium						2.2		5,500		5,500
Bahrain	273.1							331,004		331,004
Denmark			21,240			94.8	16.2	513,648		513,648
Finland	851.0					106.5	296.5	1,208,188		1,208,188
Germany	240.4							92,949		92,949
Iran									3,303	3,303
Italy						1.0		6,993		6,993
Kuwait	5,231.2		50,042					3,599,327		3,599,327
Netherlands	1,211.0						27.3	697,901		697,901
Norway			4,680				32.3	614,387	425,116	1,039,503
Saudi Arabia	326.0							228,461		228,461
Sweden						179.2	17.8	481,104		481,104
Switzerland							14.4	38,008		38,008
Syria	180.0						27.0	324,513		324,513
United States Federation							0.4	2,833	10,006	10,006
Various Red Cross					173	0.3		4,220		4,220
<b>GOVERNMENTS</b>	<b>12,129.5</b>		<b>47,520</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>200</b>		<b>68.6</b>	<b>7,196,373</b>	<b>135,267</b>	<b>7,331,640</b>
Finland	380.0						15.7	229,542		229,542
France			2,520	146	200		3.6	76,953	131,187	208,140
Germany (BMZ)	3,758.5							1,441,581		1,441,581
Germany (Ministry Foreign Affairs)			45,000				44.0	375,893		375,893
Switzerland							5.3	137,521	4,080	141,601
United States (USAID, Food For Peace)	7,991.0							4,902,801		4,902,801
United States (USAID, OFDA)				85				32,082		32,082
<b>VARIOUS DONORS</b>	<b>8,072.3</b>				<b>708</b>		<b>4.9</b>	<b>2,920,323</b>	<b>5,656</b>	<b>2,925,979</b>
United Nations (WFP,HCR,UNICEF)	6,273.7							2,378,544	176	2,378,720
Other donors	1,798.6				708		4.9	541,779	5,480	547,259
<b>TOTAL GIFTS IN KIND</b>	<b>28,731.3</b>		<b>123,482</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>384.0</b>	<b>719.5</b>	<b>18,788,805</b>	<b>579,348</b>	<b>19,368,153</b>
ICRC PURCHASES (non-earmarked)	87,461.4	6,818.7	570,239	4,617	110,754	287.8	7,330.4	76,985,518	27,852,015	104,837,533
ICRC PURCHASES (cash for kind)	34,033.1	369.4	168,711	400	31,747	20.6	1,915.2	27,441,301	4,237,372	31,678,673
ICRC PURCHASES (deleg. projects)	283.9		853			2.0	278.0	838,503	1,905,337	2,743,840
<b>TOTAL ICRC PURCHASES</b>	<b>121,778.4</b>	<b>7,188.1</b>	<b>739,803</b>	<b>5,017</b>	<b>142,501</b>	<b>310.4</b>	<b>9,523.6</b>	<b>105,265,322</b>	<b>33,994,724</b>	<b>139,260,046</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>150,509.7</b>	<b>7,188.1</b>	<b>863,285</b>	<b>5,248</b>	<b>143,582</b>	<b>694.4</b>	<b>10,243.1</b>	<b>124,054,127</b>	<b>34,574,072</b>	<b>158,628,199</b>

\* MEDICAL includes medical, prosthetic/orthotic and water sanitation items.

## 9.2 RELIEF SUPPLIES DISPATCHED BY THE ICRC IN 2002

(by receiving countries, according to stock entry date)

COUNTRIES	GIFTS IN KIND			PURCHASES BY THE ICRC			TOTAL DISPATCHED			
	MEDICAL *	RELIEF		MEDICAL *	RELIEF		MEDICAL *	RELIEF		TOTAL
	(Sfr)	(Sfr)	(Tonnes)	(Sfr)	(Sfr)	(Tonnes)	(Sfr)	(Sfr)	(Tonnes)	(Sfr)
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>391,656</b>	<b>7,395,925</b>	<b>11,447.9</b>	<b>17,734,726</b>	<b>27,638,772</b>	<b>25,259.1</b>	<b>18,126,382</b>	<b>35,034,697</b>	<b>36,707.0</b>	<b>53,161,079</b>
Angola		2,880,124	3,269.6	1,056,062	1,662,753	2,189.3	1,056,062	4,542,877	5,458.9	5,598,939
Botswana					3,028	0.5		3,028	0.5	3,028
Burundi				1,130,913	148,671	45.4	1,130,913	148,671	45.4	1,279,584
Cameroon				6,544			6,544			6,544
Central African Republic				3,771	3,720	1.3	3,771	3,720	1.3	7,491
Chad				59,743	18,641	7.7	59,743	18,641	7.7	78,384
Comoros					1,034	0.6		1,034	0.6	1,034
Congo, Democratic Republic of the		108,153	19.8	2,783,485	3,582,815	1,707.5	2,783,485	3,690,968	1,727.3	6,474,453
Congo, Republic of the				286,942	104,176	68.5	286,942	104,176	68.5	391,118
Côte d'Ivoire				360,141	297,055	106.4	360,141	297,055	106.4	657,196
Djibouti				8,883	2,440	1.5	8,883	2,440	1.5	11,323
Eritrea				305,213	562,669	197.8	305,213	562,669	197.8	867,882
Ethiopia		2,463,016	4,835.8	929,030	2,956,321	4,047.2	929,030	5,419,337	8,883.0	6,348,367
Gambia				98	4,034	1.1	98	4,034	1.1	4,132
Guinea		313,889	639.6	189,667	326,984	239.3	189,667	640,873	878.9	830,540
Guinea-Bissau				1,840	5,192	2.6	1,840	5,192	2.6	7,032
Kenya				567,037	238,595	396.7	567,037	238,595	396.7	805,632
Liberia	391,656	271,266	65.9	1,053,206	1,471,325	569.4	1,444,862	1,742,591	635.3	3,187,453
Madagascar				5,976	1,284	0.6	5,976	1,284	0.6	7,260
Namibia				59,505	9,558	0.9	59,505	9,558	0.9	69,063
Nigeria				42,752	102,273	23.9	42,752	102,273	23.9	145,025
Rwanda		1,046,288	2,491.9	1,501,746	3,990,066	9,779.0	1,501,746	5,036,354	12,270.9	6,538,100
Senegal				6,862	173,717	274.1	6,862	173,717	274.1	180,579
Sierra Leone		313,189	125.3	719,948	7,238,441	3,126.4	719,948	7,551,630	3,251.7	8,271,578
Somalia				3,613,266	3,080,836	1,466.7	3,613,266	3,080,836	1,466.7	6,694,102
Sudan				2,816,064	1,308,321	833.8	2,816,064	1,308,321	833.8	4,124,385
Tanzania				173,212	3,727	1.2	173,212	3,727	1.2	176,939
Uganda				44,540	227,072	70.3	44,540	227,072	70.3	271,612
Zambia				1,990	8,660	4.0	1,990	8,660	4.0	10,650
Zimbabwe				6,290	105,364	95.4	6,290	105,364	95.4	111,654
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>				<b>557,302</b>	<b>10,557,609</b>	<b>7,447.0</b>	<b>557,302</b>	<b>10,557,609</b>	<b>7,447.0</b>	<b>11,114,911</b>
Colombia				274,813	9,921,871	6,726.7	274,813	9,921,871	6,726.7	10,196,684
Haiti				3,895	4,117	1.6	3,895	4,117	1.6	8,012
Mexico				213,447	523,904	681.0	213,447	523,904	681.0	737,351
Panama					14,014	3.0		14,014	3.0	14,014
Peru				65,147	93,703	34.7	65,147	93,703	34.7	158,850

\* MEDICAL includes medical, orthopaedic and water sanitation items.

## 9.2 RELIEF SUPPLIES DISPATCHED BY THE ICRC IN 2002

(by receiving countries, according to stock entry date)

COUNTRIES	GIFTS IN KIND			PURCHASES BY THE ICRC			TOTAL DISPATCHED			
	MEDICAL *	RELIEF		MEDICAL *	RELIEF		MEDICAL *	RELIEF		TOTAL
	(Sfr)	(Sfr)	(Tonnes)	(Sfr)	(Sfr)	(Tonnes)	(Sfr)	(Sfr)	(Tonnes)	(Sfr)
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	43,466	2,394,791	2,916.6	7,656,761	33,680,634	74,249.3	7,700,227	36,075,425	77,165.9	43,775,652
Afghanistan	43,466	2,364,880	2,916.2	6,062,700	32,716,864	73,397.4	6,106,166	35,081,744	76,313.6	41,187,910
Cambodia				267,716	15,662	15.7	267,716	15,662	15.7	283,378
Fiji					4,961	2.0		4,961	2.0	4,961
India					36,257	18.3		36,257	18.3	36,257
Indonesia		29,911	0.4	35,538	423,775	202.0	35,538	453,686	202.4	489,224
Korea (DPRK)				342,922			342,922			342,922
Kyrgyzstan				7,065	31,633	9.5	7,065	31,633	9.5	38,698
Myanmar				522,659	118,564	98.6	522,659	118,564	98.6	641,223
Nepal				52,125	109,440	35.4	52,125	109,440	35.4	161,565
Pakistan					33,023	13.0		33,023	13.0	33,023
Philippines				72,930	16,154	8.4	72,930	16,154	8.4	89,084
Solomon Islands					4,157	1.1		4,157	1.1	4,157
Sri Lanka				169,405	142,138	419.8	169,405	142,138	419.8	311,543
Tajikistan				87,153	9,898	12.1	87,153	9,898	12.1	97,051
Timor Leste				22,579			22,579			22,579
Thailand				13,969			13,969			13,969
Uzbekistan					18,108	16.0		18,108	16.0	18,108
EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA		2,678,671	3,436.7	4,670,533	18,006,240	26,303.5	4,670,533	20,684,911	29,740.2	25,355,444
Albania					1,264	0.6		1,264	0.6	1,264
Armenia				140,408	16,362	13.7	140,408	16,362	13.7	156,770
Azerbaijan				214,014	531		214,014	531		214,545
Croatia					540			540		540
Georgia		229,542	395.7	1,510,476	2,792,972	4,138.8	1,510,476	3,022,514	4,534.5	4,532,990
Macedonia		212,710	168.8	26,483	165,063	394.0	26,483	377,773	562.8	404,256
Russian Federation		1,211,210	1,015.4	2,072,985	9,880,472	11,490.7	2,072,985	11,091,682	12,506.1	13,164,667
United States of America **					23,997	2.6		23,997	2.6	23,997
F.R. Yugoslavia		1,025,209	1,856.8	706,167	5,125,039	10,263.1	706,167	6,150,248	12,119.9	6,856,415
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	134,490	6,199,369	12,236.7	3,375,402	15,382,067	7,617.0	3,509,892	21,581,436	19,853.7	25,091,328
Iraq				2,238,957	1,691,955	735.9	2,238,957	1,691,955	735.9	3,930,912
Israel (including occupied/ autonomous territories)	134,490	6,199,369	12,236.7	997,007	13,595,064	6,867.8	1,131,497	19,794,433	19,104.5	20,925,930
Jordan					309			309		309
Lebanon				16,715	4,696	2.5	16,715	4,696	2.5	21,411
Syria				7,808			7,808			7,808
Western Sahara				35,784	62,058	4.2	35,784	62,058	4.2	97,842
Yemen				79,131	27,985	6.6	79,131	27,985	6.6	107,116
REGIONAL STOCKS	9,736	120,049	1.5				9,736	120,049	1.5	129,785
Geneva and Nairobi (only gifts in kind)	9,736	120,049	1.5				9,736	120,049	1.5	129,785
GRAND TOTAL	579,348	18,788,805	30,039.4	33,994,724	105,265,322	140,875.9	34,574,072	124,054,127	170,915.3	158,628,199

\* MEDICAL includes medical, orthopaedic and water sanitation items.

\*\* Detainees in Guantanamo Bay.

## 9.3 RELIEF SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTED BY THE ICRC IN 2002

COUNTRIES	MEDICAL*	RELIEF		TOTAL
	(Sfr)	(Sfr)	(Tonnes)	(Sfr)
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>18,017,737</b>	<b>33,350,578</b>	<b>30,364.6</b>	<b>51,368,315</b>
Angola	1,074,832	4,606,992	4,918.5	5,681,824
Burundi	1,123,271	224,823	60.4	1,348,094
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad	72,664	26,375	10.1	99,039
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2,803,057	3,534,661	1,701.3	6,337,718
Congo, Republic of the	263,307	161,679	78.6	424,986
Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana	283,931	172,584	181.8	456,515
Djibouti	8,883	2,440	1.5	11,323
Eritrea	316,476	1,391,828	619.6	1,708,304
Ethiopia	841,648	3,124,682	4,183.3	3,966,330
Guinea	239,816	1,013,463	921.6	1,253,279
Kenya	539,521	228,970	378.3	768,491
Liberia	1,253,906	1,782,128	538.9	3,036,034
Madagascar, Comoros	5,976	2,318	1.2	8,294
Nigeria	33,332	91,127	23.4	124,459
Rwanda	1,510,514	4,568,557	10,864.3	6,079,071
Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau	8,800	182,943	277.7	191,743
Sierra Leone	787,154	7,207,820	3,155.0	7,994,974
Somalia	3,583,548	3,098,452	1,470.4	6,682,000
Sudan	2,955,772	1,698,257	900.6	4,654,029
Tanzania	173,212	3,727	1.2	176,939
Uganda	72,385	167,331	51.5	239,716
Zimbabwe, Zambia, Namibia, Botswana	65,732	59,421	25.4	125,153
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>598,073</b>	<b>10,479,115</b>	<b>7,363.8</b>	<b>11,077,188</b>
Colombia	274,513	9,834,516	6,641.9	10,109,029
Haiti	3,895	4,117	1.7	8,012
Mexico	213,447	524,049	681.1	737,496
Panama		14,014	3.0	14,014
Peru	106,218	102,419	36.1	208,637
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>	<b>9,337,472</b>	<b>34,306,947</b>	<b>71,371.9</b>	<b>43,644,419</b>
Afghanistan	7,740,638	32,762,084	70,402.7	40,502,722
Cambodia	267,716	15,662	15.7	283,378
Fiji, Solomon Islands		9,118	3.1	9,118
India		36,257	18.3	36,257
Indonesia	45,534	675,314	223.7	720,848
Korea (DPRK)	342,922			342,922
Myanmar	520,940	118,564	98.6	639,504
Nepal	35,743	109,208	35.3	144,951
Pakistan		37,110	14.2	37,110
Philippines	79,776	47,964	23.4	127,740
Sri Lanka	169,405	388,499	486.9	557,904
Timor Leste	22,579			22,579
Tajikistan	91,185	56,366	23.2	147,551
Thailand	13,969			13,969
Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan	7,065	50,801	26.8	57,866



## 9.3 RELIEF SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTED BY THE ICRC IN 2002

COUNTRIES	MEDICAL*	RELIEF		TOTAL
	(Sfr)	(Sfr)	(Tonnes)	(Sfr)
<b>EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>4,456,471</b>	<b>24,191,713</b>	<b>31,310.6</b>	<b>28,648,184</b>
Albania		1,264	0.6	1,264
Armenia	182,739	17,822	15.8	200,561
Azerbaijan	187,995	920	0.1	188,915
Croatia		540		540
Georgia	1,468,406	3,037,426	4,376.2	4,505,832
Macedonia	55,076	699,200	816.1	754,276
Russian Federation	1,586,535	12,585,401	13,278.7	14,171,936
United States of America **		23,997	2.6	23,997
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	975,720	7,825,143	12,820.5	8,800,863
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>2,823,183</b>	<b>17,263,716</b>	<b>11,973.4</b>	<b>20,086,899</b>
Iraq	1,604,414	450,272	124.4	2,054,686
Israel (including occupied/autonomous territories)	989,516	16,658,895	11,825.8	17,648,411
Jordan		309		309
Lebanon	106,530	64,197	12.4	170,727
Syria	7,808			7,808
Western Sahara	35,784	62,058	4.2	97,842
Yemen	79,131	27,985	6.6	107,116
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>35,232,936</b>	<b>119,592,069</b>	<b>152,384.3</b>	<b>154,825,005</b>

\* MEDICAL includes medical, orthopaedic and water sanitation items.

\*\* Detainees in Guantanamo Bay.

## 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

### 10.1 FOUNDATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(In Swiss francs '000)

ASSETS	2002	2001
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	864	1,132
Securities	5,747	5,433
Swiss withholding tax refund	22	24
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>6,633</b>	<b>6,589</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	21	5
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Reserves</b>		
<b>Restricted reserve</b>		
Inalienable capital	886	886
<b>Unrestricted reserves</b>		
<i>Inalienable capital designated by the Board</i>		
Balance brought forward	4,318	3,693
Allocation for the year	500	625
	4,818	4,318
<i>Financial risk reserve</i>	908	0
<i>Available funds</i>		
Balance brought forward	1,695	1,320
Allocation for the year/(use) during the year	-1,695	375
	0	1,695
<i>Retained result at the end of the year</i>	0	-315
<b>Total unrestricted reserves</b>	<b>5,726</b>	<b>5,698</b>
<b>Total reserves</b>	<b>6,612</b>	<b>6,584</b>
<b>Total liabilities and reserves</b>	<b>6,633</b>	<b>6,589</b>

# 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

Income	2002	2001
Contribution	500	1,251
Income from securities	156	146
Realized gain on securities	11	8
Bank interest	13	254
<b>Total</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>1,659</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Bank charges	-28	-42
Realized loss on securities	-70	-146
Unrealized loss on securities	-531	-464
Fundraising charges	-11	-64
Audit fees	-6	-4
Foreign exchange loss, net	-6	-4
<b>Total</b>	<b>-652</b>	<b>-724</b>
<b>Result for the year before transfers from/(to) reserves</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>935</b>
<b>Use of unrestricted reserves</b>		
Available funds	1,695	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Allocation to unrestricted reserves</b>		
Inalienable capital designated by the Board	-500	-625
Available funds	0	-375
Allocation to the International Committee of the Red Cross	0	-250
Financial risk reserve	-908	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1,408</b>	<b>-1,250</b>
<b>Retained result at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>-315</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Retained result at the end of the year</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-315</b>

### Establishment

Created on 1 May 1931; statutes and objectives revised in 1997.

### Purpose

The Foundation strives to secure long-term support for the ICRC by establishing a substantial endowment fund, income from which will be freely available to the organization.

### Administration

The Foundation Board is made up of representatives of business and political circles and the ICRC:

- one representative of the Swiss Confederation;
- between five and eleven members appointed by the ICRC.

### In 2002 :

The Foundation strengthened its contacts with the private sector, in order to develop its resources; developed new communication tools, including a web site.

## 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

### 10.2 AUGUSTA FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(In Swiss francs '000)

ASSETS	2002	2001
<b>Current assets</b>		
Share of the overall capital of the special funds	127	129
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	1	2
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Florence Nightingale Medal Fund, current account	1	4
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Reserves</b>		
<b>Restricted reserve</b>		
Inalienable capital	100	100
<b>Unrestricted reserves</b>		
<i>General reserve</i>	18	18
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio variation</i>		
Balance brought forward	9	10
Use during the year	0	9
<b>Total unrestricted reserves</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Total reserves</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>Total liabilities and reserves</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>131</b>

## 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

### STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

Income	2002	2001
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Audit fees	-1	-1
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>
<b>Result for the year before attribution to the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund and transfers from/(to) reserves</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Use of unrestricted reserves</b>		
Share of the reduction of the overall provision for portfolio variation	0	1
<b>Attribution to Florence Nightingale Medal Fund</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-4</b>
<b>Result for the year after attribution to the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund and transfers from/(to) reserves</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

#### Establishment

In 1890, at the initiative of the ICRC, to commemorate the services rendered to the Red Cross by the German Empress Augusta, wife of Wilhelm I.

#### Purpose

Modified on several occasions. At the Twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross, held in Istanbul in 1969, it was decided that, pending further modification, receipts from the Augusta Fund would be allocated to the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund. This decision was confirmed at the Twenty-second Conference, held in Teheran in 1973.

#### Administration

In view of the above decision, the same as for the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund.



## 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

### 10.3 FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

ASSETS	2002	2001
<b>Current assets</b>		
Share of the overall capital of the special funds	403	394
Augusta Fund, current account	1	4
Stock of medals	29	29
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>427</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	2	1
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Unrestricted reserves</b>		
<i>Capital</i>	75	75
<i>General reserve</i>		
Balance brought forward	343	336
Result for the year after transfers from/(to) reserves	5	7
	348	343
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio variation</i>		
Balance brought forward	8	9
Use during the year	0	-1
	8	8
<b>Total unrestricted reserves</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>426</b>
<b>Total liabilities and reserves</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>427</b>

## 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

### STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

Income	2002	2001
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds	5	12
Attribution from the Augusta Fund	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Presentation of medals, printing and dispatching circulars	0	-9
Audit fees	-1	-1
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-10</b>
<b>Result for the year before transfers from/(to) reserves</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Use of unrestricted reserves</b>		
Share of the reduction of the overall provision for portfolio variation	0	1
<b>Result for the year after transfers from/(to) reserves</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>

#### Establishment

In accordance with the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of the Red Cross, held in London, in 1907, and with the decision of the Ninth Conference held in Washington in 1912, a Fund was established by contributions from National Red Cross Societies. The regulations were revised by the Eighteenth International Conference of the Red Cross, held in Toronto in 1952, and by the Council of Delegates, held in Budapest in 1991.

#### Purpose

The Fund's income is used to distribute a medal, called the "Florence Nightingale Medal", to honour the life and work of Florence Nightingale. The medal may be awarded to Red Cross and Red Crescent nurses and voluntary aides for having distinguished themselves by their service to sick and wounded people in time of peace or war. The medal is awarded every two years by the ICRC on the basis of proposals made to it by the National Societies. Only 50 medals may be distributed at any one time.

#### Administration

A commission composed of five ICRC representatives, including four Committee members.

## 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

### 10.4 CLARE R. BENEDICT FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

ASSETS	2002		2001	
<b>Current assets</b>				
Share of the overall capital of the special funds	1,900		2,141	
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,900</b>		<b>2,141</b>	
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>				
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	64		268	
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>64</b>		<b>268</b>	
<b>Reserves</b>				
<b>Restricted reserve</b>				
Capital	1,633		1,633	
<b>Unrestricted reserves</b>				
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio variation</i>				
Balance brought forward	180		183	
Use during the year	0	180	-3	180
<i>General reserve</i>				
Balance brought forward	60		264	
Result for the year after attribution to the ICRC and transfers from/(to) reserves	-37	23	-204	60
<b>Total unrestricted reserves</b>	<b>203</b>		<b>240</b>	
<b>Total reserves</b>	<b>1,836</b>		<b>1,873</b>	
<b>Total liabilities and reserves</b>	<b>1,900</b>		<b>2,141</b>	

## 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

### STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

Income	2002	2001
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds	24	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Audit fees	-1	-4
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-4</b>
<b>Result for the year before attribution to the ICRC and transfers from/(to) reserves</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Use of unrestricted reserves</b>		
Share of the reduction of the overall provision for portfolio variation	0	3
<b>Attribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>-264</b>
<b>Result for the year after attribution to the ICRC and transfers from/(to) reserves</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>-204</b>

**Establishment**  
1 February 1968.

**Purpose**  
The Fund's income is attributed to assistance activities for the victims of armed conflicts, in accordance with Miss Benedict's wishes.

**Administration**  
A commission composed of three persons appointed by the ICRC.

## 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

### 10.5 MAURICE DE MADRE FRENCH FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

ASSETS	2002		2001	
<b>Current assets</b>				
Share of the overall capital of the special funds	4,693		4,630	
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>4,693</b>		<b>4,630</b>	
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>				
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	256		160	
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>256</b>		<b>160</b>	
<b>Reserves</b>				
<b>Restricted reserve</b>				
Donors restricted contributions	37		0	
<b>Unrestricted reserves</b>				
<i>Capital</i>				
Balance brought forward	4,304		4,319	
Result for the year after transfers from/(to) reserves	-70	4,234	-15	4,304
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio variation</i>				
Balance brought forward	166		172	
Use during the year	0	166	-6	166
<b>Total unrestricted reserves</b>	<b>4,400</b>		<b>4,470</b>	
<b>Total reserves</b>	<b>4,437</b>		<b>4,470</b>	
<b>Total liabilities and reserves</b>	<b>4,693</b>		<b>4,630</b>	



# 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

Income	2002	2001
Contributions	47	0
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds	63	139
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Allocations	-139	-152
Audit fees	-3	-8
Other expenses	-1	-1
<b>Total</b>	<b>-143</b>	<b>-160</b>
<b>Result for the year before transfers from/(to) reserves</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>-21</b>
<b>Use of unrestricted reserves</b>		
Share of the reduction of the overall provision for portfolio variation	0	6
<b>Allocation to restricted reserve</b>		
Donors' restricted contributions	-37	0
<b>Result for the year after transfers from/(to) reserves</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>-15</b>

### Establishment

The Fund was set up in accordance with the Count's will and the ICRC Assembly's decision of 19 December 1974.

### Purpose

To assist temporary or permanent staff, such as first-aid workers, delegates and nurses, of international or national Red Cross or Red Crescent institutions who, in the course of their work or during war operations or natural disasters, have suffered injury and thereby find themselves in straitened circumstances or in reduced health.

In the event that the persons specified above should lose their lives in the course of the said humanitarian activities, payments may be made to their families.

### Administration

A Board composed of five persons appointed by the ICRC, currently:

- two ICRC members or staff;
- one representative of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies;
- one representative of the de Madre family;
- one Swiss lawyer.

### In 2002:

The Fund's Board held an official meeting on 25 March; its Secretariat handled 48 files (consisting of 101 personal cases) on Movement staff.

## 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

### 10.6 OMAR EL MUKTAR FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

ASSETS	2002	2001
<b>Current assets</b>		
Share of the overall capital of the special funds	851	963
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>963</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	31	125
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Reserves</b>		
<b>Restricted reserve</b>		
<i>Capital</i>	<b>761</b>	<b>761</b>
<b>Unrestricted reserves</b>		
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio variation</i>		
Balance brought forward	49	50
Use during the year	0	-1
	49	49
<i>General reserve</i>		
Balance brought forward	28	124
Result for the year after attribution to the ICRC and transfers from/(to) reserves	-18	-96
	10	28
<b>Total unrestricted reserves</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Total reserves</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>838</b>
<b>Total liabilities and reserves</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>963</b>

# 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

Income	2002	2001
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds	11	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Audit fees	-1	-2
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-2</b>
<b>Result for the year before attribution to the ICRC and transfers from/(to) reserves</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Use of unrestricted reserves</b>		
Share of the reduction of the overall provision for portfolio variation	0	1
<b>Attribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>-123</b>
<b>Result for the year after attribution to the ICRC and transfers from/(to) reserves</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-96</b>

### Establishment

Pursuant to decision No 5 of the Executive Board of 20 November 1980, adopted by the Committee in December 1980.

### Purpose

A fund in dollars, made up of one or several donations by the authorities of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the income of which is to be used to finance the ICRC's general assistance and protection activities.

### Administration

A Board composed of three ICRC representatives.

## 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

### 10.7 PAUL REUTER FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

ASSETS	2002		2001	
<b>Current assets</b>				
Share of the overall capital of the special funds	520		513	
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>520</b>		<b>513</b>	
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>				
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	2		1	
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Unrestricted reserves</b>				
<b>Unrestricted reserve designated by the Assembly of the ICRC</b>				
<i>Initial capital</i>	200		200	
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio variation</i>				
Balance brought forward	14		15	
Use during the year	0	14	-1	14
<i>General reserve</i>				
Balance brought forward	298		283	
Result for the year after transfers from/(to) reserves	6	304	15	298
<b>Total unrestricted reserves</b>	<b>518</b>		<b>512</b>	
<b>Total liabilities and reserves</b>	<b>520</b>		<b>513</b>	

## 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

### STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

Income	2002	2001
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds	7	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Audit fees	-1	-1
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>
<b>Result for the year before transfers from/(to) reserves</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Use of unrestricted reserves</b>		
Share of the reduction of the overall provision for portfolio variation	0	1
<b>Result for the year after transfers from/(to) reserves</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>

#### Establishment

Pursuant to decision No 1 of the Executive Board of 6 January 1983.

#### Purpose

The Fund's initial capital of Sfr 200,000 donated by Prof. Paul Reuter (his Balzan prize) may be augmented by gifts or bequests. The Fund's purpose is to:

- use the income to encourage and promote knowledge and dissemination of international humanitarian law;
- and to that effect award a prize every two years to reward work, assist in the implementation of a project or make a publication possible.

#### Administration

- A committee composed of one member of the ICRC, who is its chairman, and two members of ICRC staff, appointed by the Directorate;
- two persons from outside the ICRC who, with the Committee members, shall compose the Paul Reuter prize jury.



## 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

### 10.8 ICRC SPECIAL FUND FOR THE DISABLED

#### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(in Swiss francs '000)

ASSETS	2002	2001
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,465	1,078
Securities	2,492	2,626
Accounts receivable	1,620	1,513
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>5,577</b>	<b>5,217</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	1,565	1,102
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>1,102</b>
<b>Reserves</b>		
<b>Restricted reserves</b>		
<i>Donors' restricted contributions</i>		
Cambodia	0	200
Mines appeal	0	9
Addis Ababa project	18	0
Ho Chi Minh project	137	0
Dhaka project	1	0
<b>Total restricted reserves</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>209</b>
<b>Unrestricted reserves designated by the Board</b>		
<i>Initial capital</i>	1,000	1,000
<i>Financial risk reserve</i>	154	154
<i>General reserve</i>		
Balance brought forward	2,752	2,596
Result for the year after transfers from/(to) reserves	-50	156
<b>Total unrestricted reserves</b>	<b>3,856</b>	<b>3,906</b>
<b>Total reserves</b>	<b>4,012</b>	<b>4,115</b>
<b>Total liabilities and reserves</b>	<b>5,577</b>	<b>5,217</b>

## 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

### 10.8 ICRC SPECIAL FUND FOR THE DISABLED

#### STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

	2002						2001
	Addis Ababa project	Ho Chi Minh project	Managua project	Dhaka project	Geneva coordina- tion unit	General	Total
<b>Operating activities</b>							
<b>Contributions received in cash</b>							
<i>Governments</i>							
Australia		166					166
Netherlands							31
Norway	448	402	715		280	1,845	1,811
United States of America	253					253	1,490
<i>National Societies</i>							
Germany	15					15	0
Liechtenstein	10					10	0
Monaco	22					22	0
New Zealand	3					3	0
Norway	126		27		52	205	168
United Kingdom							7
<i>Private sources</i>							
CR Equipement	10					10	0
IDF	98					98	0
Pro-Victimis				80		80	0
Various donors	4					4	5
<b>Contributions received in services</b>							
<i>National Societies</i>							
Norway	14					14	94
<b>Total contributions</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>2,725</b>	<b>3,606</b>
<b>Operating expenditure</b>							
Cash expenditure	-980	-631	-742	-79	-332	-2,764	-3,511
Services expenditure	-14					-14	-101
<b>Total operating expenditure</b>	<b>-994</b>	<b>-631</b>	<b>-742</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>-332</b>	<b>-2,778</b>	<b>-3,612</b>
<b>Net result of operating activities</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-63</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-6</b>

# 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

	2002					2001	
	Addis Ababa project	Ho Chi Minh project	Managua project	Dhaka project	Geneva coordina- tion unit	General	Total
<b>Non-operating activities</b>							
<b>Financial income</b>							
Securities income						121	121
Bank interest						13	13
Gain on securities						3	3
Foreign exchange gain, net						0	0
<b>Total financial income</b>						137	137
<b>Financial expenditure</b>							
Bank charges						-21	-21
Audit fees						-5	-5
Foreign exchange loss, net						-161	-161
<b>Total financial expenditure</b>						-187	-187
<b>Net result of non-operating activities</b>						-50	-50
<b>Result for the year before transfers from/(to) reserves</b>	9	-63	0	1	0	-50	-103
<b>Use of restricted reserves</b>							
Reallocation of a restricted contribution for Cambodia with the donor's agreement		200					200
Use of donor's restricted contribution for Mines appeal	9					9	9
<b>Total</b>	9	200				209	209
<b>Allocation to restricted reserves</b>							
Donors' restricted contributions	-18	-137		-1		-156	-156
<b>Total</b>	-18	-137		-1		-156	-156
<b>Result for the year after transfers from/(to) reserves</b>	0	0	0	0	0	-50	-50

### Establishment and initial objectives

1981 was declared by the United Nations "International Year for Disabled Persons". The same year, when it met in Manila, the 24th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent adopted a resolution recommending that "a special fund be formed for the benefit of the disabled and to promote the implementation of durable projects to aid disabled persons". Pursuant to the ICRC Assembly's decision No 2 of 19/20 October 1983 the "Special Fund for the Disabled" (SFD) was subsequently established. Its objectives were twofold:

- to help finance long-term projects for disabled persons, in particular the creation of workshops for the production of artificial limbs and orthotic appliances, and centres for rehabilitation and occupational retraining;
- to participate not only in ICRC and National Society projects, but also in those of other humanitarian bodies working in accordance with ICRC criteria.

### New legal status

In January 2001, the ICRC Assembly converted the SFD into an independent foundation under Swiss law. The primary objectives of the "ICRC Special Fund

for the Disabled" remained to a large extent unchanged, i.e. ensure the continuity of programmes of the ICRC on behalf of the war-disabled and support physical rehabilitation centres in developing countries.

Although the SFD has thus become a more independent body, its programmes will continue to be drawn up in accordance with ICRC operational policies in the countries concerned. However, the statutes of the new Foundation also allow the opening of its Board to members of other organizations and it is planned that the SFD should develop its own independent fundraising and financial management structure over the next few years.

### Funding

In 1983, the ICRC donated on initial one million Swiss francs to set up the "Special Fund for the Disabled". Further support was then given to the SFD by various governments, a number of National Societies and from private and public sources. As from the mid-nineties most of the financial support was received through the ICRC Special Mine Action Appeals.

## 11. COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET AND STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS

	2002	2001	2000	1999 <sup>1</sup>	1998 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Balance sheet</b>					
Current assets	305,284	300,932	251,866	284,430	216,556
Financial assets	0	0	0	0	31,359
Fixed assets	76,896	76,514	80,894	87,407	75,609
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>382,180</b>	<b>377,446</b>	<b>332,760</b>	<b>371,837</b>	<b>323,524</b>
Liabilities	-126,368	-124,199	-126,096	-145,414	-95,040
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>255,812</b>	<b>253,247</b>	<b>206,664</b>	<b>226,423</b>	<b>228,484</b>
Funds and foundations	9,293	9,320	9,324	<sup>1</sup>	<sup>1</sup>
Funding of current operations	48	3,334	-29,085	7,606	26,541
Unrestricted reserves designated by the Assembly	232,071	226,193	212,025	204,417	187,646
Other unrestricted reserves	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,297
<b>Total reserves (equity)</b>	<b>255,812</b>	<b>253,247</b>	<b>206,664</b>	<b>226,423</b>	<b>228,484</b>
<b>Statement of income and expenditure</b>					
Contributions	788,325	829,745	837,094 <sup>2</sup>	836,734 <sup>2</sup>	625,615
Operating expenditure	-781,703	-789,680	-880,924 <sup>2</sup>	-824,733 <sup>2</sup>	-599,265
<b>Net result of operating activities</b>	<b>6,622</b>	<b>40,065</b>	<b>-43,830</b>	<b>12,001</b>	<b>26,350</b>
Net result of non-operating activities	-4,057	5,619	11,304	14,484	8,909
<b>Surplus (deficit) for the year before transfer to/from the reserves</b>	<b>2,565</b>	<b>45,684</b>	<b>-32,526</b>	<b>26,485</b>	<b>35,259</b>
Administrative cost	86,440	85,686	88,016	79,086	<sup>3</sup>
<b>Ratios</b>					
Equity in % of assets	66.9 %	67.1 %	62.1 %	60.9%	<sup>3</sup>
Administrative cost in % of operating expenditures	11.1 %	10.9 %	10.0 %	9.6 %	<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Figures without consolidation of funds and foundations.

<sup>2</sup> Including a donation in service of Sfr 755 not recorded in 1999 and 2000.

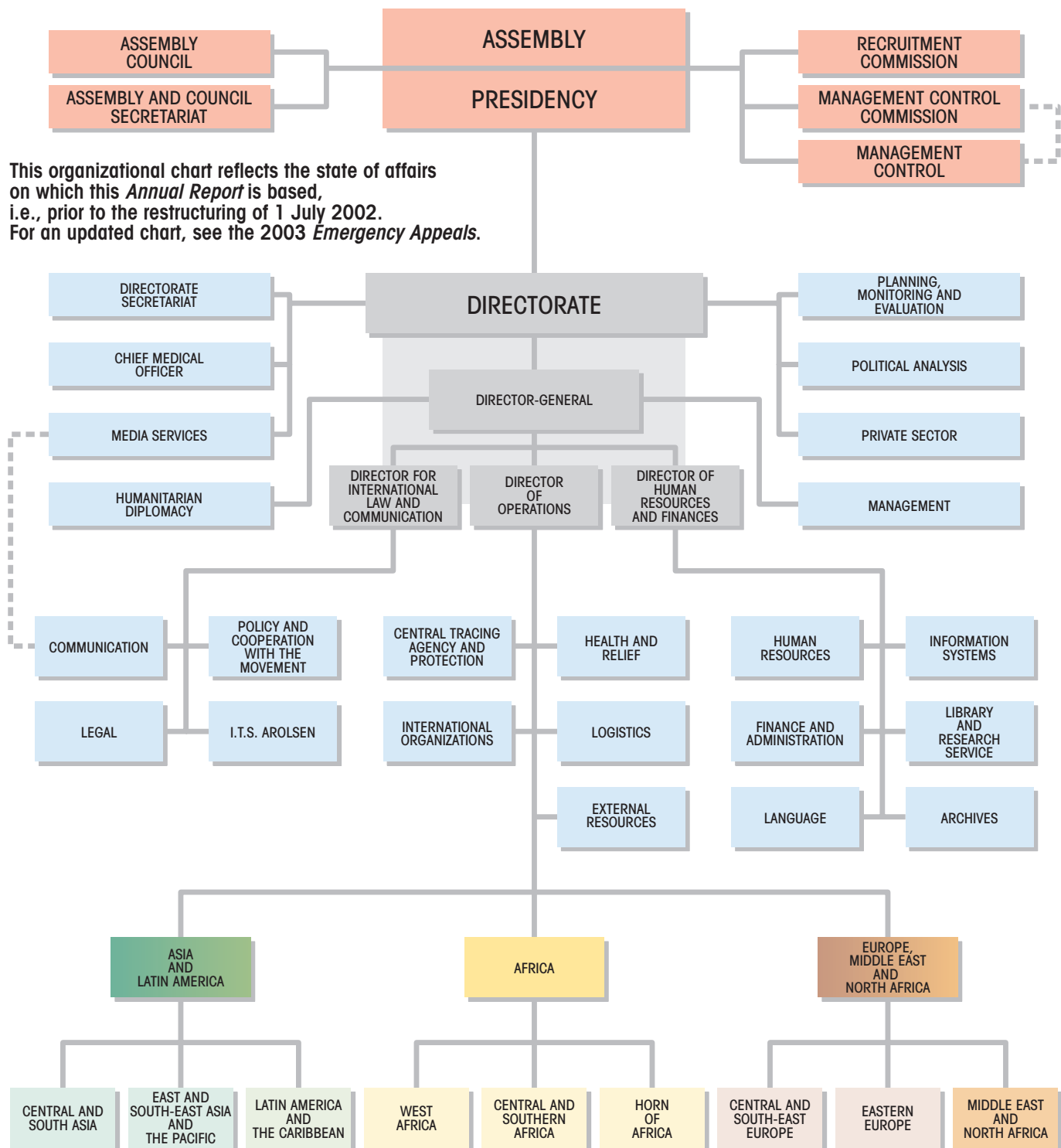
<sup>3</sup> No comparable figures available due to a change in the accounting policy.





# ANNEX

# ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



# ICRC DECISION- MAKING STRUCTURES<sup>1</sup>

## Members of the International Committee of the Red Cross (2002)

**Mr Jakob Kellenberger**, President, Ph.D. of the University of Zurich, former Swiss Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (member of the ICRC since 1999) (President since 2000)

**Mrs Anne Petitpierre**, Vice-President, Doctor of Laws, Barrister, Professor at the University of Geneva (1987)

**Mr Jacques Forster**, permanent Vice-President, Doctor of Economics, Professor at the Graduate Institute of Development Studies in Geneva (1988)

**Mrs Renée Guisan**, General Secretary of the *Institut de la Vie internationale*, head of medico-social institutions, member of the International Association for Volunteer Effort (1986)

**Mr Paolo Bernasconi**, Bachelor of Laws, Barrister, Professor at the Universities of St Gallen, Zurich and Milan (Bocconi), former Public Prosecutor in Lugano (1987)

**Mrs Liselotte Kraus-Gurny**, Doctor of Laws of Zurich University (1988)

**Ms Susy Bruschweiler**, nurse, former Director of the Swiss Red Cross College of Nursing in Aarau, CEO S-V Service (1988)

**Mr Jacques Moreillon**, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Political Science, Secretary General of the World Organization of the Scout Movement, former Director-General at the ICRC (1988)

**Mr Daniel Thürer**, Doctor of Laws, LL.M. (Cambridge), Professor at the University of Zurich (1991)

**Mr Eric Roethlisberger**, Doctor of Political Science of the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, permanent Vice-President of the ICRC from 1995 to 1999 (1994)

**Mr Ernst A. Brugger**, Doctor of Natural Science, consultant for economic development issues, professor at the University of Zurich (1995)

**Mr Jean-Roger Bonvin**, Doctor of Economics of the University of St Gallen, former President of the Development Centre of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris (1996)

**Mr Jakob Nüesch**, diploma in agricultural engineering and doctorate in technical sciences from the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, Professor of Microbiology at the University of Basle, former President of the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich (1997)

**Mr André von Moos**, Doctor of Laws of the University of Zurich, Bachelor of Economics, SMP certificate of the Harvard Business School, former Chairman of the von Moos Group, industrialist (1998)

**Mr Olivier Vodoz**, Bachelor of Laws of the University of Geneva, Barrister, former President of the Conseil d'État of the Republic and Canton of Geneva (1998)

**Mrs Gabrielle Nanchen**, Bachelor of Social Science of the University of Lausanne and diploma from the Lausanne School of Social Studies, former member of the Swiss National Council (1998)

**Mr Jean de Courten**, Bachelor of Laws, former delegate and former Director of Operations at the ICRC (1998)

**Mr Jean-Philippe Assal**, Doctor of Medicine, Professor of Medicine, head of the Division for Instruction in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Geneva (1999)

**Mr Jean Abt**, diplomas in agriculture and business, Lieutenant-General of the Swiss Army (retd) (2001)

**Mr Yves Sandoz**, Doctor of Laws, Lecturer at the University of Geneva, former Director of International Humanitarian Law and Principles at the ICRC (2002)

**HONORARY MEMBERS:** Mr Jean Pictet †, Honorary Vice-President, Mr Peter Arbenz, Mr Jean-François Aubert, Mrs Denise Bindschedler-Robert, Mr Georges-André Cuendet, Mr Max Daelwyler, Mr Josef Feldmann, Mr Athos Gallino, Mr Rodolphe de Haller, Mr Henry Huguenin, Mr Pierre Keller, Mr Robert Kohler, Mr Pierre Languetin, Mr Olivier Long, Mr Marcel A. Naville, Mr Richard Pestalozzi, Ms Francesca Pometta, Mr Alain Rossier, Mr Dietrich Schindler, Mr Cornelio Sommaruga, Mr Hans Peter Tschudi †, Dr Alfredo Vannotti †

## Assembly

The Assembly is the supreme governing body of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). It oversees all the ICRC's activities, formulates policy, defines general objectives and institutional strategy, and approves the budget and accounts. Composed of between 15 and 25 members, it is collegial in character. Its President and two Vice-Presidents are the President and Vice-Presidents of the ICRC.

## Assembly Council

The Assembly Council is a subsidiary body of the Assembly, to which the latter delegates certain of its powers. It prepares the Assembly's activities and takes decisions on matters within its competence, in particular strategic options relating to general policy on funding, personnel and communication. It serves as a link between the Directorate and the Assembly, to which it reports regularly. Composed of five members of the ICRC elected by the Assembly, it is chaired by the President of the ICRC.

**Mr Jakob Kellenberger,**  
President

**Mr Jacques Forster,**  
permanent Vice-President

**Mr Jakob Nüesch,**  
member of the Committee

**Mr Jean Abt,**  
member of the Committee

**Mr Jean de Courten,**  
member of the Committee

## Presidency

The President of the ICRC assumes primary responsibility for the organization's external relations. As President of the Assembly and of the Assembly Council, he ensures that the areas of competence of these two bodies are safeguarded. He is assisted by one permanent Vice-President and one non-permanent Vice-President.

## Directorate

The Directorate is the executive body of the ICRC, responsible for applying and ensuring application of the general objectives and institutional strategy defined by the Assembly or the Assembly Council. The Directorate is also responsible for the smooth running of the ICRC and for the efficiency of its staff as a whole.

Since 1 July 2002, the Directorate has been structured in a new way. It comprises a Director-General and five departments – Operations, International Law and Cooperation within the Movement, Human Resources, Resources and Operational Support, and Communication – and the divisions belonging to them.

The objective of this new structure is to modernize the ICRC's senior management body so as to enable it to rise to the numerous challenges that it will face and to implement its future projects. This reorganization is based on the following four priorities:

- the refocusing of the Directorate of Operations and the Directorate of Law and Cooperation within the Movement on their primary missions;
- recognition of the strategic nature of human resource management;
- integration of operational support and the mobilization and management of financial resources;
- coherence in external communication.

The role of the Director-General in his new post is to set the administration's general priorities, direct the decision-making process and supervise the implementation of the decisions taken. Although some units are directly attached to the office of the Director-General, the latter does not manage specific issues; this responsibility is devolved upon the relevant departments. The Director-General is accountable to the Presidency and the Assembly as regards the Directorate's objectives and activities and the results achieved.

Up to 30 June 2002:

**Mr Paul Grossrieder,**  
Director-General

**Mr Jean-Daniel Tauxe,**  
Director of Operations

**Mr François Bugnion,**  
Director for International Law  
and Communication

**Mr Jacques Stroun,**  
Director of Human Resources  
and Finance

As from 1 July 2002:

**Mr Angelo Gnaedinger**  
Director-General

**Mr Pierre Kraehenbuehl**  
Director of Operations

**Mr François Bugnion**  
Director for International Law  
and Cooperation within the Movement

**Mr Jacques Stroun**  
Director of Human Resources

**Ms Doris Pfister**  
Director for Resources  
and Operational Support

**Mr Yves Daccord**  
Communication Director

<sup>1</sup> As at 31 December 2002.

# INTERNATIONAL ADVISERS

## Advisers for the period 2000-2003

### **Major-General (retd) Dipankar Banerjee (India)**

Executive Director of the Regional Centre for Strategic Studies, a South Asian think tank located in Colombo. Held various operational and planning assignments as a combat officer of the Indian Army followed by research on national and international security issues as Deputy Director of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (New Delhi).

### **Professor Yadh Ben Achour (Tunisia)**

Professor of Public Law, Faculty of Legal, Political and Social Sciences in Tunis. Former Dean, member of the Institute of International Law. Adviser in the Saharan case (MINURSO, 1991-1992). Adviser to the Tunisian Government in the Continental Shelf case (Tunisia - Libya, 1977-1987).

### **Ms Thérèse Delpech (France)**

Director for Strategic Studies at the Atomic Energy Commission. Senior Research Fellow at the Centre for International Relations, *Fondation Nationale des Sciences politiques*. Former Adviser to the Prime Minister on Politico-military Matters (1995-97). Chairman of the United Nations Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (1999).

### **Judge Richard J. Goldstone (South Africa)**

Justice of the Constitutional Court of South Africa and Chairman of the Independent International Commission on Kosovo. From August 1994 to September 1996, served as the chief prosecutor of the United Nations International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. Heads the board of the Human Rights Institute of South Africa and is the chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.

### **Ambassador Philippe Kirsch (Canada)**

Ambassador of Canada to the Kingdom of Sweden; concurrently Ambassador and Agent for Canada in the Legality of Use of Force Case before the International Court of Justice.

### **Professor Pieter Kooijmans (Netherlands)**

Judge, International Court of Justice. Minister for Foreign Affairs (1993-94). Special Rapporteur on questions relevant to torture (1985-92)

### **Mr Anthony Lake (USA)**

Distinguished Professor in the Practice of Diplomacy at Georgetown University. Served as Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (1993-1997).

### **Ms María Emma Mejía (Colombia)**

In 1999 took part in the negotiating commission that initiated peace talks with the FARC (Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces) and is now a Member of the Facilitator Commission with the ELN (National Liberation Army). Minister for Foreign Affairs (1996-98), Minister of Education (1995-96), Ambassador to Spain (1993-95). Presidential Security Advisor for Medellín during the drug cartel years (1990-93).

### **Major-General (retd) Felix Mujakperuo (Nigeria)**

ECOMOG Force Commander (1999). Chief of Operations of the Nigerian Army (1995-96). ECOMOG Chief of Staff (1993). Director of the Nigerian Legal Services (1997-91). Member of Nigerian Bar Association and of the International Society for Military Law and the Law of War.

### **General (retd) Klaus Naumann (Germany)**

Chairman of NATO Military Committee (1996-99). Chief of Defence Staff (Generalinspekteur der Bundeswehr) Germany (1991-96). Adviser in negotiations on German unification (1990).

### **Mr Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah (Mauritania)**

Since 1976, Executive Secretary of the Global Coalition for Africa. UN Secretary-General Special Representative for Burundi and UN high level official at Headquarters in New York (1984-96). Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Trade and Ambassador (1971-79). Director of mining companies (1969-71 and 1980).

### **Mr Anand Panyarachun (Thailand)**

Chairman of companies. Prime Minister (1991-92). UNICEF Ambassador for Thailand (1996). Member of Advisory Group of UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Member of Advisory Council of Transparency International.

### **Mr Vladimir Pozner (Russian Federation)**

Journalist and author. President of the Academy of Russian TV and Rector of the School of TV journalism. Headed the Association against AIDS under the Soviet Fund of Charity and Health.

### **Professor Doctor Wei Yu (China)**

Teacher and researcher in the area of electronics, has contributed to the development and reform of China's higher education, setting up the first Ph.D. programme of bioelectronics. Since 1993, has been Vice-Minister of Education.



## THE ICRC AND THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is made up of the National Societies, the ICRC and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Although each of the Movement's components engages in different activities, they are all united by the same Fundamental Principles: humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity and universality.

As its founding institution, the ICRC has certain statutory responsibilities towards the Movement. In particular, it is responsible for ensuring respect for and promoting knowledge of the Fundamental Principles, recognizing new National Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies which meet the current conditions for recognition, and discharging the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. The ICRC takes an active part in the Movement's statutory meetings, which it often organizes jointly with the Federation.

In accomplishing these tasks the ICRC maintains close relations with the National Societies, cooperating with them in areas of mutual interest such as preparedness for situations of armed conflict, development and ratification of and respect for the Geneva Conventions, and dissemination of humanitarian law and the Fundamental Principles. It also acts as lead agency for international relief operations conducted by the Red Cross and Red Crescent in situations of international and non-international armed conflict, internal strife and their direct results, as well as in situations of armed conflict concomitant with natural or technological disasters.

Finally, while fully respecting the Federation's competence in the matter, the ICRC cooperates actively in the development of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, in particular through technical and legal assistance, by supporting the National Societies' dissemination programmes and by contributing to the training of their staff in areas that fall within its mandate.

The work of the ICRC is based upon the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and the resolutions of International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. The ICRC's mission is to provide protection and assistance to victims of armed conflicts. It takes direct and immediate action in response to emergency situations, at the same time promoting preventive measures by developing and spreading knowledge of international humanitarian law.

It was at the prompting of the ICRC that governments adopted the initial Geneva Convention in 1864. In the years since, the ICRC, with the support of the entire Movement, has put constant pressure on governments to adapt international humanitarian law to changing circumstances, especially developments in methods and means of warfare, in order to provide more effective protection and assistance for the victims of armed conflicts.

Today almost all States are bound by the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, which, in times of armed conflict, protect wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of the armed forces, prisoners of war and civilians.

Moreover, two Protocols additional to these Conventions were adopted in June 1977. Protocol I protects the victims of international armed conflicts, while Protocol II protects the victims of non-international armed conflicts; in particular, these Additional Protocols have codified the rules which protect the civilian population against the effects of hostilities.

More than three-quarters of all States are now bound by the Protocols.

The legal bases of any action undertaken by the ICRC may be summed up as follows:

- In the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Additional Protocol I, the international community gave the ICRC a mandate in the event of **international armed conflict**. In particular, the ICRC has the right to visit prisoners of war and civilian internees. The Conventions also confer on the ICRC a broad right of initiative.
- In situations of **armed conflict which are not international in character**, the ICRC also has a right of initiative recognized by the States and enshrined in the four Geneva Conventions.
- In the event of **internal disturbances and tension**, and in any other situation which warrants humanitarian action, the ICRC has a right of humanitarian initiative which is recognized in the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and allows it to offer its services to a government without that offer constituting interference in the internal affairs of the State concerned.

## UNIVERSAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

In 2002 a total of 190 States were party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, the Cook Islands (11 June 2001) being the most recent State to accede to the Conventions since the publication of the last ICRC *Annual Report*. During the year, the Cook Islands (7 May 2002) also acceded to the two 1977 Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions. Additionally, Mozambique (12 November 2002) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (12 December 2002) acceded to Protocol II. This brought the number of States party to Additional Protocol I and Additional Protocol II to 160 and 155 respectively.







Article 90 of Additional Protocol I provides for the establishment of an International Fact-Finding Commission to enquire into allegations of serious violations of humanitarian law. In 2002 the Cook Islands (7 May 2002), Cyprus (14 October 2002) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (12 December 2002) filed the declaration recognizing the competence of the Commission, thereby bringing the number of States which had done so to 63.

# STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

*This map shows which States were party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to their 1977 Additional Protocols, as at 31 December 2002. It also indicates which States had made the optional declaration under Article 90 of 1977 Additional Protocol I, recognizing the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission.*

*N.B.: The names of the countries given on this map may differ from their official names.*



	States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions:	190
	States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to 1977 Additional Protocol I:	160
	States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to 1977 Additional Protocol II:	155
	States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to both Additional Protocols:	154
	States having made the declaration under Article 90 of 1977 Additional Protocol I:	63
	States not party to the Geneva Conventions and Protocols	

# AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS



## 1. ABBREVIATIONS

**R/A/S = Ratification:** a treaty is generally open for signature for a certain time following the conference which has adopted it. However, a signature is not binding on a State unless it has been endorsed by ratification. The time limits having elapsed, the Conventions and the Protocols are no longer open for signature. The States which have not signed them may at any time accede or, in the appropriate circumstances, succeed to them.

**Accession:** instead of signing and then ratifying a treaty, a State may become party to it by the single act called accession.

**Succession (declaration of):** a newly independent State may declare that it will abide by a treaty which was applicable to it prior to its independence. A State may also declare that it will provisionally abide by such treaties during the time it deems necessary to examine their texts carefully and to decide on accession or succession to some or all of the said treaties (declaration of provisional application of the treaties). At present no State is bound by such a declaration.

**R/D = Reservation/Declaration:** unilateral statement, however phrased or named, made by a State when ratifying, acceding or succeeding to a treaty, whereby it purports to exclude or to modify the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty in their application to that State (provided that such reservations are not incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty).

**D90 = Declaration** provided for under article 90 of Protocol I (prior acceptance of the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission).

## 2. DATES

The dates indicated are those on which the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs received the official instrument from the State that was ratifying, acceding to or

# STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

succeeding to the Conventions or Protocols or accepting the competence of the Commission provided for under Article 90 of Protocol I. They thus represent neither the date on which ratification, accession, succession or acceptance of the Commission was decided upon by the State concerned nor that on which the corresponding instrument was sent.

**N.B.:** The dates given for succession to the Geneva Conventions by CONGO, JAMAICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITANIA, NIGER, NIGERIA, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE and ZAIRE used to be those on which the corresponding instruments had been officially adopted. They have now been replaced by the dates on which the depositary received those instruments.

## 3. ENTRY INTO FORCE

Except as mentioned in footnotes at the end of the tables, for all States the entry into force of the Conventions and of the Protocols occurs six months after the date given in the present document; for States which have made a declaration of succession, entry into force takes place retroactively, on the day of their accession to independence.

The 1949 Geneva Conventions entered into force on 21 October 1950.

The 1977 Protocols entered into force on 7 December 1978.

## 4. NAMES OF COUNTRIES

The names of countries given in the following list may differ from the official names of States.

## 5. UPDATE SINCE 31.12.1999

Ratifications, accessions or successions to the four Conventions:

Eritrea:	14.08.2000
Yugoslavia:	16.10.2001
Cook Islands:	11.06.2001

Ratifications, accessions or successions to Additional Protocol I:

Monaco:	07.01.2000
Lithuania:	13.07.2000
France:	11.04.2001
Trinidad and Tobago:	20.07.2001
Yugoslavia:	16.10.2001
Cook Islands:	07.05.2002

Ratifications, accessions or successions to Additional Protocol II:

Monaco:	07.01.2000
Lithuania:	13.07.2000
Trinidad and Tobago:	20.07.2001
Yugoslavia:	16.10.2001
Saudi Arabia:	28.11.2001
Cook Islands:	07.05.2002
Mozambique:	12.11.2002
Dem. Rep. of the Congo:	12.12.2002

Declaration under Article 90:

Lithuania:	13.07.2000
Trinidad and Tobago:	20.07.2001
Yugoslavia:	16.10.2001
Cook Islands:	07.05.2002
Cyprus:	14.10.2002
Dem. Rep. of the Congo:	12.12.2002

## 6. TOTALS

Number of States party to the Geneva Conventions of 1949: 190

Number of States party to Additional Protocol I: 160

Number of States party to Additional Protocol II: 155

Number of States party to the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols I and II: 154

Number of States having made the declaration under Article 90: 63

Number of States Members of the United Nations: 191

States Members of U.N. or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, not being party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions: MARSHALL, NAURU, TIMOR LESTE.



## AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

GENEVA CONVENTIONS				PROTOCOL I			PROTOCOL II			
COUNTRY	R/A/S	R/D		R/A/S	R/D	D90	R/A/S	R/D		
Afghanistan	26.09.1956	R								
Albania	27.05.1957	R	X	16.07.1993	A		16.07.1993	A		
Algeria	20.06.1960 03.07.1962	A		16.08.1989	A	X	16.08.1989	16.08.1989	A	
Andorra	17.09.1993	A								
Angola	20.09.1984	A	X	20.09.1984	A	X				
Antigua and Barbuda	06.10.1986	S		06.10.1986	A		06.10.1986	A		
Argentina	18.09.1956	R		26.11.1986	A	X	11.10.1996	26.11.1986	A	X
Armenia	07.06.1993	A		07.06.1993	A			07.06.1993	A	
Australia	14.10.1958	R	X	21.06.1991	R	X	23.09.1992	21.06.1991	R	
Austria	27.08.1953	R		13.08.1982	R	X	13.08.1982	13.08.1982	R	X
Azerbaijan	01.06.1993	A								
Bahamas	11.07.1975	S		10.04.1980	A			10.04.1980	A	
Bahrain	30.11.1971	A		30.10.1986	A			30.10.1986	A	
Bangladesh	04.04.1972	S		08.09.1980	A			08.09.1980	A	
Barbados	10.09.1968	S	X	19.02.1990	A			19.02.1990	A	
Belarus	03.08.1954	R		23.10.1989	R		23.10.1989	23.10.1989	R	
Belgium	03.09.1952	R		20.05.1986	R	X	27.03.1987	20.05.1986	R	
Belize	29.06.1984	A		29.06.1984	A			29.06.1984	A	
Benin	14.12.1961	S		28.05.1986	A			28.05.1986	A	
Bhutan	10.01.1991	A								
Bolivia	10.12.1976	R		08.12.1983	A		10.08.1992	08.12.1983	A	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	31.12.1992	S		31.12.1992	S		31.12.1992	31.12.1992	S	
Botswana	29.03.1968	A		23.05.1979	A			23.05.1979	A	
Brazil	29.06.1957	R		05.05.1992	A		23.11.1993	05.05.1992	A	
Brunei Darussalam	14.10.1991	A		14.10.1991	A			14.10.1991	A	
Bulgaria	22.07.1954	R		26.09.1989	R		09.05.1994	26.09.1989	R	
Burkina Faso	07.11.1961	S		20.10.1987	R			20.10.1987	R	
Burundi	27.12.1971	S		10.06.1993	A			10.06.1993	A	
Cambodia	08.12.1958	A		14.01.1998	A			14.01.1998	A	
Cameroon	16.09.1963	S		16.03.1984	A			16.03.1984	A	
Canada	14.05.1965	R		20.11.1990	R	X	20.11.1990	20.11.1990	R	X
Cape Verde	11.05.1984	A		16.03.1995	A		16.03.1995	16.03.1995	A	
Central African Republic	01.08.1966	S		17.07.1984	A			17.07.1984	A	
Chad	05.08.1970	A		17.01.1997	A			17.01.1997	A	
Chile	12.10.1950	R		24.04.1991	R		24.04.1991	24.04.1991	R	
China	28.12.1956	R	X	14.09.1983	A	X		14.09.1983	A	
Colombia	08.11.1961	R		01.09.1993	A		17.04.1996	14.08.1995	A	
Comoros	21.11.1985	A		21.11.1985	A			21.11.1985	A	

# STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

GENEVA CONVENTIONS PROTOCOL I PROTOCOL II										
COUNTRY	R/A/S		R/D	R/A/S		R/D	D90	R/A/S	R/D	
Congo	04.02.1967	S		10.11.1983	A			10.11.1983	A	
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	24.02.1961	S		03.06.1982	A		12.12.2002	12.12.2002	A	
Cook Islands	11.06.2001	S		07.05.2002	A		07.05.2002	07.05.2002	A	
Costa Rica	15.10.1969	A		15.12.1983	A		02.12.1999	15.12.1983	A	
Côte d'Ivoire	28.12.1961	S		20.09.1989	R			20.09.1989	R	
Croatia	11.05.1992	S		11.05.1992	S		11.05.1992	11.05.1992	S	
Cuba	15.04.1954	R		25.11.1982	A			23.12.1999	A	
Cyprus	23.05.1962	A		01.06.1979	R		14.10.2002	18.03.1996	A	
Czech Republic	05.02.1993	S	X	05.02.1993	S		02.05.1995	05.02.1993	S	
Denmark	27.06.1951	R		17.06.1982	R	X	17.06.1982	17.06.1982	R	
Djibouti	06.03.1978	S		08.04.1991	A			08.04.1991	A	
Dominica	28.09.1981	S		25.04.1996	A			25.04.1996	A	
Dominican Republic	22.01.1958	A		26.05.1994	A			26.05.1994	A	
Ecuador	11.08.1954	R		10.04.1979	R			10.04.1979	R	
Egypt	10.11.1952	R		09.10.1992	R	X		09.10.1992	R	X
El Salvador	17.06.1953	R		23.11.1978	R			23.11.1978	R	
Equatorial Guinea	24.07.1986	A		24.07.1986	A			24.07.1986	A	
Eritrea	14.08.2000	A								
Estonia	18.01.1993	A		18.01.1993	A			18.01.1993	A	
Ethiopia	02.10.1969	R		08.04.1994	A			08.04.1994	A	
Fiji	09.08.1971	S								
Finland	22.02.1955	R		07.08.1980	R	X	07.08.1980	07.08.1980	R	
France	28.06.1951	R		11.04.2001	A	X		24.02.1984	A	X
Gabon	26.02.1965	S		08.04.1980	A			08.04.1980	A	
Gambia	20.10.1966	S		12.01.1989	A			12.01.1989	A	
Georgia	14.09.1993	A		14.09.1993	A			14.09.1993	A	
Germany	03.09.1954	A	X	14.02.1991	R	X	14.02.1991	14.02.1991	R	X
Ghana	02.08.1958	A		28.02.1978	R			28.02.1978	R	
Greece	05.06.1956	R		31.03.1989	R		04.02.1998	15.02.1993	A	
Grenada	13.04.1981	S		23.09.1998	A			23.09.1998	A	
Guatemala	14.05.1952	R		19.10.1987	R			19.10.1987	R	
Guinea	11.07.1984	A		11.07.1984	A		20.12.1993	11.07.1984	A	
Guinea-Bissau	21.02.1974	A	X	21.10.1986	A			21.10.1986	A	
Guyana	22.07.1968	S		18.01.1988	A			18.01.1988	A	
Haiti	11.04.1957	A								
Holy See	22.02.1951	R		21.11.1985	R	X		21.11.1985	R	X
Honduras	31.12.1965	A		16.02.1995	R			16.02.1995	R	
Hungary	03.08.1954	R	X	12.04.1989	R		23.09.1991	12.04.1989	R	
Iceland	10.08.1965	A		10.04.1987	R	X	10.04.1987	10.04.1987	R	

# AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

GENEVA CONVENTIONS PROTOCOL I PROTOCOL II									
COUNTRY	R/A/S	R/D	R/A/S	R/D	D90	R/A/S	R/D		
India	09.11.1950	R							
Indonesia	30.09.1958	A							
Iran (Islamic Rep.of)	20.02.1957	R	X						
Iraq	14.02.1956	A							
Ireland	27.09.1962	R		19.05.1999	R	X	19.05.1999	19.05.1999	R X
Israel	06.07.1951	R	X						
Italy	17.12.1951	R		27.02.1986	R	X	27.02.1986	27.02.1986	R
Jamaica	20.07.1964	S		29.07.1986	A			29.07.1986	A
Japan	21.04.1953	A							
Jordan	29.05.1951	A		01.05.1979	R			01.05.1979	R
Kazakhstan	05.05.1992	S		05.05.1992	S			05.05.1992	S
Kenya	20.09.1966	A		23.02.1999	A			23.02.1999	A
Kiribati	05.01.1989	S							
Korea (Dem. People's Rep.)	27.08.1957	A	X	09.03.1988	A				
Korea (Republic of)	16.08.1966	A	X	15.01.1982	R	X		15.01.1982	R
Kuwait	02.09.1967	A	X	17.01.1985	A			17.01.1985	A
Kyrgyzstan	18.09.1992	S		18.09.1992	S			18.09.1992	S
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	29.10.1956	A		18.11.1980	R		30.01.1998	18.11.1980	R
Latvia	24.12.1991	A		24.12.1991	A			24.12.1991	A
Lebanon	10.04.1951	R		23.07.1997	A			23.07.1997	A
Lesotho	20.05.1968	S		20.05.1994	A			20.05.1994	A
Liberia	29.03.1954	A		30.06.1988	A			30.06.1988	A
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	22.05.1956	A		07.06.1978	A			07.06.1978	A
Liechtenstein	21.09.1950	R		10.08.1989	R	X	10.08.1989	10.08.1989	R X
Lithuania	03.10.1996	A		13.07.2000	A		13.07.2000	13.07.2000	A
Luxembourg	01.07.1953	R		29.08.1989	R		12.05.1993	29.08.1989	R
Macedonia	01.09.1993	S	X	01.09.1993	S	X	01.09.1993	01.09.1993	S
Madagascar	18.07.1963	S		08.05.1992	R		27.07.1993	08.05.1992	R
Malawi	05.01.1968	A		07.10.1991	A			07.10.1991	A
Malaysia	24.08.1962	A							
Maldives	18.06.1991	A		03.09.1991	A			03.09.1991	A
Mali	24.05.1965	A		08.02.1989	A			08.02.1989	A
Malta	22.08.1968	S		17.04.1989	A	X	17.04.1989	17.04.1989	A X
Mauritania	30.10.1962	S		14.03.1980	A			14.03.1980	A
Mauritius	18.08.1970	S		22.03.1982	A			22.03.1982	A
Mexico	29.10.1952	R		10.03.1983	A				
Micronesia	19.09.1995	A		19.09.1995	A			19.09.1995	A
Moldova (Republic of)	24.05.1993	A		24.05.1993	A			24.05.1993	A
Monaco	05.07.1950	R		07.01.2000	A			07.01.2000	A

# STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

GENEVA CONVENTIONS PROTOCOL I PROTOCOL II								
COUNTRY	R/A/S	R/D	R/A/S	R/D	D90	R/A/S	R/D	
Mongolia	20.12.1958	A	06.12.1995	R	X	06.12.1995	06.12.1995	R
Morocco	26.07.1956	A						
Mozambique	14.03.1983	A	14.03.1983	A			12.11.2002	A
Myanmar	25.08.1992	A						
Namibia	22.08.1991	S	17.06.1994	A		21.07.1994	17.06.1994	A
Nepal	07.02.1964	A						
Netherlands	03.08.1954	R	26.06.1987	R	X	26.06.1987	26.06.1987	R
New Zealand	02.05.1959	R	X	08.02.1988	R	X	08.02.1988	R
Nicaragua	17.12.1953	R						
Niger	21.04.1964	S	08.06.1979	R			08.06.1979	R
Nigeria	20.06.1961	S	10.10.1988	A			10.10.1988	A
Norway	03.08.1951	R	14.12.1981	R		14.12.1981	14.12.1981	R
Oman	31.01.1974	A	29.03.1984	A	X		29.03.1984	A X
Pakistan	12.06.1951	R	X					
Palau	25.06.1996	A	25.06.1996	A			25.06.1996	A
Panama	10.02.1956	A	18.09.1995	R		26.10.1999	18.09.1995	R
Papua New Guinea	26.05.1976	S						
Paraguay	23.10.1961	R	30.11.1990	A		30.01.1998	30.11.1990	A
Peru	15.02.1956	R	14.07.1989	R			14.07.1989	R
Philippines	06.10.1952	R					11.12.1986	A
Poland	26.11.1954	R	X	23.10.1991	R		02.10.1992	23.10.1991 R
Portugal	14.03.1961	R	X	27.05.1992	R		01.07.1994	27.05.1992 R
Qatar	15.10.1975	A	05.04.1988	A	X	24.09.1991		
Romania	01.06.1954	R	21.06.1990	R		31.05.1995	21.06.1990	R
Russian Federation	10.05.1954	R	X	29.09.1989	R	X	29.09.1989	29.09.1989 R X
Rwanda	05.05.1964	S	19.11.1984	A		08.07.1993	19.11.1984	A
Saint Kitts and Nevis	14.02.1986	S	14.02.1986	A			14.02.1986	A
Saint Lucia	18.09.1981	S	07.10.1982	A			07.10.1982	A
Saint Vincent Grenadines	01.04.1981	A	08.04.1983	A			08.04.1983	A
Samoa	23.08.1984	S	23.08.1984	A			23.08.1984	A
San Marino	29.08.1953	A	05.04.1994	R			05.04.1994	R
São Tomé and Príncipe	21.05.1976	A	05.07.1996	A			05.07.1996	A
Saudi Arabia	18.05.1963	A	21.08.1987	A	X		28.11.2001	A
Senegal	18.05.1963	S	07.05.1985	R			07.05.1985	R
Seychelles	08.11.1984	A	08.11.1984	A		22.05.1992	08.11.1984	A
Sierra Leone	10.06.1965	S	21.10.1986	A			21.10.1986	A
Singapore	27.04.1973	A						
Slovakia	02.04.1993	S	X	02.04.1993	S		13.03.1995	02.04.1993 S
Slovenia	26.03.1992	S	26.03.1992	S		26.03.1992	26.03.1992	S

## AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

	GENEVA CONVENTIONS			PROTOCOL I			PROTOCOL II			
COUNTRY	R/A/S	R/D		R/A/S	R/D	D90	R/A/S	R/D		
Solomon Islands	06.07.1981	S		19.09.1988	A		19.09.1988	A		
Somalia	12.07.1962	A								
South Africa	31.03.1952	A		21.11.1995	A		21.11.1995	A		
Spain	04.08.1952	R		21.04.1989	R	X	21.04.1989	R		
Sri Lanka	28.02.1959	R								
Sudan	23.09.1957	A								
Suriname	13.10.1976	S	X	16.12.1985	A		16.12.1985	A		
Swaziland	28.06.1973	A		02.11.1995	A		02.11.1995	A		
Sweden	28.12.1953	R		31.08.1979	R	X	31.08.1979	R		
Switzerland	31.03.1950	R		17.02.1982	R	X	17.02.1982	R		
Syrian Arab Republic	02.11.1953	R		14.11.1983	A	X				
Tajikistan	13.01.1993	S		13.01.1993	S		10.09.1997	13.01.1993	S	
Tanzania (United Rep.of)	12.12.1962	S		15.02.1983	A		15.02.1983	A		
Thailand	29.12.1954	A								
Togo	06.01.1962	S		21.06.1984	R		21.11.1991	21.06.1984	R	
Tonga	13.04.1978	S								
Trinidad and Tobago	24.09.1963	A		20.07.2001	A		20.07.2001	20.07.2001	A	
Tunisia	04.05.1957	A		09.08.1979	R		09.08.1979	R		
Turkey	10.02.1954	R								
Turkmenistan	10.04.1992	S		10.04.1992	S		10.04.1992	S		
Tuvalu	19.02.1981	S								
Uganda	18.05.1964	A		13.03.1991	A		13.03.1991	A		
Ukraine	03.08.1954	R	X	25.01.1990	R		25.01.1990	25.01.1990	R	
United Arab Emirates	10.05.1972	A		09.03.1983	A	X	06.03.1992	09.03.1983	A	X
United Kingdom	23.09.1957	R	X	28.01.1998	R	X	17.05.1999	28.01.1998	R	
United States of America	02.08.1955	R	X							
Uruguay	05.03.1969	R	X	13.12.1985	A		17.07.1990	13.12.1985	A	
Uzbekistan	08.10.1993	A		08.10.1993	A			08.10.1993	A	
Vanuatu	27.10.1982	A		28.02.1985	A			28.02.1985	A	
Venezuela	13.02.1956	R		23.07.1998	A			23.07.1998	A	
Viet Nam	28.06.1957	A	X	19.10.1981	R					
Yemen	16.07.1970	A	X	17.04.1990	R			17.04.1990	R	
Yugoslavia	16.10.2001	S		16.10.2001	S		16.10.2001	16.10.2001	S	
Zambia	19.10.1966	A		04.05.1995	A			04.05.1995	A	
Zimbabwe	07.03.1983	A		19.10.1992	A			19.10.1992	A	



# STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

## Notes

Djibouti. Djibouti's declaration of succession in respect of the First Convention was dated 26.01.78.

France. On accession to Protocol II, France made a communication concerning Protocol I.

Ghana. Entry into force of Protocols I and II on 07.12.78.

Namibia. An instrument of accession to the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols was deposited by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 18.10.83. In an instrument deposited on 22.08.91, Namibia declared its succession to the Geneva Conventions, which were previously applicable pursuant to South Africa's accession on 31.03.52.

Palestine. On 21 June 1989, the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs received a letter from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations Office at Geneva informing the Swiss Federal Council "that the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, entrusted with the functions of the Government of the State of Palestine by decision of the Palestine National Council, decided, on 4 May 1989, to adhere to the Four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the two Protocols additional thereto".

On 13 September 1989, the Swiss Federal Council informed the States that it was not in a position to decide whether the letter constituted an instrument of accession, "due to the uncertainty within the international community as to the existence or non-existence of a State of Palestine".

Philippines. The First Geneva Convention was ratified on 07.03.1951.

Republic of Korea. The Geneva Conventions entered into force on 23.09.66, the Republic of Korea having invoked Art.62/61/141/157 common respectively to the First, Second, Third and Fourth Conventions (immediate effect).

Sri Lanka. Accession to the Fourth Geneva Convention on 23.02.59 (Ceylon had signed only the First, Second and Third Conventions).

Switzerland. Entry into force of the Geneva Conventions on 21.10.50.

Trinidad and Tobago. Accession to the First Geneva Convention on 17.05.63.

# GLOSSARY

## A

AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AU	African Union

## C

CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CCW	United Nations Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons

## D

DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course
DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations

## E

ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
EU	European Union
EHL	"Exploring Humanitarian Law" (ICRC educational programme)

## F

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
Fundamental Principles	Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

## G

GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	gross domestic product

## H

HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
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## I

ICC	International Criminal Court
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	internally displaced people
International Federation	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IHL	international humanitarian law
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRIN	United Nations Integrated Regional Information Network

## M

Movement	International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières

## N

NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCO	non-commissioned officer
NGO	non-governmental organization

# GLOSSARY

O	
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity, now known as the African Union (AU)
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
Ottawa Convention	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction, 18 September 1997 (also known as the 1997 Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-personnel Mines)

P	
POWs	prisoners of war

R	
RCMs	Red Cross messages are brief, personal messages exchanged between family members separated by conflict. They are forwarded via the International Red Cross/Red Crescent network.

S	
San Remo	The International Institute of Humanitarian Law, in San Remo, Italy, is an NGO set up in 1970 to spread knowledge and promote the development of IHL. The institute specializes in organizing courses on IHL for military personnel from around the world.
Seville Agreement	The Seville Agreement of 1997 provides a framework for effective cooperation and partnership between the members of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.
SCF	Save the Children Fund

U	
UEFA	Union of European Football Associations
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	UN Fund for Population Activities
UNHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UXO	unexploded ordnance

W	
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

