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.

Maps in this report have no political significance.

All figures in this report are in Swiss francs (Sfr). On 31 December 1994, the average exchange rate was approximately Sfr 1.32 to US$ 1.
CONTENTS

Message from the President ........................................... 4
Legal bases ...................................................................... 6
The ICRC and the Movement ......................................... 7
The ICRC in action ........................................................ 8

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Introduction .................................................................... 16

AFRICA ....................................................................... 33

West Africa
Liberia ............................................................................. 36
Regional delegations:
Abidjan ................................................................. 40
Dakar ................................................................. 44
Lagos ................................................................. 46

Central Africa
Burundi ................................................................. 50
Rwanda ........................................................................ 53
Regional delegations:
Kinshasa ............................................................... 62
Yaoundé ............................................................... 65

Southern Africa
Angola ................................................................. 68
Mozambique ............................................................. 72
South Africa ............................................................. 75
Regional delegation:
Harare ................................................................. 78

East Africa
Eritrea ................................................................. 82
Ethiopia ................................................................. 82
Somalia ................................................................. 85
Sudan ................................................................. 89
Regional delegation:
Nairobi ................................................................. 93

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC .................................... 99

Indian sub-continent and Myanmar
Afghan conflict ......................................................... 102

Afghanistan ............................................................... 103
Pakistan ..................................................................... 109
Sri Lanka ..................................................................... 111
Regional delegation:
New Delhi ............................................................... 115

South East Asia
Cambodia ..................................................................... 119
Regional delegation:
Bangkok ................................................................. 123

Far East
Regional delegations:
Hong Kong ............................................................. 125
Jakarta ................................................................. 129
Manila ................................................................. 134

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE
AND THE BALKANS ........................................... 139

Western Europe ............................................................ 142
The Former Yugoslavia ................................................ 146
Conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina .................................. 146
Croatia ........................................................................ 156
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia .................................... 158
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ............... 160

Central Europe and the Balkans ................................ 160

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA ............ 165

Eastern Europe ............................................................. 168
Regional delegation:
Moscow ................................................................. 170

The Caucasus
Armenia/Azerbaijan .................................................. 177
Georgia ................................................................. 184

Central Asia
Tajikistan ................................................................. 188
Regional delegation:
Tashkent ................................................................. 192
In 1994, while efforts towards peace were gaining ground in several parts of the world, the International Committee of the Red Cross was facing new challenges, tragedies that mankind had believed would never be seen again. Entire civilian populations suffered privation, disease, deliberate massacres, even genocide.

The ICRC continued its work to provide protection and assistance to the victims. It sometimes acted alone, but also enlisted the cooperation of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or other humanitarian organizations, both local and international.

Looking back, two basic observations can be made:

- whatever the type of conflict — international or internal, conventional or otherwise — an independent, specifically neutral and impartial intermediary is essential for the conduct in the long term of effective humanitarian operations, which must be clearly distinguished from political and military efforts to achieve peace;
- no humanitarian action can release States from their responsibility to ensure respect for international humanitarian law and to work for the restoration of peace and for international order and security.

It seems to me that this dual approach offers the essential lesson to be drawn from the past year. I am thinking in particular of faithful compliance with the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, whose proclamation in 1965 by the
20th International Conference meeting in Vienna is approaching its 30th anniversary, and also of the need to draw a clear distinction between humanitarian action and peace-keeping operations.

Looking ahead, the ICRC places great hopes in the 26th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, due to be held in Geneva in December 1995, and trusts that it will give the international community the opportunity to strengthen its commitment to international humanitarian law, thus relieving the suffering of war victims.

The ICRC is aware of the challenges that the future holds, and therefore expresses its gratitude to all the governments, all the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and all other organizations concerned for their trust and support. It also thanks the parties to conflict which allowed its delegates in the field to bring into the heart of violence the first signs of tolerance, a glimmer of humanity and a hope for peace.

Cornelio Sommaruga
President of the ICRC
LEGAL BASES

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 adopted by International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

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.

Two Protocols additional to these Conventions were adopted on 8 June 1977. They are intended mainly to reaffirm and develop the humanitarian rules governing the conduct of hostilities (Protocol I) and to extend the body of humanitarian law applicable in non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II). Almost two-thirds of the world’s 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.
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 International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

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, respect for, development and ratification of the Geneva Conventions, and dissemination of the Fundamental Principles. The ICRC also assumes the general management and coordination of international relief operations conducted by the Red Cross and Red Crescent in situations of armed conflict.
THE ICRC IN ACTION

By virtue of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols of 1977, and on the basis of the Movement’s Fundamental Principles, the ICRC provides 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.

Activities for people deprived of their freedom

The ICRC visits persons deprived of their freedom in international armed conflicts (prisoners of war within the meaning of Article 4 of the Third Geneva Convention and Article 44 of Protocol I) and persons protected under the Fourth Convention (civilian internees, persons arrested by the Occupying Power and penal-law detainees in enemy hands).

In the event of non-international armed conflict, covered by Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Protocol II of 1977, the ICRC endeavours to come to the aid of persons deprived of their freedom in connection with the conflict.

In situations of internal disturbances and tension not covered by international humanitarian law, the ICRC has a statutory right of initiative entitling it to offer its services to visit people arrested in connection with the events.

The purpose of ICRC visits is purely humanitarian; ICRC delegates observe the material and psychological conditions of detention and the treatment accorded to detainees, provide them with relief supplies if required (medicines, clothing, toilet articles) and ask the authorities to take any steps deemed necessary to improve the detainees' treatment.

ICRC visits to places of detention, whether pursuant to the Geneva Conventions or outside the field of application of international humanitarian law, are carried out according to specific criteria. Its delegates must be allowed to see all the detainees and talk freely to them without witnesses, to have access to all premises used for detention and to repeat their visits, and must be provided with a list of the persons to be visited (or be permitted to draw up a such a list during the visit).

Before and after these visits, discussions at various levels are held with the people in charge of the detention centres. Confidential reports are then drawn up. In the case of international armed conflict, these reports are sent to both the Detaining Power and the Power of Origin of the prisoners of war or civilian internees, while in other cases they are sent only to the detaining authorities.
These confidential reports are not intended for publication. In its public statements the ICRC confines itself to releasing the number and names of the places visited, the dates of the visits and the number of people seen. It does not express an opinion on the grounds for detention and does not publicly comment on its findings with regard to material conditions and treatment. If a government should publish incomplete or inaccurate versions of ICRC reports, the ICRC reserves the right to publish and circulate them in full.

**Protection of the civilian population**

International humanitarian law is based on the principle of the immunity of the civilian population: civilians taking no part in the hostilities must on no account be the object of attacks but must be spared and protected. The Geneva Conventions, and especially their Additional Protocols, contain specific rules intended to protect civilians and civilian property. The ICRC makes representations to remind parties to conflict of their obligation to respect and protect the civilian population, and takes action whenever the rules protecting civilians are violated.

**Central Tracing Agency**

The Central Tracing Agency (CTA) came into being during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. Since then it has worked incessantly to facilitate the restoration of family links between conflict victims separated by the events. It symbolizes, by its work and its presence in every ICRC delegation, the importance that the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement attaches to alleviating mental and psychological suffering, in addition to the nutritional and medical assistance that the ICRC provides to victims. To carry out its work, the CTA relies on a staff of more than 100 in the field plus some 60 at its Geneva headquarters.

On the basis of the ICRC's obligations under the Geneva Conventions and its right of humanitarian initiative, the Agency's main tasks are as follows:

- to arrange for the exchange of family correspondence when the usual means of communication have been disrupted;
- to obtain, centralize and, where necessary, forward any information that might help to identify the people in whose behalf the ICRC works and who are in particular need of protection;
- to help trace persons reported missing or who have lost touch with their families;
- to arrange for transfers and repatriations and to reunite separated families;
- to issue, for a limited period and a single journey, ICRC travel documents for persons without identity papers;
• to issue certificates of captivity, hospitalization or death for former detainees, prisoners of war or their rightful claimants.

These tasks are usually carried out in close cooperation with the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, which together with the CTA form a unique network of solidarity and action. Where necessary the CTA organizes general or regional training courses for the National Societies to help them increase their efficiency in both operational and technical terms.

Material assistance and health activities

The primary aim of ICRC relief operations is to protect the lives and health of victims of armed conflict, to alleviate their suffering and to ensure that the consequences of such a situation — disease, injury or hunger — do not jeopardize their future.

In order to attain that goal and to enable the entire population to regain its self-sufficiency, the ICRC may also set up, maintain or restore community services.

If these objectives are to be achieved it is essential that the ICRC maintain its independence throughout the various stages of every relief programme.

The ICRC must also make sure at all times that the relief supplies intended for the victims are distributed in compliance with the fundamental principles of humanity, impartiality and neutrality.

The General Relief Division at headquarters plans and supervises all relief activities in the field. Its Geneva-based team comprises over 30 specialists in purchasing, food aid, transport, agronomy, construction and veterinary medicine. At the end of 1994 an additional 150 expatriate specialists in relief, logistics and technology from both the ICRC and National Societies were working in the field to carry out the various material assistance programmes.

The General Relief Division is in charge of obtaining all the resources required for the ICRC’s aid programmes, whether by purchasing them or through donations. It organizes the dispatch of relief supplies by air or sea and manages stocks in Geneva, in northern Europe and in the field. The division also manages and maintains a fleet of around 2,000 vehicles used by the ICRC in its field operations.

The ICRC furnishes medical and material assistance in situations of armed conflict and internal disturbances or tension, providing it can:
• assess the urgency and the nature of the victims’ needs on the spot;
• carry out field surveys to determine the categories and number of people needing assistance;
• organize and monitor the distribution of relief supplies.
The Medical Division at headquarters plans and supports health activities in the field. These include emergency preparedness, training of personnel, initial assessment of health problems in conflict situations, implementation of medical programmes for war victims (the wounded, prisoners, the civilian population, war disabled) and evaluation of the results. The Medical Division has specialists in areas as varied as water supply and sanitation, nutrition, pharmacology, prosthetics, war surgery and health problems specific to detainees.

Medical activities in the field, carried out by the ICRC and National Society personnel, are not limited to providing medical care or taking action in areas such as sanitation, nutrition and rehabilitation. ICRC policy is to encourage the people it assists to achieve autonomy, especially by reinforcing or supporting local medical facilities.

Development of and respect for international humanitarian law

Through its humanitarian work, the ICRC endeavours to provide protection and assistance to victims of armed conflicts. Its role is also “to work for the faithful application of international humanitarian law” and “to prepare any development thereof”.

The ICRC constantly strives to ensure that belligerents respect their humanitarian commitments. Whenever the situation warrants, the ICRC may also appeal to all the members of the international community to urge the warring parties to meet their obligations.

By the same token, the ICRC closely follows all developments in methods and means of combat, in particular weaponry, in order to assess their consequences in humanitarian terms and, whenever necessary, to prepare for the adoption of new rules of humanitarian law. The ICRC's role consists, especially on the basis of its observations in the field, in gathering relevant information, organizing consultations with experts, and monitoring and fostering debate on the evolution of humanitarian issues.

Dissemination of international humanitarian law and of the Movement's principles and ideals

The dissemination of international humanitarian law is primarily the responsibility of the States, which undertook to make this law known, to

---

1 Article 5, paras. 2 (c) and (g), of the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.
respect it and to ensure respect for it when they became party to the 1949
Geneva Conventions and to their two Additional Protocols of 1977.

The ICRC’s dissemination activities are based on the primary responsibility
in this regard conferred upon the institution by the Statutes of the International
Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The Statutes state that the role of the
ICRC is, in particular:
• to maintain and disseminate the Fundamental Principles of the Movement,
namely humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service,
unity and universality;
• to work for the understanding and dissemination of knowledge of
international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts and to prepare
any development thereof.²

Assisted in this task by the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
and by their International Federation, the ICRC focuses on training
disseminators in the different countries. In particular, it helps train national
instructors within the armed forces and dissemination officers within the
National Societies.

Certain target groups — government and academic circles, youth, and the
media — are also given special attention.

The adoption of the Additional Protocols in 1977 represented a decisive step
towards greater awareness of the importance of dissemination.³

Since then, innumerable activities have been undertaken throughout the
world every year to spread knowledge of international humanitarian law and
the Movement’s principles, ideals and activities. The aims of these
dissemination efforts are:
• to limit the suffering caused by armed conflicts and situations of
disturbances and tension through improved knowledge of and greater respect
for international humanitarian law;
• to ensure the security of humanitarian operations and the safety of Red
Cross and Red Crescent personnel so that help may be brought to the
victims;
• to strengthen the identity and the image of the Movement, and to contribute
to its unity through greater awareness and understanding of its principles,
history, workings and activities;
• to help propagate a spirit of peace.

Today’s combatants are all too often ignorant of the rules of international
humanitarian law. By the same token, journalists and the public tend to become
aware of humanitarian law and its applications only in the wake of tragedy.

² Article 5, paras. (a) and (g), of the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.
To be respected, international humanitarian law must be known. To be supported and accepted, Red Cross and Red Crescent activities must be understood. Civilians are frequently unaware of their rights and obligations under international humanitarian law. When they benefit from the protection and assistance of the Movement, they should be better informed as to the mandate, role and ethical considerations which govern the work of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

Humanitarian diplomacy

In everything it does the ICRC seeks to safeguard the victims of international conflict, civil war and situations of internal violence, whether by bringing them protection and assistance, by taking preventive action such as spreading knowledge of humanitarian law and promoting its development, or by contributing to the growth of the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Its work is therefore not limited to the theatres of armed conflict, even though the major — and most visible — part of that work is carried out in war-torn countries, for the ICRC also has to maintain close relations with all governments and National Societies.

To supplement the contacts established at headquarters and at its operational delegations, the ICRC has set up a network of regional delegations covering practically all countries not directly affected by armed conflict. In addition, it has an office in New York which monitors the work of the United Nations; this office also maintains relations and cooperates with regional organizations.

The regional delegations have specific tasks which concern operational activities on the one hand, and humanitarian diplomacy on the other.

In the operational sphere, regional delegates respond to emergencies in the countries they cover, such as outbreaks of violence, sudden heightening of tension or the start of an armed conflict. They may be called upon to provide logistic support for operations in nearby countries or even to conduct limited emergency operations, especially in the event of conflict. They also visit security detainees and provide tracing services in the countries covered by the delegation.

Regional delegations also have a major role to play in the sphere of humanitarian diplomacy, particularly in establishing and maintaining regular contacts with governments, regional organizations, and so on. Moreover, they are in a privileged position for sustained dialogue with the National Red Cross or Red Crescent Society in each of the countries concerned. Finally, all regional delegations actively promote the dissemination of international humanitarian law and foster cooperation — which varies in form depending on needs and priorities — with the National Societies.
The ICRC delivered medical supplies to health posts in camps set up for the hundreds of thousands of displaced Rwandans.
The horrific events in Rwanda and the suffering of the victims of this eruption of wanton violence were at the centre of the ICRC’s concerns in 1994. They also gave rise to one of the year’s major operations.

In pursuance of its mandate and its unique role as a neutral intermediary, and in accordance with its principles, the ICRC often had to work in very dangerous situations — and sometimes alone — to bring aid to the victims of conflict. The sole purpose of its presence and activities was to relieve suffering and to urge both the warring parties and the international community to comply with international humanitarian law, which guarantees protection for conflict victims. This was done not only in situations falling within the ICRC’s traditional mandate, that is, in conventional armed conflicts, but also in circumstances to which international humanitarian law was not, or was no longer, applicable.

Throughout the year the ICRC repeatedly impressed upon the community of States and public opinion the need to provide impartial support for all victims of all conflicts, in terms of both funds and media coverage. The aim was to draw attention to the plight of the hapless victims of forgotten conflicts, such as those in Liberia, Afghanistan and Angola, not to speak of Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Peru and Colombia.

Situations such as these call for original operational initiatives and for a mobilization of States to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in all circumstances. In this regard the ICRC did its utmost to convince all concerned of the importance of defining the objectives and mandates of the various players on the international scene.

Stress was laid on the necessity for humanitarian action which is effective in the long term and is quite distinct from military and political efforts, indispensable though they may be. The ICRC again underlined the value and significance of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and the need to leave room for neutral and independent humanitarian activity, as a complement to other initiatives taken on humanitarian grounds. The evolution and outcome of operations in which humanitarian aid was associated with military force, particularly in Bosnia-Herzegovina and in Somalia, offered some pertinent lessons in that regard.

The ICRC’s independence and the way its work is funded guarantee the independence of its decisions. This in turn safeguards its status as a neutral intermediary and allows it to negotiate and conduct its operational activities rapidly, efficiently and with complete impartiality. The role it played alongside the National Red Cross Society in Mexico from January 1994 and the work it has been doing in Sri Lanka for several years now offer apt illustrations of this vital attribute.
During the year under review the ICRC focused on its traditional tasks relating to the protection of detainees and of civilians, on emergency medical assistance, and also on preventive action — especially spreading knowledge of international humanitarian law. Mention must also be made of the crucial work done by the Central Tracing Agency, in conjunction with the worldwide network of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The Agency’s capacity to go into action and to mobilize resources enabled it to respond to immense needs in extremely difficult situations. The value in human terms of the Red Cross message system and programmes to reunite members of dispersed families is inestimable.

The support of the Movement, with its unity, its universality and its common principles, and the competence and dynamism of the National Societies played an essential part in the implementation of all these activities.
Relations with international organizations

The ICRC is attentive to the concerns of the international community and strives both to heighten its awareness of humanitarian issues and to keep it informed about the institution’s operational activities. Through its International Organizations Division, its delegation in New York and its mission to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Addis Ababa, the ICRC followed the proceedings of the major multilateral meetings of the year.

The follow-up to the International Conference for the Protection of War Victims (Geneva, 30 August-1 September 1993) provided the ICRC with the opportunity to secure the support of these various gatherings for its efforts to improve compliance with international humanitarian law.

Implementation of international humanitarian law and support for the ICRC

The 11th Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Tunis in June 1994 adopted a resolution on respect for international humanitarian law and support for humanitarian action in the event of armed conflict.

The text, which was endorsed by the OAU Summit meeting, urges member States to respect and spread knowledge of international humanitarian law and pays tribute to the ICRC (and to UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations) for their services rendered to the victims of armed conflict and to refugees. Furthermore, it calls on States which have not yet adhered to the relevant instruments of international humanitarian law to do so without delay.

The same wish was expressed in a resolution adopted by the 24th General Assembly of the Organization of American States in Brazil in June. The resolution recommends further collaboration with the ICRC on publicizing international humanitarian law and the ICRC’s activities among member States of the Organization.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted in Canberra in September 1993, the 92nd Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union decided to set up an ad hoc committee “to follow the issue of respect for international humanitarian law, particularly the ratification status of the Conventions and Protocols, as well as the implementation of measures at the national level”.

Addressing the United Nations General Assembly in plenary session, the President of the ICRC stressed the importance of “translating into action the obligation to respect and ensure respect for humanitarian law”.

In December, the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) adopted a text containing a section deploring the series of flagrant violations of international humanitarian law. The document also places a high value on the developing cooperation between the CSCE and the ICRC.
At the seventh Summit of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the ICRC’s activities and international humanitarian law were mentioned in various resolutions, one of which related to Bosnia-Herzegovina. The OIC requested in particular that the ICRC be given free access to detention camps.

The presence of the ICRC in the fora mentioned above also enabled its representatives to approach a large number of political leaders about operational matters. The ICRC President brought up these matters himself with various high-level officials when he attended the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

Several texts supporting the ICRC’s activities in specific contexts were adopted, in particular a Council of Europe resolution on the former Yugoslavia and two resolutions approved by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights: one on southern Lebanon and the other on Afghanistan. Resolution 2 adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its special session on Rwanda commends the ICRC for its efforts in alleviating the suffering of innocent victims of this tragedy and urges all parties involved to cease immediately any incitement to violence or ethnic hatred.

The ICRC also remained in close touch with intergovernmental organizations. On 17 February the Secretary-General of the OIC and the President of the ICRC signed a cooperation agreement granting the ICRC observer status at the organization’s Summit and ministerial meetings and encouraging the two institutions to cooperate and confer with each other on topics of mutual interest.

Finally, the ICRC pursued its efforts to spread knowledge of international humanitarian law in diplomatic circles and among international civil servants. Various symposiums were organized to this end in New York, Geneva and Addis Ababa.

Coordination of humanitarian assistance

Addressing the United Nations General Assembly, the ICRC President defined the institution’s position on the coordination of humanitarian assistance. He stated: “the ICRC (...) is open to the role of coordination but intent on preserving its independence, which it considers highly constructive...”. He also firmly advocated a “clear distinction between military and humanitarian action, without, however, ruling out the possibility of continuous dialogue to ensure harmonious complementarity”.

This interface between political aims, humanitarian action and peacekeeping operations was the topic of a symposium hosted by the ICRC in Geneva in June.1

---

1 See The law and legal considerations, p. 255.
On the basis of the standing invitation extended in resolution A 46/182, the ICRC attended the four sessions and various meetings of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. It also systematically supported the consolidated appeals of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, in which the ICRC’s activities are mentioned in annex. This is in response to the wish expressed by the ICRC’s major donors to have a comprehensive document at their disposal reflecting the full range of needs and the resources requested.

At the same time, the ICRC continued to cooperate in the effort to achieve greater complementarity with certain United Nations programmes and agencies. It remained in close contact with UNHCR and attended the meeting of its Executive Committee. On this occasion the ICRC Director of Operations made a statement on the problem of displaced persons — an issue which is central to the ICRC’s mandate — and cast doubt on the advisability of establishing a body of international law directed exclusively at protecting such persons.

Numerous exchanges took place with the World Food Programme (WFP) in the framework of the pragmatic cooperation between the two institutions. The WFP’s Executive Director visited ICRC headquarters on 13 April, and the ICRC was also represented at the twice-yearly sessions of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes.

Ties were also strengthened with UNESCO, whose Director visited ICRC headquarters on 7 October. Discussions focused on the promotion of the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and on ways of improving coordination in the teaching of human rights and international humanitarian law.

The ICRC also improved operational coordination with various non-governmental organizations, which are increasingly present at the scene of armed conflict. From 7 to 9 April it attended a meeting of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies in Oxford, where it followed the sessions of Partners in Action. Exchanges of views were organized at ICRC headquarters with representatives of World Vision, Amnesty International and Médecins sans frontières, among others.

The first symposium on international humanitarian law to be held by the ICRC for non-governmental organizations took place in Geneva on 14 October at the Graduate Institute of International Studies.

Activities for people deprived of their freedom

In 1994 the ICRC continued to act, on strictly humanitarian grounds, as a neutral intermediary between parties to conflict or between detaining authorities and the people they were holding. To this end the ICRC monitored
every situation of armed conflict (whether international or internal) and internal violence (internal disturbances or crises liable to cause humanitarian problems). In most cases it considered it necessary to offer its services to the governments or parties concerned with a view to visiting all persons held in connection with the events.

Visits to people deprived of their freedom

As in the past, the purpose of these visits was to examine the material and psychological conditions of detention and the treatment accorded to detainees following their arrest. The ICRC passed on its findings and recommendations to the authorities within the framework of a permanent and confidential dialogue, and periodically submitted written reports to the highest authorities of the countries concerned. These reports, which were also confidential, presented an overview of the problems observed and proposed various solutions. Over 200 delegates, doctors and nurses took part in such visits.

Throughout the year under review the ICRC continued to visit people captured or detained in connection with the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Following the signing of a federation agreement between the Bosnian government and the Bosnian Croats in March, delegates took an active part in operations to release the detainees held by both sides. The ICRC also organized several operations in which prisoners held by the Bosnian Serbs and the Bosnian government were simultaneously released. Moreover, under an agreement reached with the authorities of Montenegro, the ICRC visited all the security detainees held in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In the Commonwealth of Independent States, and in particular in connection with the conflict in Nagorny Karabakh, the problem of hostages held by individuals became less acute, although no solution was found. In 1994 women, children and elderly people were still being held in prisons run by the official authorities. The ICRC lent its support to several release operations by transporting the detainees back home. However, it obtained only very limited access to the people captured and detained in this conflict and experienced considerable difficulty in performing the tasks within its mandate.

The situation in Liberia and in Sierra Leone remained in deadlock, with ever more tragic results for the civilian population. For security reasons the ICRC had to withdraw all its delegates from the field and only detainees held in Monrovia and Freetown continued to receive visits.

In the aftermath of the conflict between Iraq and Iran, the ICRC made formal representations to the two belligerents (and also to several States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions) on the basis of Article 1 common to the four Conventions. Six years after the cessation of hostilities, it called on the two parties to authorize delegates to resume their visits to prisoners of war with a
view to having all prisoners repatriated in accordance with Article 118 of the Third Geneva Convention.

The ICRC’s presence continued to be necessary in Sri Lanka, Indonesia/East Timor, the Philippines, Bhutan, Israel, the occupied territories and the autonomous territories, South Africa, Peru and Columbia. As in the past, ICRC delegates visited prisoners coming within the institution’s purview.

After an amnesty was declared for all security detainees in Malawi, the ICRC closed its permanent office there, having made regular visits to the country’s 27 prisons for two years. In several situations of armed conflict or internal violence, such as those in Algeria, Turkey and Senegal, the ICRC continued its efforts to obtain access to all victims.

New developments

During the appalling upsurge of violence in Rwanda the ICRC remained on the spot, although its activities to protect the civilian population were necessarily limited in scope. As soon as a measure of peace was restored, however, ICRC delegates visited about 14,000 people detained by the government. The ICRC also rehabilitated the water supply and waste water disposal systems in the country’s prisons and provided considerable medical assistance. Around the month of November a marked improvement in detention conditions was observed.

Following the international intervention in Haiti, from October on the ICRC visited more than 100 security detainees held by the United States forces in a permanent place of detention. The ICRC also began to visit all places where penal-law prisoners were being held by the Haitian authorities, in an effort to improve conditions of detention. In Cambodia, for the first time, the ICRC was able to visit two persons held by the Khmer Rouge. Both these detainees, along with 14 others, were freed in late March under the auspices of the ICRC, which took them back to the government-controlled zone. Following the agreement signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in September 1993, the ICRC made major changes in its operation in the area and reoriented its activities in the autonomous Palestinian territories. On 13 July, the ICRC and the PLO signed a framework agreement which, among other things, authorized ICRC delegates to visit people detained by the Palestinian authorities in the autonomous territories. These visits began in August. In 1994 violent fighting broke out in Yemen, where the ICRC visited about 3,000 detainees held by the military, both in Aden and in Sana’a. After the coup which toppled the Gambian government in July the ICRC proposed its services to the new government, which authorized it to visit all persons arrested in connection with the events. Following two years of negotiations, the Chad government accepted the ICRC’s offer of services relating to visits to
people detained for security reasons. Visits began in April and were extended throughout the country. In Zaire, the sharp deterioration in material conditions of detention prompted the ICRC to set up an assistance programme focusing mainly on food aid. The programme was planned with the help of church and non-governmental organizations specialized in prison work.

In Afghanistan, during the second half of the year the ICRC resumed its visits to people detained by the government and by various factions, including the Hezb-i-Islami of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. In Grenada, after a nine-year interruption, the ICRC was authorized to visit 17 security detainees held in connection with the American intervention in 1983. With regard to the Morocco/Western Sahara conflict, the ICRC achieved considerable progress in 1994 by making a first visit to 980 Moroccan prisoners held by the Polisario Front. Most of these men had been in captivity for over 15 years. The visit brought the number of Moroccan prisoners of the Polisario Front registered by the ICRC since 1975 to 2,140. ICRC delegates also visited 66 Sahrawi combatants detained in Morocco.

Central Tracing Agency

The ICRC Central Tracing Agency (CTA) is the unit of the Operations Department which, on both technical and practical levels, pursues the objectives set by each delegation with respect to the restoration of family ties severed during situations of armed conflict or internal violence. In this capacity, it has helped from its very inception to provide moral and psychological support for the victims whom the ICRC assists: prisoners of war, security detainees, civilian internees, unaccompanied children, civilians stranded in a hostile environment, displaced persons, refugees and so forth. Family messages are the CTA’s main tool in carrying out this task.

Family messages: a tradition

Introduced in 1936 during the Spanish Civil War, family messages are a rapid, simple and effective means of putting separated relatives back in touch with one another. The unique worldwide network constituted by the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies ensures the efficiency of the system.

In 1994, over 100 National Societies took part in the collection and distribution of almost 7 million messages in connection with the ICRC’s operation in the former Yugoslavia. The system is used when traditional means of communication have broken down, but it does much more than simply make up for the shortcomings of official postal services. Indeed, the delivery of family messages frequently involves painstaking efforts — sometimes door-to-door enquiries — to trace the addressees. Appeals are

---

IN 1994 THE ICRC:
- forwarded 7,721,650 Red Cross messages including 6,758,736 in connection with the conflict in the former Yugoslavia;
- reunited 4,149 families;
- traced 5,143 people;
- received 43,248 new tracing requests.
Red Cross messages exchanged in connection with the conflict in the former Yugoslavia

IN 1994 THE ICRC:

- registered 37,000 unaccompanied Rwandan children;
- restored contact between more than 1,300 Rwandan children and their families. This figure does not include children registered by the ICRC who were reunited with their families through other channels.

often broadcast on local or national radio stations to supplement these efforts in the field.

Broadcasting and computer technology

Radio broadcasting played a major role in 1994, when the conflict which ravaged Rwanda caused countless numbers of children to be separated from their parents. Every day the BBC and Radio Agatashya, run by Reporters sans frontières, broadcast the names of children registered by the ICRC and called on parents to submit tracing requests at ICRC offices and delegations. Under the large-scale programme set up in June in conjunction with UNHCR, UNICEF and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the names and whereabouts of 37,000 children were registered. Many other humanitarian organizations present in the field also took part in the effort. Although this operation was doubtless the largest of its kind ever to be carried out by the ICRC on behalf of children separated from their relatives, it was successfully managed thanks to the experience acquired during similar operations to reunite Mozambican, Liberian and Cambodian children — to mention but a few examples — with their families. Moreover, the operation would have been impossible without high-performance computer technology and the tireless efforts of hundreds of dedicated professionals and volunteers.

When family ties cannot be restored by the means described above, the ICRC approaches the relevant authorities to try and find out what has become of a missing relative. Obviously, such a step is effective only insofar as the parties to a conflict are willing in practice to cooperate with the ICRC. In today's world, where war is increasingly accompanied by the collapse of government structures, this presents the ICRC with a growing challenge.

Another essential aspect of the CTA's work is its indirect contribution to safeguarding protected persons — detainees, unaccompanied children, civilians, etc. — by following them up on an individual basis. In 1994, for example, the ICRC kept track of no fewer than 26,898 people detained by government authorities or by opposition movements. Today this particular task can be carried out with the help of the latest computer technology, which makes it possible for individual cases to be followed up with great efficiency by personnel trained for the job.

By virtue of the ICRC's right of initiative, the CTA continues to issue certificates of captivity and death on the basis of information gathered during conflicts — even conflicts long past — and delivers them either to the victims themselves or to their close relatives.

Development of the tracing network

In pursuance of the mandate entrusted to it by various resolutions of International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, the CTA
contributes to the development of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies that wish to set up their own tracing services. In this connection, the CTA took part in several training courses held in the Ukraine and the Russian Federation in 1994.

Health activities

Humanitarian organizations are becoming increasingly aware of the major impact that conflicts have on public health as a whole. The fact that hospitals are full of wounded people is only one of these negative consequences: the organization, functioning and infrastructure of health services are affected as well. Entire population groups or cities may be denied access to preventive and curative medical treatment and, above all, to food and water. Moreover, the war effort siphons off the human and material resources needed to promote public health, rehabilitate the disabled, prevent and treat common illnesses and control epidemic diseases. The economic disruption caused by war and sometimes by sanctions which prolong its effects or take its place have long-term adverse repercussions on society’s ability to function, even when the fighting has not destroyed the basic infrastructure. While needs are on the rise, the resources available to meet them are ever-fewer.

To cope with the many harmful effects — both direct and indirect — that war has on health, humanitarian action must be comprehensive in scope and medical programmes must be directed at protecting and maintaining public health. In its 18 years of existence, the ICRC’s Medical Division has developed an approach to assistance activities that primarily involves identifying and meeting the basic health needs of war victims, whether wounded or disabled people, the sick, prisoners, or displaced civilians facing starvation or lacking water.

In 1994, out of 980 ICRC expatriates, 220 (22.5%) held medical posts; 35% of these 220 specialists had been seconded to the ICRC by National Societies.

Water and sanitation

The complex issue of access to water in armed conflicts was at the forefront of the ICRC’s concerns in 1994. Once again, the Medical Division’s sanitary engineers had to deal with a whole series of situations in which one of the main consequences of war was to disrupt water supplies to entire population groups or even cities. Water was practically unavailable to the Rwandan refugees in Goma, for example, and the inhabitants of Sarajevo, Mostar and Srebrenica, not to speak of Aden, were also deprived of this basic element so vital to life and health. When water could be obtained, moreover, it was in scant supply and of dubious quality since the systems for collecting, treating and distributing it had been destroyed.
IN 1994 THE ICRC:
• spent 113,802,000 Swiss francs on its medical activities;
• provided medical supplies worth 51,658,248 Swiss francs;
• contributed in various ways to the surgical treatment of 22,477 patients in 7 countries (6 conflicts); 11,058 of these people were cared for by expatriate surgical staff or under their direct supervision.

Action had to be taken in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Yemen, Rwanda and Zaire, and also in Mexico, Haiti, Malawi, Angola, Iraq, East Timor, Nagorny Karabakh and Cambodia, to repair pumping stations and water treatment plants, provide spare parts for machines and chemicals for purification, set up emergency reservoirs, pumping units and tapstands, and supply water to hospitals, refugee camps, prisons and even whole towns. Owing to the complexity and size of the installations affected, some of these operations required highly specialized technical expertise. Sanitary technicians and engineers occasionally had to work in dangerous conditions, exposed to snipers and artillery fire.

Following its symposia on hunger and war (March 1991) and anti-personnel mines (April 1993), the ICRC hosted a symposium on the subject of water in armed conflicts in Montreux (Switzerland) from 21 to 23 November 1994. The participants, who numbered about 50, came from various humanitarian organizations active in the field of water and sanitation (non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and their Federation), the scientific community, industry and the media. By means of the papers presented and group discussions of case studies they compared their experiences and examined the technical solutions appropriate in various circumstances. The meeting also paved the way for setting up a network of cooperation among experts which will eventually make it possible to deal more effectively with emergency situations in this sphere. At the same time, the participants acknowledged the need to ensure better protection for civilian water supply facilities and for the technical staff in charge of operating or maintaining them (such facilities and their staff could be placed on the same footing as health-care facilities and staff). Finally, the seminar strengthened the participants' conviction that access to water, a crucial factor for public health, is almost always jeopardized in time of war. The participants unanimously agreed that a major information and awareness-raising campaign should be launched to bring this issue to the attention of government and military authorities as well as the public at large.

Nutrition

In 1994, specialists from the Medical Division assessed the nutritional situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Afghanistan, Angola, southern Sudan, Zaire and Rwanda, thereby helping to identify needs in terms of food aid.

Assistance for the war-wounded and disabled

In 1994, ICRC hospitals in Quetta (Pakistan) and Lopiding (Kenya) continued to treat casualties of the conflicts in Afghanistan and southern Sudan. Surgical teams responded to emergencies in Rwanda and Yemen and
ICRC surgical staff helped rehabilitate and then ran the surgery units in hospitals located in Juba (Sudan), Jalalabad (Afghanistan) and Mongkol Borei (Cambodia). In addition, the ICRC provided many hospitals with surgical equipment, anaesthetics and medicines for treating the wounded, in particular in the former Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, the countries of the Caucasus, Somalia and Angola. Surgeons from the Medical Division held a war-surgery training seminar in Geneva from 22 to 24 April and also took an active part in a number of courses and congresses organized by National Societies, the civilian or military medical services of various countries (Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan), and professional associations (the International Congress of Military Medicine in Augsburg).

During the year the ICRC published a new monograph on war surgery by Dr Robin Gray entitled *War wounds: basic surgical management*.

To help war-disabled people regain a measure of independence, the ICRC’s orthopaedic workshops continued to function in 17 countries in 1994, fitting amputees and producing components for prostheses, crutches and wheelchairs. Equipment for making prostheses was supplied to other workshops fitting war amputees in the former Yugoslavia and elsewhere.

On the basis of an assessment carried out at the beginning of the year, three new programmes were set up in Tbilisi (Georgia), Gagra (Abkhazia) and Baku (Azerbaijan).

**Support for health facilities**

Besides the support given in the form of surgical and orthopaedic equipment, the ICRC provided medical supplies to various health-care facilities (hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, pharmacies, etc.) in over 36 countries. This assistance included a programme to provide basic drugs for the treatment of common illnesses, both chronic and acute, in various regions of Bosnia-Herzegovina and in the United Nations Protected Areas, where the shortage of medical supplies due to the war and the embargo was causing much hardship among the most vulnerable groups of the civilian population. The total value of the medical supplies and equipment distributed in 1994 was 51,658,248 Swiss francs.

**Health of detainees**

The ICRC Medical Division also deals with health problems specifically related to imprisonment, torture and its consequences, and the ethical problems faced by police and prison medical staff. It maintains contacts with organizations active in these spheres and trains ICRC delegates who conduct prison visits.
Doctors responsible for this last task, together with staff of the Detention Division and the Central Tracing Agency, took part in a training course for delegates held in Tbilisi (Georgia) in 1994. They also helped draft a statement issued by the World Medical Association on medical ethics in the event of natural disaster and participated in a symposium on the medical effects of violence, organized in Moscow by the Russian organization “Compassion” and the International Rehabilitation and Documentation Centre for Torture Victims in Copenhagen. Bonds were strengthened with organizations such as Physicians for Human Rights and Human Rights Watch. The medical coordinator gave two courses for doctors and students at Columbia University (New York) on the role of doctors vis-à-vis the rules of international humanitarian law and medical neutrality.

Training and assessment

The ICRC’s Medical Division also endeavours to gain greater insight into and spread knowledge of the health problems arising from conflict and the means by which such problems can be solved. In carrying out this task, which calls for a comprehensive approach, due account has to be taken of the constraints involved in these special situations.

In 1994, the ICRC organized three training courses on the management of humanitarian assistance: HELP* courses were given in Manila and Geneva in May and June and an SOS* course was given in Brussels in November. These courses, designed for humanitarian aid workers wishing to improve their knowledge and pursue their activities at higher levels of responsibility, attracted a total of 71 participants from some 30 countries.

With the cooperation of the Harvard University School of Public Health, a doctor from the Medical Division carried out a study on the impact of the ICRC’s medical assistance programme in Mozambique. He considered that the programme’s goals had been met since the dispensaries set up and supported by the ICRC were operating satisfactorily and the vaccination coverage rate in regions included in the programme was comparable to the national average. One of the Medical Division’s foremost objectives is to conduct more studies of this type, which are crucial if humanitarian assistance programmes are to be better planned in the future.

Relief

Unlike the three previous years, 1994 brought no increase in the volume of relief activities. Whereas some 306,000 tonnes of material relief were provided

*HELP: Health Emergencies in Large Populations
*SOS: Santé dans les Opérations de Secours (Health in Emergency Operations)
in 1993, the aid dispatched last year amounted to 206,800 tonnes, 81% of which went to the three major relief programmes (in Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia and Angola). Hardly any further material assistance was delivered to Somalia, which explains the sharp decrease in overall assistance provided by the ICRC in 1994.

**Responding to emergencies**

Owing to the appalling turn taken by events in Rwanda from early April, the ICRC became extensively involved in this country in the heart of Africa.

For once the ICRC did not have to launch a major relief programme starting from scratch. At the outbreak of the new civil war, marked by violence and atrocities on a scale rarely seen, all the human and material resources (including logistics) needed to set up a programme for 500,000 people were already available.

Internal coordination of the operation posed an initial problem. Before the events of April 1994 the Kigali delegation had been the chief coordinator of ICRC activities in Rwanda, but after the civil war broke out it was almost completely cut off from the outside world. Since it was no longer able to play this vital role, the regional delegation in Nairobi took over, assuming responsibility for coordination and establishing secondary logistics bases in the four neighbouring countries (Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire and Burundi). Mobilizing the necessary resources later raised additional problems when the ICRC had to double and even triple the size of its assistance programme. In less than three months, however, the institution succeeded in increasing the amount of food aid distributed from barely 4,000 tonnes in June to nearly 12,000 tonnes in September. This was made possible thanks largely to the exceptional support received from the European Union, which provided more than 70% of the supplies handed out by the ICRC during that tragic period. The amount of material assistance distributed from then to the end of the year remained stable at about 12,000 tonnes per month.

The relief programme launched in Angola in early 1994 was set up in record time, owing partly, no doubt, to the knowledge and experience the ICRC had acquired there over the years. Between April and November, however, the airlift organized to bring relief supplies from the coast to the country's inland regions affected by the civil war was subject to countless interruptions.

**Planning rehabilitation**

Whereas rehabilitation used to be considered one of the last stages of assistance programmes, it now forms, whenever possible, an integral part of ICRC emergency relief operations. As in other countries where the ICRC is working, an emergency rehabilitation programme including the distribution of

---

**IN 1994 THE ICRC:**
- delivered 206,800 tonnes of material and medical assistance (including 77,000 tonnes received as gifts in kind) to 50 countries, worth 220 million Swiss francs;
- distributed 172,984 tonnes of medical and material assistance;
- was afforded the use of aircraft and trucks worth 4 million Swiss francs.
Rehabilitation is now a well-established part of ICRC operations, enabling recipients to regain a measure of self-sufficiency and thus their human dignity. Frequently launched when the emergency is at its height, these activities pave the way for long-term rehabilitation, in other words a return to normal life. It is hoped that through the large-scale distribution of seed the ICRC will be able to reduce its direct assistance in the form of food aid in 1995. Strategies similar to those devised for Rwanda (and previously for Somalia) were developed in the former Yugoslavia in late 1993. They were tailored to the specific context of this region, which before the war had achieved a higher level of technical and economic development than had the two African countries just mentioned. This new approach, coupled with a decrease in urgent needs, made it possible to downscale the relief programme in the former Yugoslavia significantly towards the middle of the year: in 1994 the ICRC distributed 40% less food aid than in 1993. This rather positive trend was reversed, however, when the events that took place at the end of the year forced the ICRC once again to step up its relief distributions.

Besides the three major relief operations described above, the ICRC continued its assistance activities in Afghanistan, Zaire, Burundi, southern Sudan and Liberia (up to October) as well as in various regions of the former Soviet Union. While in the Caucasus assistance remained at the same level as in 1993, it was significantly scaled down in Tajikistan from early 1994. As in the past, the bulk of ICRC assistance went to Africa, with Europe coming second. The chart below shows the breakdown of assistance by year and by region. With the exception of 1991, when the ICRC was heavily involved in assisting victims of the Gulf War, Africa has regularly been the principal recipient of medical, material and food relief. Assistance given to the Middle East countries continued to decrease slightly, reaching levels similar to those seen in Asia. Each of these two regions received about 6% of the ICRC's total medical and relief distributions in 1994, while the percentage attributed to Latin America remained the same as in 1993, at less than 1%.
Assistance dispatched by the ICRC 1984-1994

(Sfr million)

- Africa
- Asia and the Pacific
- Western & Central Europe
- Eastern Europe & Central Asia
- Latin America
- Middle East and North Africa
The ICRC registers unaccompanied minors separated from their families as a result of the tragic events which occurred in Rwanda. In 1994 the Central Tracing Agency set up a special programme to help reunite thousands of children with their parents.
West Africa

ICRC delegation:
Liberia

ICRC regional delegations:
Abidjan, Dakar, Lagos

Central Africa

ICRC delegations:
Burundi, Rwanda

ICRC regional delegations:
Kinshasa, Yaoundé

Southern Africa

ICRC delegations:
Angola, Mozambique, South Africa

ICRC regional delegation:
Harare

East Africa

ICRC delegations:
Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan

ICRC regional delegation:
Nairobi

Staff
ICRC expatriates¹: 300
National Societies¹: 84
Local employees²: 2,866

Total expenditure
Sfr 334,922,375

Expenditure breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection/tracing:</td>
<td>26,058,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief:</td>
<td>218,490,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistance:</td>
<td>32,224,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation with National Societies:</td>
<td>3,652,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissemination:</td>
<td>5,207,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational support:</td>
<td>32,731,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overheads:</td>
<td>16,558,262</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Average figures calculated on an annual basis.
² Under ICRC contract, as at December 1994.
Never before had the ICRC been confronted with so many priorities in Africa as in 1994. For the first time, the institution came face to face with a number of situations that defied humanitarian reasoning. Even the basic concept that human life is of value was profoundly shaken, and the ICRC’s traditional methods of promoting humanitarian principles in times of conflict were therefore seriously called into question. The disasters in Burundi towards the end of 1993 and in Rwanda in April 1994, although of tragic proportions, may well have been outstripped in terms of regularized human suffering by the horrifying situation in Liberia and Sierra Leone. Somalia, no longer prominent in the international media, was still in disarray and began to slide back into the state of anarchy that prevailed in early 1991, when banditry and open lawlessness held sway. The wars in Angola and Sudan, after years of indecisive military offensives, continued to claim countless civilian lives.

One of the main features of the new types of conflict in Africa is that the “combatants” do not necessarily subscribe to any political cause, but are instead motivated by the desire for more immediate personal gain. However, the story of these “rebels without a cause” in Africa is not so simple. In many cases they are used by political leaders for their own ends. This means that in 1994 not only did the ICRC have to spread its traditional humanitarian message among political leaders; it realized that it would also have to establish a measure of trust with the fighters on the ground if it were to gain access to civilians in conflict zones. For without regular access to the people who bear the brunt of the violence, the ICRC cannot hope to offer them any measure of protection.

During the year under review the ICRC’s efforts focused on Angola, Liberia and bordering countries, Rwanda and the surrounding area, Sudan and Somalia. While the Lusaka peace talks between the Angolan government and UNITA* showed some encouraging signs, the parties had not reached a firm cease-fire agreement by the end of the year. In the meantime, the victims of the conflict were just as numerous and their needs as acute as in 1993, although the problems had shifted from the countryside to the towns. An airlift from the coast was indispensable for the ICRC’s relief operation, but permission to fly had to be obtained from both sides and this was not always forthcoming. With the increasing use of heavy weapons, the potential for destruction and human suffering was greatly increased in comparison with previous years.

The horrific turn of events in Rwanda in April forced practically all foreigners to flee the country, while the United Nations withdrew most of its

* UNITA: National Union for the Total Independence of Angola
troops. The result would almost certainly have been more catastrophic still if the ICRC too had left. As it was, the delegation in Kigali was able to keep the outside world informed of the situation by satellite telephone. This communications link was the only neutral source of information in a context rife with lies and rumour, and as such was absolutely vital. It also acted partly as a stabilizing factor, while the presence of ICRC delegates among groups of civilians at risk undoubtedly saved many thousands of lives. Although the massacres subsided, right up until the end of the year the spectre of renewed bloodshed loomed over the whole of the Great Lakes region. The situation remained extremely unstable, as over two million refugees remained camped close to the Rwandan borders, among them troops of the former government, which were exiled in Zaire.

In Liberia, acts as atrocious as any witnessed in Rwanda were a daily occurrence. Having been subjected to constant harassment and provocation by armed individuals and terrorized by displays of extreme violence, including killings, ICRC delegates had to suspend their field activities in Greater Liberia as of September. Many of the delegates coming out of Liberia, as well as many others having completed missions in Rwanda and Somalia, were deeply affected by what they had seen, and some of them had to undergo specialist treatment for psychological stress disorders. This is a growing problem for the ICRC as more and more situations of extreme violence emerge, especially in Africa, where special security measures are becoming increasingly necessary.

Yet the picture was not all bleak in Africa in 1994: the formal laying to rest of apartheid in South Africa, peace and free elections in Mozambique, and the end of 30 years of autocratic rule in Malawi gave rise to hopes for a brighter future for the southern part of the continent, where only Angola and Lesotho experienced political or military instability. Further north, several governments overcame potentially difficult situations, and peace prevailed in Côte d’Ivoire and the Central African Republic, as well as in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde and Ghana. The economies of Kenya and Tanzania showed a definite upswing in 1994, while the islands in the Indian Ocean remained stable. At the end of the year the structure of several ICRC delegations and regional delegations in Africa was modified, partly because of the positive changes in southern Africa.
IN 1994 THE ICRC:
• visited 902 people held in prisons and other places of detention around the country;
• provided 120,000 people affected by the conflict with around 7,500 tonnes of food;
• provided regular medical supplies to six clinics run by the National Society, which carried out some 9,000 consultations per month.

West Africa

LIBERIA

From the beginning of 1994 there was an increase in military activity in several regions of Liberia. Fighting between the NPFL* and the newly created LPC* spread through parts of Grand Bassa, Rivercess, Sinoe and Grand Gedeh counties, creating a situation of confusion and general insecurity which hampered and in some areas paralysed humanitarian action. Insecurity caused by rival ULIMO* elements in Lofa county, along with continued fighting between ULIMO and the newly created LDF*, prevented humanitarian organizations from returning to Lofa, while relief work was also interrupted in Cape Mount and Bomi counties in March when fresh clashes broke out between the Mandingo and Krahn wings of ULIMO.

On 15 February a new accord was reached between the three signatories of the Cotonou Peace Agreement. The accord provided for the swift establishment of the Liberian National Transitional Government (LNTG), full deployment of ECOMOG* and United Nations observers, the disarmament of the three main warring parties and the holding of elections by September. Only a few weeks later, heavy fighting in a number of areas, a political deadlock over the attribution of cabinet posts and a faltering disarmament process were already casting considerable doubt on the entire peace process.

Implementation of the provisions of the agreement reached in February proved problematic, mainly because of lack of cooperation among the

* NPFL: National Patriotic Front of Liberia
* LPC: Liberian Peace Council
* ULIMO: United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy
* LDF: Lofa Defence Force
* ECOMOG: Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States
signatories. The disarmament process soon came to a standstill, negotiations to complete the installation of a transitional government were laborious and the full cabinet was only agreed upon in May. The LNTG, once set up, found itself unable to control much territory beyond the outskirts of Monrovia.

Added to the political morass, security problems became more widespread as the year progressed, with intensified fighting between the Krahn and Mandingo factions of the ULIMO in Bomi and Cape Mount counties. At the end of June the UNOMIL* base in Tubmanburg was destroyed and the UN observers there were physically assaulted. This resulted in the withdrawal of UNOMIL staff from the western counties. At this point Lofa county became completely inaccessible to humanitarian organizations, owing to intense hostilities between ULIMO-Mandingo forces and the LDF. Heavy fighting continued in the south-east of the country between the NPFL and the LPC, affecting a large part of the region and preventing virtually any humanitarian work from being carried out.

By August it had become clear that peace was a lost cause. Staunch criticism of the leader of the NPFL by his representatives at the LNTG in Monrovia was coupled with a mutiny among his commanders in the field and the creation of a “coalition” force composed of the LPC, ULIMO-Krahn, the AFL*, the LDF and NPFL dissidents, whose joint aim was to crush the NPFL.

In September the fighting became even more intense, with the NPFL losing control of Gbarmga on 8 September. Total chaos ensued in the centre and south-east of the country, accompanied by a wave of extreme violence. There was widespread looting and harassment of the civilian population and any remaining representatives of international organizations, including ICRC delegates and UN observers. Tens of thousands of civilians fled their homes, many heading for Guinea and Côte d’Ivoire, others seeking refuge in the forest or making for the ECOMOG-controlled area around Monrovia.

At the same time a new agreement was reached at Akosombo in Ghana between Charles Taylor, the Chief of Staff of the AFL and the leader of the ULIMO-Mandingo faction. This provided for a number of changes to the make-up of the LNTG, giving more power to the NPFL and the ULIMO-Mandingo faction. The agreement was instantly rejected by the factions not included, and on 15 September AFL dissidents staged an abortive coup in Monrovia, which resulted in a number of arrests.

---

* UNOMIL: United Nations Mission in Liberia
* AFL: Armed Forces of Liberia
The war took a particularly heavy toll among civilians, with about one-third of the population taking refuge in neighbouring countries and hundreds of thousands displaced within Liberia. Except in the zone controlled by ECOMOG, civilians were subjected to the most horrifying treatment by combatants all over the country, including systematic harassment, forced labour, looting and even execution. Practically no foreign aid workers, including the ICRC, were able to work in Greater Liberia as of September, having been constantly harassed and provoked by armed individuals and terrorized by displays of extreme violence, including killings, cannibalism and complete disrespect for the mortal remains of victims. Despite the huge needs of civilians for protection and assistance, in this volatile context of extreme insecurity, multiplying factions and shifting alliances the ICRC was unable to obtain reliable commitments from the warring parties and was thus obliged to withdraw from Greater Liberia in September. By the end of the year the institution had still not been able to return and resume its activities for the victims of the conflict.

Another round of peace talks, this time held in Accra, began in October under ECOWAS*, OAU* and UN auspices. The discussions went on for weeks but ended in stalemate on 29 November. Nonetheless, the year did end on a positive note when the parties met in Accra on 21 December and formally agreed on a clarification of the Akosombo accord and on a cease-fire to take effect on 28 December.

Activities for detainees

While at the beginning of the year delegates were able to visit several hundred detainees held by ECOMOG and the NPFL in eight places of detention, only two of these places in the Monrovia area were accessible by the end of the year and the number of detainees falling within the ICRC’s mandate had dropped to around 30. The February agreement provided for the unconditional release of all prisoners, and although the ICRC attempted to persuade the parties to meet their commitment, only one of the signatories, the LNTG, actually complied, releasing its prisoners in April.

In September delegates were given permission to visit 27 detainees held in connection with the abortive coup. Eighteen of them still behind bars were visited again in Monrovia’s Central Prison in December, when they received emergency food supplies from the ICRC.

---

* ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States
* OAU: Organization of African Unity
Activities for the civilian population

At the start of the year the ICRC carried out general distributions of food to displaced people in Bong, Margibi and Lower Lofa counties. By May the institution was reaching 120,000 people per month, bringing in food convoys from Côte d’Ivoire. To help restore a measure of self-sufficiency among the population the delegation set up a broad rehabilitation programme, which involved distributing farming tools and 10 kg of rice seed to 30,000 families.

A nutritional survey conducted in August showed that the situation had improved considerably, and could even be said to have returned to normal. Unfortunately, with the new deterioration in security conditions in September and the subsequent displacement of much of the population, this trend was reversed. In Upper Lofa county the ICRC was never able to start distributions of non-food assistance, which had been planned after an assessment mission conducted there at the end of 1993.

As the ICRC was unable to carry out relief distributions in Greater Liberia, the institution gave its food stocks, in agreement with its donors, to the WFP* for its programmes in the Monrovia area. The ICRC did, however, retain an emergency stock of supplies so as to be ready to resume distributions immediately when security improved.

As other organizations were already carrying out general food distributions in the capital, from September on the ICRC distributed only a very limited amount of non-food relief in and around the Monrovia area to newly displaced people.

Health activities

Up until the end of August, when security problems forced the suspension of the programme, the delegation provided regular medical supplies to six clinics run by the National Society in Greater Liberia, which carried out around 9,000 consultations per month. In July the ICRC agreed to provide support for the setting-up of a National Society clinic in Buchanan. Repairs started on the existing building in October and were completed in November. The facility opened on 11 November, with drugs and other supplies and staff incentives provided by the ICRC. Initially between 500 and 600 patients were treated per week.

The well-maintenance programme continued in Monrovia. Seventeen wells required rehabilitation, owing to lack of water during the dry season (January

* WFP: World Food Programme
to June), two wells had to be replaced and latrines were constructed for a prison compound. A programme to install wells and latrines in camps for displaced people was begun in Greater Liberia in June. Clinics and hospitals also received help in improving sanitation, but many of the projects initiated came to nothing as the ICRC had to leave the area at the end of August.

**Dissemination**

The ICRC’s two main priorities were to spread awareness of the institution’s role and to urge combatants to respect the basic rules of international humanitarian law, and thus help alleviate the suffering of civilians. Other target groups, including staff of UNOMIL and non-governmental organizations, were also given talks explaining the ICRC’s mandate. This was in addition to more widespread campaigns aimed at members of the National Society and the general public. After September, when all humanitarian organizations had left Greater Liberia, ICRC delegates went to all ECOMOG checkpoints in Monrovia and along the Monrovia-Buchanan and Monrovia-Kakata highways to explain the ICRC’s role and the basic rules of the law of war.

**ABIDJAN**

Regional delegation
(Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Niger, Sierra Leone)

The devastating armed conflict in Liberia had a strong influence on the surrounding region in 1994 and remained inextricably linked to the generalized violence and insecurity that prevailed in neighbouring Sierra Leone. The tribal make-up of the region, the shared supply routes through dense rain forests, a multitude of shifting political allegiances, a common economy based on precious stones and minerals, and an intricate mafia-style web of cross-border trade were the principal factors linking the whole region, especially the area from eastern Sierra Leone through the forest region of Guinea and into Liberia.

The tragic result of this volatile situation was that the entire region was submerged in an atmosphere of extreme violence and terror. In the Sierra Leone/Guinea/Liberia triangle the civilian population lived in a permanent state of fear, the authorities held no sway whatsoever and international humanitarian organizations were unable to work. In August 1993 two ICRC nurses were brutally executed in south-eastern Sierra Leone. From that point on, and through the whole of 1994, relief activities remained suspended, as the
danger of entering territory where no authority was apparently in control and where foreigners were seen as a threat was too great. This situation placed the ICRC in a dilemma, as there were hundreds of thousands of civilians in the area in dire need of protection and assistance.

The ICRC’s delegation in Abidjan devoted most of its energy in 1994 to overseeing the activities of its sub-delegation in Freetown and providing logistic and diplomatic back-up to the delegation in Liberia. The delegation engaged in intense diplomatic activity, mainly aimed at gaining or regaining access to victims in the conflict areas through the establishment of a wide network of contacts.

A new office was opened in Guinea in November, in order to keep a closer watch on the alarming situation in the region and establish more sustained contacts with all concerned.

Apart from the above priorities, the Abidjan office kept up its dialogue with the governments of the region on important issues of international law relating to conflict, including the Review Conference of the 1980 UN Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons and recognition of the International Fact-Finding Commission established under Article 90 of Protocol I additional to the Geneva Conventions. The regional delegation also kept up its cooperation programmes with the National Societies of the region and pursued its efforts to disseminate international humanitarian law.

BURKINA FASO

On the whole Burkina Faso was peaceful throughout the year, apart from several incidents between local inhabitants and Tuareg refugees from Mali and Niger, around 10,000 of whom were living in the north of the country.

The ICRC continued its support to the Burkinabè Red Cross Society’s dissemination programme, which involved a systematic tour of the country’s military barracks to impart basic knowledge of international humanitarian law and the role of the Red Cross to troops, and the broadcasting of dissemination messages on national radio and television.

CÔTE D’IVOIRE

In 1994 Côte d’Ivoire did not experience any major unrest, despite the death of the country’s long-standing President and the devaluation of the CFA franc. Following an upsurge of hostilities in Liberia at the beginning of September, tens of thousands of refugees poured into western parts of
Côte d’Ivoire. In many villages the refugees outnumbered the indigenous population and this gave rise to a number of armed clashes along the border. The delegation in Abidjan closely monitored the situation, maintaining regular contact with the Ivorian authorities and other parties concerned. On 7 and 8 September delegates met the Minister of Foreign Affairs for discussions on the Liberian crisis and matters pertaining to the 1980 UN Convention (see introduction).

Within the framework of its general dissemination and cooperation programmes, the ICRC sponsored and took part in several courses and workshops organized by the Red Cross Society of Côte d’Ivoire and the security forces. In particular two seminars were held for officers of the gendarmerie nationale, one in Bouaké and the other in Abidjan. The regional delegation also organized a seminar on “the Administration of Justice and Penitentiary Systems in French-speaking Africa”, bringing together public prosecutors and directors of prison services from 17 countries.

GUINEA

With the fresh outbreak of hostilities in Liberia in September, a new wave of refugees flooded into Guinea, joining hundreds of thousands of their compatriots and Sierra Leonean refugees already there. Between 450,000 and 600,000 Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees were living in the forest region of Guinea by the end of the year, assisted mainly by UNHCR and MSF*, with the help of the Red Cross of Guinea.

In order to follow more closely the potentially explosive situation in this undeniably close-knit geographic “triangle” stretching between the forest regions of Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia, an office was opened in Conakry in November and a delegate began a series of regular missions to the forest area.

NIGER

The economy of Niger suffered severe setbacks in 1994, leading to changes of government and social unrest, including strikes, demonstrations and some rioting. In addition, the Tuareg rebellion in the north, more limited in scope than the one in Mali but still with an ominous potential for inter-ethnic tension, continued to cause problems despite ongoing negotiations. The ICRC visited

* MSF: Médecins sans frontières
people detained in this connection and helped the Red Cross Society of Niger develop a programme to train dissemination officers for the areas affected by the conflict in the north.

SIERRA LEONE

Security conditions deteriorated significantly in 1994: attacks and ambushes by unidentified armed groups spread from the troubled east of the country westwards to Bo and northwards to Kabala, and two British nationals were abducted in November. Twelve members of the armed forces, previously condemned for offences ranging from treason to murder, were executed in November. Leaders of the community, religious or otherwise, called for the government and the “rebels” to come to the negotiating table. However, by the end of the year there had been no let-up in the violence and the internal armed conflict continued.

At the start of the year visits were made to detainees held at Bo and Kenema military barracks and at the Criminal Investigation Department in Kenema, and in the Kenema area the ICRC evacuated the wounded following attacks and distributed medical supplies to health facilities. In April the ICRC, like all other humanitarian agencies, had to suspend its field activities in the east of the country. Delegates were however able to pursue their work in and around Freetown, focusing on the protection of detainees held in connection with the conflict and on cooperation with the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society.

Three visits were carried out to Freetown Central Prison, and two others to detainees held by the Criminal Investigation Department. Ninety-four foreign nationals who had arrived on a ship from Monrovia and were accused of attempting to stage a coup against the Sierra Leonean government were also visited by the ICRC. Delegates submitted their findings to the President on 1 July.

Throughout the year the sub-delegation in Freetown funded the National Society’s dissemination department and participated in a number of its activities. Courses and workshops were organized for the National Society, the army and the police, and dissemination messages were broadcast on television and radio.

The ICRC also provided logistic support for the relief operation carried out by the National Society for displaced people in the east of the country, placing medical supplies, trucks and a warehouse at its disposal. The ICRC regional nurse based in Abidjan set up a training course for the National Society’s first-aid teams and helped constitute an emergency stock of medical supplies.
DAKAR
Regional delegation
(Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Senegal)

The main concerns of the ICRC in this region were the political instability in Gambia, where the government was overthrown in July and an unsuccessful coup took place in November, disturbances and arrests in Senegal, and the deterioration of the situation in northern Mali.

The regional delegation pursued its activities aimed at supporting the National Societies of the region and disseminating humanitarian law. In January a regional workshop was held in Dakar to present a training programme in humanitarian law to the armed forces of West Africa. Nearly 40 officers from Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Senegal attended. The regional delegation also organized a seminar in Bamako (Mali) in June for the security and police forces of ten French- and Portuguese-speaking West African countries. The programme covered the application of humanitarian law, human rights and the maintenance of law and order. Another seminar was held in Dakar in July for the Presidents and Secretaries General of the National Societies of Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Senegal.

CAPE VERDE

The situation in Cape Verde remained calm in 1994. The ICRC helped the Red Cross of Cape Verde complete its radio network, thus enabling the National Society’s branches on all major islands to communicate by HF radio with its headquarters and with the ICRC regional delegation in Dakar.

GAMBIA

After the coup d’état in July, the ICRC approached the authorities on numerous occasions to request access to people detained following the change of government. An abortive coup in November resulted in more arrests. The authorities allowed the ICRC to visit detainees on two occasions. In July delegates registered 35 detainees, but were unable to interview them in private. In early December the ICRC finally carried out visits in accordance with its standard procedures to 32 detainees at Mile Two prison in Banjul and at a military barracks.

GUINEA-BISSAU

On 15 December ICRC delegates visited 14 people held at military bases for security reasons in connection with the failed coup attempt of March 1993. They had already been visited by the ICRC in 1993.
The ICRC helped the Red Cross Society of Guinea-Bissau to organize a first-aid training course and to keep up its emergency preparedness. At the end of the year the ICRC provided support for the National Society's cholera control campaign.

MALI

In June ICRC delegates visited 64 security detainees held at seven places of detention in Bamako, Kati, Segou and Djikoroni, including students arrested earlier in the year for taking part in demonstrations and members of the former government. A summary report on these visits was submitted to the Minister of Justice in November.

The ICRC was very concerned about reports concerning the deterioration of the situation in northern Mali. In August, the regional delegate went on mission to northern Mali and noted the mounting tension between Tuareg and Arab groups on the one hand and the armed forces on the other. Medical assistance was provided regularly to the hospital in Gao to enable it to treat people wounded as a result of fighting in the region.

SENEGAL

After the violent demonstrations in Dakar on 16 February which resulted in the death of six policemen, the government arrested dozens of people and detained them for an extended period. On 15 April the ICRC offered its services to visit the people arrested for participation in the demonstrations and detainees held for security reasons, including members of the opposition. Many of those arrested were released later in the year. The delegation and ICRC headquarters in Geneva repeatedly requested access to these detainees, but even though the President of Senegal agreed to such visits in principle, discussions with the authorities on the procedure for carrying them out were still going on at the end of the year.

The regional delegate travelled to Casamance regularly to follow the situation there. In comparison with previous years, there were fewer armed clashes and violent incidents. In early November the ICRC, together with the Senegalese Red Cross Society, conducted an assistance programme for 2,600 displaced people and returnees who were unable to farm the land before the rainy season in the department of Bignona, in northern Casamance.

In March the ICRC and the Senegalese Red Cross held a two-day workshop for 20 high-ranking prison officers of the Senegalese prison service, addressing such topics as the respective mandates of the components of the Movement, the major problems encountered in places of detention and the need for social assistance for detainees facing material difficulties. The delegation also
cooperated with the National Society in its emergency preparedness programme and its activities for youth.

LAGOS
Regional delegation
(Benin, Ghana, Nigeria, Togo)

Unrest in Ghana, Nigeria and Togo subsided by the end of 1994, although the root causes of the various political crises remained unresolved. Throughout the year the ICRC’s regional delegation in Lagos maintained and strengthened its contacts with the political players in the different contexts. Dissemination of international humanitarian law to security forces remained one of its key activities, with positive developments in all four countries covered. Another priority for the ICRC was to help the region’s National Red Cross Societies increase their emergency preparedness.

In view of the complexity of the situation in Nigeria, the ICRC decided to make its regional delegation in Lagos responsible for that country alone as from the beginning of 1995, and to transfer responsibility for Benin, Ghana and Togo to the regional delegation in Abidjan.

BENIN

The ICRC funded and took part in six seminars on the law of war, attended by 120 officers and 60 non-commissioned officers from the Benin armed forces, the gendarmerie and the police. One of the seminars, in December, concentrated on the obligations and responsibilities of States with regard to the implementation of international humanitarian law. The Benin armed forces expressed their support for the ICRC in its attempts to obtain legislative protection for the red cross emblem.

GHANA

In February 1994 a wave of ethnic violence based on a land rights dispute swept much of northern Ghana, reportedly claiming over 1,000 lives and causing many more injuries. Hundreds of villages were destroyed, crops were burned and around 150,000 civilians displaced. The central government declared a state of emergency in the north and deployed a military task force to restore law and order and coordinate the relief efforts of a multitude of non-governmental organizations.
The ICRC immediately sent non-food emergency supplies from Lagos to help cover the needs of the Ghana Red Cross, which had launched a programme to assist the 20,000 most vulnerable people. The regional delegation in Lagos also sent a team to assess the situation and coordinated a joint National Society/ICRC relief operation which was made possible by contributions from the British, German and Swiss National Societies.

At the end of August the state of emergency was lifted. This was followed by a period of relative calm and the signing of a peace agreement. Although most of the displaced people then returned home, the two root causes of the troubles — representation in the House of Chiefs and land ownership by the minority Konkomba tribe — had not been resolved by the end of the year.

The ICRC stepped up its support for the National Society’s emergency preparedness programme and, together with the Ghana Red Cross, embarked upon a comprehensive dissemination programme aimed at traditional rulers.

NIGERIA

The political tension arising from the annulment of the 1993 elections mounted when the presumed winner of the elections, Chief Moshood Abiola, proclaimed himself President on 12 June 1994 and was arrested by the security forces and charged with treason shortly thereafter. On 4 July the country’s leading trade union, the Nigeria Labour Congress, led a nationwide strike in support of Chief Abiola, bringing the country to an almost total standstill. The strike lasted until 17 August, when the government took strong measures against the pro-democracy movement, the labour unions and the press.

During the general strike and civil disturbances in August the Nigerian Red Cross Society was actively involved in evacuating serious casualties to private hospitals, State hospitals being closed because of the strike, and gave first aid to scores of people.

At the end of June the National Constitutional Conference started work on modifications to the constitution. However, by the end of the year there seemed to be little prospect of far-reaching changes, as the recommendations of the Conference, not expected until 1995, would still have to be approved by the new, all-military Provisional Ruling Council, the highest level of government. No solution to the nation’s political crisis was therefore in sight at the end of 1994. On the contrary, there was an enormous potential for conflict arising from ethnic rivalry and/or regional claims. In addition, the country still faced serious economic problems, many of which were made worse by the national strike of mid-1994.
When armed clashes broke out in connection with a border dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon in February, the ICRC reminded both governments of their obligation to observe the provisions of international humanitarian law. The Nigerian Red Cross provided non-food relief supplies to about 2,000 families affected by the fighting in the region, some having been displaced and others prevented from fishing for security reasons.

The arrest of political opponents and their conditions of detention were carefully followed not only by the ICRC but also by a number of Nigerian and foreign human rights organizations and by the Nigerian press. No ICRC visits to these detainees were required, but the delegation continued to follow up these cases.

Cooperation with the National Society

Because of the sheer size of Nigeria, the ICRC’s limited expatriate presence in Lagos could not cover humanitarian needs throughout the country. The delegation therefore relied heavily on the Nigerian Red Cross Society. The ICRC supported the National Society’s emergency preparedness, first-aid and information/dissemination programmes. Four ambulances were refurbished and deployed in Kaduna and Lagos states, and three additional National Society branches were equipped with HF radio sets, bringing the total number of stations to seven.

The Nigerian Red Cross faced three major emergencies during the year, dealing with the following: civilian casualties in riots during the July/August strike period, civilians displaced by the Bakassi border conflict with Cameroon, and the victims of disastrous floods in September.

An assessment was carried out by the ICRC, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Nigerian Red Cross in May, with a view to advising the National Society on structural changes.

Dissemination

Throughout 1994 the ICRC maintained its contacts with civilian and military decision-making circles within and outside the government. Dissemination of international humanitarian law was further intensified and became increasingly institutionalized. Regular lectures continued to be given at the National War College and the Command and Staff College and were due to start at the Nigerian Defence Academy in 1995. Programmes were also held for military personnel of the Lagos Garrison Command and the 82nd Composite Division of the Nigerian army. The Nigerian UNAMIR* contingent

* UNAMIR: United Nations Mission in Rwanda
was briefed by ICRC delegates before it left on its peace-keeping mission and the groundwork was laid to make such briefings to all departing peace-keeping contingents of the Nigerian army routine practice. Regular media briefings were held at the regional delegation for the national press, radio and television.

TOGO

Following the political wrangling and violence which had caused over 100 deaths in January, the opposition set up a new coalition government in February 1994, in the presence of international observers. However, several weeks later the President appointed the leader of the junior partner of the opposition alliance to the post of Prime Minister. The latter immediately annulled the alliance with the major vote-winning opposition party and formed a new coalition with the Presidential party, thus putting the President back in full control of the affairs of State. With a democratically elected President and parliament and a duly constituted government, and with the end of the general strike which had been crippling the economy since 1993, conditions were fulfilled for the lifting of the international trade embargo on Togo, although some world powers conceded with some reticence. The activity of aid agencies slowly picked up from then on. Nevertheless, by the end of 1994 the political scene was still far from stable and the authors of January’s abortive coup, exiled in Ghana, remained actively opposed to the President.

In response to the events of January and the tension reigning until mid-1994, the ICRC increased its presence in Lomé. The institution made an offer of services to visit around 150 detainees who were being held in connection with the January disturbances, but despite repeated requests the Togolese authorities did not give the ICRC access to these detainees. In October/November the ICRC held two seminars on law and order for the Togolese army, police and gendarmerie.

Cooperation with the National Society

In conjunction with the Togolese Red Cross the regional delegation organized sessions on first aid and the basic humanitarian rules for members of the armed forces, and continued to enhance the National Society’s emergency preparedness with simulation exercises, particularly in the Lomé region. Such emergency preparedness had proved indispensable in January, when National Society volunteers were evacuating the wounded and civilians caught up in the fighting.
Central Africa

BURUNDI

Violent clashes continued to affect Burundi in 1994. At the beginning of the year political problems were sparked off by the nomination of a new President by the National Assembly. A number of opposition parties contested the amendment to the constitution enabling the National Assembly to make this move, and took the case before the Supreme Court. On 29 January the government relieved the Supreme Court judges of their duties, and the following day the opposition called for a self-imposed curfew on Bujumbura. Blockades were set up all over the capital and the streets remained deserted until 2 February. Houses were burned down, over a hundred people were killed and dozens more were injured. In different parts of the city interethnic fighting led to a separation of the two main ethnic groups, Hutu and Tutsi, each group moving to areas inhabited by their own kind.

On 5 February the new President was sworn in and on 11 February a new government was formed which included all political parties. Despite this compromise, friction continued in the capital and in some provinces, while full-scale fighting between armed civilians and the security forces broke out in parts of Bujumbura. Amid the fighting the ICRC's teams evacuated the wounded to hospital, gave immediate treatment to less serious cases and provided medical supplies to health facilities in the city.

The death of the President on 6 April caused a constitutional crisis and a power vacuum lasting many months. However, a major effort was made to calm the population and political and military leaders toured the country calling for moderation and peace. This undoubtedly did a great deal to help prevent the massacres in Rwanda from spilling over the border, but regular outbreaks of violence continued to the end of the year in the capital and in the provinces, especially in the north of the country. Many people were killed or injured, there was widespread looting, and the general panic caused large-scale displacement of civilians.
Discussions and political negotiations went on until 6 October, when agreement was reached on a new coalition government. In the meantime, hard-liners on both sides had strengthened their positions and their intransigence increased, making the new administration’s task a daunting one. Faith in government institutions and the justice system had all but disappeared, and the population had become increasingly polarized. This climate reinforced the power of rumours and fear that could easily have sparked off a major catastrophe. In December a political crisis struck the new government over the issue of the appointment of the new President of the National Assembly. Public dissatisfaction with the new President took the form of violent street riots, in which hundreds were injured and dozens killed. The ICRC provided hospitals with emergency medical supplies, and right up to the end of the year the situation remained highly unstable.

Activities for the civilian population

In 1994 the ICRC tried to establish a visible and regular presence in as many parts of Burundi as possible, in the hope of providing a stabilizing influence. The delegation did whatever was in its power to reduce tension, promote moderation and humanitarian values. It was sometimes called upon to act as a neutral intermediary between parties divided by hatred or mistrust.

Material assistance was provided at the start of the year for civilians displaced by internal violence and for people returning home after living as refugees in neighbouring countries, especially Rwanda. The ICRC mainly supplied items such as cooking pots, materials for building shelters, blankets, jerrycans, seed and tools, as food needs were covered by the WFP.* From April the Bujumbura delegation became a central logistics base for the ICRC’s operation in Rwanda, sending in staff, medical supplies, and food at regular intervals from April to October. In November new distributions of non-food relief supplies were carried out in various provinces of Burundi. A detailed survey of humanitarian needs was undertaken at the end of the year to determine how the relief programme should develop in the future.

Activities for detainees

The number of detainees visited by the ICRC in Burundi increased considerably in 1994. At the start of the year there were only 27 within the ICRC’s mandate, but in December 806 detainees were being visited regularly.

* WFP: World Food Programme
in 30 places of detention controlled by the Ministry of Justice, the army, the police and the gendarmerie. During the year a total of 1,028 detainees were visited. They were examined by ICRC medical staff, who followed the progress of detainees receiving hospital treatment and provided some prison dispensaries with medical supplies.

Tracing activities

Early in the year most of the delegation’s tracing activities were in connection with Burundian refugees living in Rwanda and Tanzania. After the April massacres in Rwanda the situation changed radically, with many Burundian refugees returning home and many more Rwandan refugees flooding into northern Burundi. The ICRC opened tracing offices in the eight camps for Rwandan refugees in northern Burundi, handling a total of 500 Red Cross messages every week.

The ICRC registered unaccompanied Rwandan children and supervised registrations carried out by non-governmental organizations in the refugee camps and by organizations evacuating the children to other countries. The ICRC centralized the data at its regional delegation in Nairobi. Over 5,000 children were registered in Burundi.

Medical activities

During the disturbances in Bujumbura and in the provinces throughout the year the ICRC evacuated the wounded to hospital and delivered medical supplies to health facilities caring for the wounded. Until 19 January 1994 the ICRC’s surgical team continued working at the hospital in Kibuye, carrying out 44 operations.

Medical supplies and drugs sent from Nairobi and Geneva for the ICRC’s emergency operation in Rwanda transited through the Bujumbura delegation.

Dissemination

In 1994 the ICRC closely followed developments around the country and regularly approached the authorities to impress upon them the need to ensure the protection of civilians in regions subject to violence. It also attempted to make leading political figures and the general public aware of the importance of such protection.

The delegation launched a special dissemination programme aimed at reversing the spiral of violence and reaching the people of Burundi with a message of tolerance. The first months of the year were devoted to preparing a "Declaration for the promotion of humanitarian conduct: appeal for a
minimum of humanity in situations of internal conflict”. Using international humanitarian law and the humanitarian principles as a basis, a group of around 20 Burundian volunteers, encouraged by the ICRC, set about drawing up this declaration, which was tailored to the specific situation in Burundi. The text used traditional local proverbs to emphasize the need to respect humanitarian principles at all times and in all circumstances. It was presented in July at an event attended by 600 people, including the highest government authorities, bishops, political leaders, representatives of different sectors of Burundian society, and United Nations and OAU* representatives. This marked the launch of a major dissemination programme to promote reconciliation at all levels of Burundian society. Songs and radio spots were produced for a media campaign.

The ICRC also helped produce a play illustrating the principles of humanitarian behaviour; the play was first performed in the capital and then travelled to the surrounding provinces, and was greatly appreciated by the public. In addition, several dissemination sessions were held in schools and universities to spread knowledge of the ICRC’s objectives and activities. A teaching file on international humanitarian law was finalized and instruction on the subject started among the armed forces.

RWANDA

The ICRC’s humanitarian activities in Rwanda in 1994 can be divided into two distinct periods: the first three months and the rest of the year. At the beginning of 1994 a great deal of turmoil was observed in political spheres, as the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement was running up against delays and resistance. Tension prevailed, punctuated by political assassinations. Between January and March ICRC activities were marked by two major developments: food distributions were ended to some 600,000 displaced people who had returned to their homes in the demilitarized zone and an assistance programme was begun for displaced people, numbering 40,000 by the end of March, returning to the RPF*-controlled zone in the north of the country. It came as a major shock to the international community when, on 6 April, the President was killed in a plane crash¹ and a horrifying wave of massacres subsequently swept the country, wiping out hundreds of thousands of civilians.

¹ The Presidents of both Burundi and Rwanda were killed when the aircraft they were travelling in was shot down while coming in to land at Kigali airport.

* OAU: Organization of African Unity
* RPF: Rwanda Patriotic Front
Armed militia groups led by extremist politicians systematically set about eliminating anyone who did not support their cause, principally people of the Tutsi ethnic minority, but also moderate Hutus. The Prime Minister was executed in the first few days of the violence, along with the United Nations soldiers guarding her. Other moderate members of the government were soon to suffer the same fate. The capital, Kigali, was plunged into total chaos. Killings, generalized looting and lawlessness were the order of the day. The ICRC’s immediate decision was to stay on and set up emergency surgical care for the survivors of the massacres, while most other expatriates fled the country. As they were located in the heart of the combat zone, the ICRC’s delegation and hospital in Kigali came under shellfire on several occasions and a number of patients and staff were killed.

While massacres were sweeping the parts of the country controlled by the government, the RPF resumed the internal armed conflict and launched a military offensive on 8 April from the territory it already controlled in the north, gradually moving southwards and eventually overrunning the entire country. In addition to the vast population movements prompted by the massacres, the advance of the RPF caused the displacement of much of the Rwandan population, which had numbered some seven million before April. The ICRC responded to the new needs, deploying logistic and budgetary resources on a scale that made the Rwanda operation its largest relief operation worldwide in 1994.

At the end of the year around two million Rwandan refugees were still living in camps across the borders with Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi, and a further 500,000 people displaced within the country had not yet returned to their homes.

Protection of the civilian population

One of the ICRC’s principal raisons d’être is the protection of civilians in times of armed conflict, and the fact that ICRC delegates remained on the spot
during the massacres in Rwanda undoubtedly helped spare many lives. Among those protected in this way were about 50,000 people gathered in pockets around Kigali and other towns; they were visited regularly by delegates who brought them food and other essentials. But the number of lives lost puts this initially impressive figure into perspective: with probably a million Rwandans dead, it is clear that the ICRC’s protection work was effective only on a very limited scale.

In the second quarter of 1994, all semblance of respect for human life and dignity was abandoned in Rwanda. Civilians were deliberately targeted in an organized genocide and men, women and children were massacred on a horrifying scale. Atrocious acts were committed, sometimes in blatant disrespect of the red cross emblem. On 14 April, Red Cross ambulances were stopped on their way to hospital by armed militias who then shot dead the patients inside; children were slaughtered at the orphanage in Butare on 1 May; Kigali Central Hospital was shelled on 18 May.

ICRC delegates took up and maintained contacts with as many interlocutors as possible, both military and civilian. The remaining authorities were constantly urged to put an end to the genocide and reminded of their responsibilities. Special emphasis was given to the protection of groups of people at high risk, who had sought refuge in places such as Amahoro Stadium, the Sainte Famille church, the Mille Collines hotel (all three in Kigali), in Kabgayi and in the stadium in Cyangugu. ICRC delegates went to see these groups of terrified people whenever security conditions permitted, bringing them material and medical assistance and thus contributing to their survival. In addition, the delegation in Kigali broadcast its message of neutrality and impartiality on local radio in an attempt to reach all armed groups. Written representations were also made and a memorandum on respect for international humanitarian law was handed over to all parties concerned. After the fall of the former government and the proclamation of a cease-fire by the RPF the ICRC continued to monitor the situation closely, reminding the authorities when necessary of their duty to ensure respect for the fundamental rights of civilians and drawing their attention to cases of abuse.

Activities for the civilian population

As soon as the bloodshed began in Rwanda the ICRC moved swiftly to ensure a comprehensive response. The delegations in Bujumbura and Nairobi became focal points for the relief operation and offices were set up in Ngara, over the Tanzanian border, and in Kabale, on the Ugandan side. Meanwhile, extra expatriate staff were sent to the ICRC’s office in Goma (north-eastern Zaire), which had been set up over a year beforehand to follow the situation in
North Kivu, and a new office was opened in Bukavu, in South Kivu. There was also a massive mobilization at ICRC headquarters in Geneva, and National Societies rapidly sent substantial support, providing one-third of the expatriate staff needed.

As hundreds of thousands of people fled the killings, land and crops were abandoned and food became scarce. Access to clean water also became a major problem for displaced people. The ICRC did its best to distribute emergency food rations, but as people kept moving, especially in the first few weeks of the crisis, this proved to be extremely difficult in some areas. Nevertheless, a great deal of aid was quickly distributed, especially in central and northern areas and in the south-west of the country. By the end of June the ICRC had distributed some 6,000 tonnes of food to around half a million people. An Ilyushin cargo plane, previously used for the relief programme in Bosnia-Herzegovina, was transferred directly to the Rwanda operation. Eventually four aircraft and over 130 trucks were used to conduct the ICRC’s various assistance programmes around the country, which reached a peak of 1.2 million people in September.

In order to lessen the population’s dependence on food provided by humanitarian organizations, the ICRC organized the distribution of seed to around 200,000 families (over one million individuals) throughout the country. By the end of the year 1,935 tonnes of seed and 100,000 hoes had been handed out. At the same time an additional 7,700 tonnes of food rations were distributed to ensure that the seed was not eaten. It was thus hoped that the next harvest at the beginning of 1995 would produce sufficient food to enable the population to regain a degree of independence, at the same time reducing the need for food aid.

**Ngara (Tanzania)**

Hundreds of thousands of Rwandans streamed across the Tanzanian border within just a few days towards the end of April. The ICRC immediately began distributing an initial shipment of food to 220,000 of these refugees, as the organizations on the spot, specifically mandated to assist refugees, were not yet operational. The food was distributed with the invaluable assistance of the Tanzanian and Rwandan Red Cross Societies. Later, when other organizations were able to assist the refugees, the ICRC phased out its relief activities in Ngara and concentrated its efforts on dissemination, tracing (particularly the registration of unaccompanied children) and activities inside Rwanda.

Once the border was opened to humanitarian convoys in mid-June, food was regularly transported via the ICRC’s Ngara office to different parts of Rwanda, including the south-east and some northern areas.
Northern Rwanda

By mid-February the 500,000 people displaced in 1993 who had returned to their homes in the demilitarized zone, which separated government troops and RPF forces, had attained an acceptable level of self-sufficiency. The ICRC therefore ended its assistance and reinstallation programme for these people, although one additional food distribution was carried out in March for the inhabitants of six municipalities in the Byumba region.

From January a steady flow of displaced people began returning to the RPF-controlled zone in northern Rwanda. By the end of March 40,000 had responded to the RPF's appeal to return and benefited from a food, non-food and agricultural assistance programme set up by the ICRC in conjunction with the Belgian Red Cross.

After the events of April, the north of Rwanda was reached through a new office in Kabale, in southern Uganda. In mid-June a survey was carried out by an ICRC nutritionist in the north and south-east of Rwanda, revealing that the food rations initially distributed were insufficient. Rations were therefore considerably increased.

Goma (Zaire)

In mid-July, when over one million Rwandans surged across the border into the North Kivu region of Zaire, the influx of people overwhelmed the Zairian border town of Goma. The ICRC had been working there since mid-1993 in connection with the disturbances in North Kivu, and had transformed its office into a logistics base for its emergency relief operations within Rwanda in mid-June 1994. As more than 1,000 tonnes of food had already been stockpiled in Goma for this purpose, the ICRC was able to begin food distributions for the refugees immediately, with the help of the Rwandan Red Cross, as the organizations on the spot with a specific mandate to assist refugees were not yet operational. Subsequently more supplies were flown in by the ICRC. In August the ICRC handed over responsibility for its relief distributions in Goma to National Societies and to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

In July the ICRC began providing the hospital in Goma with medical supplies and set up another emergency facility in the sports stadium to treat the wounded. A surgical team sent to Goma to man this new facility carried out 80 operations in its first week.

Tracing activities

At the start of the year the tracing agency's activities centred on Burundian refugees in Rwanda and on Rwandan refugees in Uganda. When the massacres
began, the continual population movements around the country meant that tracing people's relatives was all but impossible, and delivering Red Cross messages within Rwanda was equally difficult. Moreover, tracing work could have put the people being sought in danger. Nonetheless, the tracing agency was able to accept messages destined for relatives outside Rwanda. In addition, the ICRC set up a telephone link in Kigali at the outbreak of the violence, enabling hundreds of families abroad to obtain news of their relatives in the capital.

When hundreds of thousands of Rwandans crossed into neighbouring countries, the ICRC installed a Red Cross message network in the refugee camps in Tanzania, Burundi and Zaire.

As the international community became aware of what was going on in Rwanda, a number of organizations, with major media backing, began evacuating unaccompanied children to other countries. The ICRC's tracing agency stepped in to assume the role of central data bank for information concerning these children and, in a joint statement with UNICEF, UNHCR and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the institution emphasized that the youngsters must be properly registered. Indeed, many of them were not orphans but had merely become separated from their parents, and would one day return to them. A considerable number of the children transferred abroad had not been registered at all.

ICRC staff were deployed in Rwanda and in neighbouring countries to register children in reception centres, hospitals, churches and camps for displaced people or refugees. The central data bank was set up in Nairobi, where two teams worked in shifts around the clock entering the data on computer. By the end of the year 37,000 unaccompanied children had been registered in cooperation with the UNHCR, UNICEF and non-governmental organizations.

Medical activities

As soon as the massacres started on 6 April the ICRC's team in Kigali began work with the Rwandan Red Cross to try to clear the streets of dead bodies and avert the spread of disease. A first ICRC road convoy was rapidly dispatched from Bujumbura and arrived in Kigali on 13 April, carrying 25 tonnes of medical supplies, mainly donated by the Belgian Red Cross, and more personnel from the ICRC and MSF-France.* At first medical needs were met by Kigali Central Hospital, which the ICRC immediately provided with urgently required medical supplies. Very soon, however, the hospital was

* MSF-France: the French branch of *Médecins sans frontières*
overwhelmed and the ICRC set up an emergency surgical hospital in buildings adjacent to its delegation. This unit functioned in tandem with Kigali Central Hospital to treat combatants and civilians who survived their wounds, the MSF team working under the ICRC flag alongside an ICRC team which included staff seconded by the Dutch and British Red Cross Societies. However, the terror created on the streets by the militia was such that many people were afraid to come to either hospital for treatment and therefore perished unattended.

The ICRC set up an emergency hospital and sub-delegation on 12 May in Kabgayi, near Gitarama, where around 200,000 displaced people had sought refuge. The hospital in Kabgayi was subsequently moved to Nyanza for security reasons, when the RPF took Gitarama. At the beginning of July the ICRC’s hospital and sub-delegation in Nyanza had to be transferred yet again for reasons of security, this time to Rilima, in the Bugesera area. On 19 May an ICRC convoy travelling from Kigali to the hospital in Kabgayi was attacked and the institution’s medical coordinator in Rwanda was wounded. He was operated on at the ICRC hospital in Kigali.

In several parts of the country, field teams delivered medical supplies throughout the year to functioning health facilities, including health posts in Nyarushishi camp near Cyangugu. Following the closure of Kigali Central Hospital towards the end of May the delegation in Kigali began supporting the King Faisal hospital on the eastern side of town controlled by the RPF, providing it with medical supplies and repairing the water supply and sanitation systems. The ICRC set up an office in the hospital and maintained a permanent presence there, while an MSF-International team came in on a daily basis to perform surgical operations.

As they were situated right on the front line, the ICRC delegation and surgical hospital came under fire on a number of occasions. On 24 June, when seven patients were killed outright and several others injured, the delegation launched a renewed appeal to the warring parties to respect the red cross emblem. The delegation tried several times to evacuate patients to the King Faisal hospital, away from the fighting, and towards the end of June 107 patients were transferred. At the beginning of July, when the RPF took control of Kigali, the halt in the fighting made it possible to share out the patients evenly between the ICRC hospital and the King Faisal facility.

As other organizations started to work in and around Rwanda the ICRC was able to reduce its medical activities, ending its support to the hospital in Goma at the end of August and closing its hospital in Kigali in September. However, drugs and other medical supplies continued to be delivered to hospitals, health centres and dispensaries throughout the country until the end of the year.
Water and sanitation

From the outset, the aims of the ICRC’s water and sanitation programme in Rwanda were twofold: first, to curb the outbreak of disease in the camps for the displaced, and secondly, to rehabilitate the country’s main water-treatment plants.

In Kigali an emergency system to supply water to the King Faisal hospital was set up and the supply to the ICRC’s surgical hospital was upgraded. Six gravity-fed supply systems in Rwanda were repaired or upgraded and several installations protecting springs were improved to provide water for the many displaced people. Completely new spring protection systems had to be built in Mukarange, Manyagiro and Tabagwe camps. A total of 10 camps for around 250,000 displaced people were equipped with emergency water distribution systems, and materials for the construction of latrines were also provided.

The work carried out to rehabilitate the country’s main water treatment stations (Kigali, Gisenyi, Ruhengeri, Cyangugu, Gitarama, Butare, Gikongoro, Kabgayi and Kibuye) consisted mainly in helping the few remaining staff to keep up or resume production. The ICRC provided technical expertise and work incentives, and supplied more than 300 tonnes of aluminium sulphate, 50 tonnes of chlorine, 300 tonnes of lime, spare parts, fuel, emergency generators and equipment such as autonomous welding units.

Water tankers brought 60,000 litres of water per day to ten orphanages and health posts in Kigali until it was possible to repair the distribution system. In addition the electricity lines between Ruhengeri and Gisenyi were repaired by an Electrogaz team with direct ICRC assistance, restoring the electricity supply to the water treatment plant and the main sections of the town of Gisenyi.

In south-western Rwanda the first task was to complete a 4.5 km gravity system supplying water to Nyarushishi camp (10,000 displaced people). This was followed by continuous surveys to monitor the situation in other camps between Cyangugu and Gikongoro. After the departure of the French army, ICRC engineers carried out water and sanitation work in five camps south of Gikongoro accommodating about 65,000 displaced people. The population of the camps were urged to observe the basic rules of hygiene to help reduce the spread of disease.

In rural areas of north-western Rwanda 12 gravity supply schemes were rehabilitated and one new spring protected, providing the local population with an additional 69 water supply points and six local health centres with a supply of drinking water. Similar activities were being started up at the end of the year in the south-east of the country.

The water supply systems in eight of the country’s prisons were also repaired, providing inmates with fresh water, and the basic rules of hygiene were promoted to help avoid the spread of disease in the jails. At the end of the
year the ICRC was negotiating the delegation of water and sanitation projects for 1995 to various National Societies.

Activities for detainees
At the end of March there were still 136 prisoners in Rwanda falling within the mandate of the ICRC, most of them having been arrested during political demonstrations. Up until the events in April, the ICRC was granted access to practically all detention centres and carried out 20 visits. Once the new government had taken office in July, the delegation negotiated with the new authorities to gain access to all people arrested, wherever they were held, and by the end of the year had registered around 16,000 people detained in connection with the conflict. Many of the detainees were able to send Red Cross messages to their families, and they were provided with items such as blankets, soap and plates. In view of the unique situation in the country and the difficult conditions encountered in several places of detention, the ICRC initiated a special programme in October to provide the necessary food to all prisoners. Special attention was given to ensuring adequate medical treatment: ICRC nurses upgraded hygiene and set up dispensaries within the prisons, and a programme was conducted to improve the water supply systems (see *Water and sanitation*).

Dissemination
At the start of the year dissemination efforts were concentrated on incorporating international humanitarian law in the training programme of the Rwandan armed forces. In the first quarter some 3,000 troops attended dissemination sessions held by the ICRC in military camps throughout the country. A session was also held for officers of the Belgian battalion of UNAMIR* to explain the ICRC's activities and mandate and restate the principles of international humanitarian law.

In 1993 the delegation had organized a panel composed of different social groups, whose aim was to reach an agreement on a universally applicable set of humanitarian rules that would enhance respect for human life and human dignity. It became painfully clear in April that this approach was doomed, as the very opposite philosophy held sway throughout the nation. From this point on, the ICRC's traditional dissemination activities were abandoned in favour of making direct appeals to the parties to spare civilians (see *Protection of the civilian population*).

Once the RPF took control of the country and a new government was installed in July, the ICRC faced a new challenge: to convince all concerned

---

* UNAMIR: United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda
that humanitarian principles must be observed in the event of renewed violence. Although the hostilities had come to an end, a climate of instability still reigned, acts of violence were observed and there was a very real possibility of further fighting. It was therefore absolutely vital to launch a wide-ranging programme of dissemination of international humanitarian law, with a view to helping restore a measure of trust among the population.

**KINSHASA**
**Regional delegation**
**(Congo and Zaire)**

**CONGO**
The extreme violence that flared up in the Congo in 1993 abated considerably in 1994 although the capital, Brazzaville, remained divided along ethnic lines which corresponded to the city’s political divisions. In February 1994 the open internal armed conflict came to an end and the different political movements appeared to make a concerted effort to restore order. However, heavily armed militiamen still controlled the limits of their respective districts, and varying degrees of tension pervaded everyday life in the capital. In an effort to address the problem of a segregated society dominated by armed militias, which was preventing the country from returning to a state of normality, a Parliamentary Peace Commission was set up and a forum for restoring a culture of peace was held by the government and UNESCO in Brazzaville.

Early in the year the ICRC was authorized to visit security detainees held by all sides, but such visits never materialized as no people in this category were reported. Other ICRC activities did however go ahead, including the provision of medical supplies to dispensaries in the capital, training for National Society first-aid teams and support for Congolese Red Cross dissemination programmes.

Making the most of the relative calm after February, delegates approached the authorities and all four militias controlling the capital in order to start dissemination work aimed at inducing all combatants to respect the basic law of war, and more specifically to respect civilians, who were often targeted in the violence. A first seminar on international humanitarian law for the security forces was held from 22 to 25 March.

**ZAIRE**
The ethnic diversity of certain regions of Zaire remained a source of hatred and violence in 1994. The expulsion of much of the Kasaian community from
Shaba in 1992 and tension between the Banyarwanda community and the indigenous population of North Kivu in 1993 had left hundreds of thousands of displaced people in need of urgent assistance. Some of them were still living in extremely precarious conditions in 1994. The Kivu region was further destabilized by the arrival of around 1.5 million Rwandan refugees in North and South Kivu in June 1994.

The political scene remained complex, even after a new government was formed in July. This exacerbated the socio-economic crisis and the resulting decline in the population's living standards. However, despite a fragile new government, a yearly inflation rate of over 6,000 per cent, a marked deterioration in public services, especially health, education and transport, soaring unemployment, months of unpaid salaries and a general lack of security, the nation somehow managed to avoid sliding into ruin.

In October new disturbances broke out in the Masisi area of North Kivu between the indigenous population on the one hand and Rwandan refugees, along with residents of Banyarwanda-Hutu origin, on the other, the Banyarwanda people of Tutsi origin having virtually all returned to Rwanda. The ICRC sub-delegation in Goma closely monitored developments and stood ready to launch a protection and assistance programme if necessary. It also pursued its training programme for volunteers of the Red Cross of Zaire to improve their emergency preparedness. The programme was part of an ongoing nationwide effort to train first-aid volunteers and create teams capable of taking rapid action in emergencies. This effort focused on East and West Kasai in 1994.

Activities for the civilian population

The ICRC continued to provide emergency food assistance in 1994 for concentrations of displaced people in Shaba (Kolwezi and Likasi), numbering over 80,000, who were waiting for trains or other transport to take them to the
Kasai, their region of origin. ICRC distributions continued throughout the year in Likasi, where in December 32,800 of the affected population still remained. The last displaced Kasaians in Kolwezi left in July and were given a "leaving ration". The ICRC's office in Kolwezi was closed in August.

In North Kivu the ICRC provided items such as blankets and agricultural tools to certain vulnerable groups, and carried out a programme in conjunction with the Red Cross of Zaire to protect natural springs.

The huge wave of refugees from Rwanda which started flooding into the Goma area on 14 July created an unprecedented emergency. The ICRC immediately increased its staff in Goma and in the newly opened office in Bukavu. For details of ICRC activities in this connection see under Rwanda.

Activities for detainees
Visits to places of detention were carried out around the country in 1994, with the agreement of the Zairian authorities. Delegates visited detainees falling within the ICRC's mandate and held for reasons of State security, and in Kivu visits were made to people detained in connection with the unrest in the Ruwenzori area and to Rwandan refugees detained and threatened with expulsion.

In view of the enormous difficulties that the Zairian prison service was having in providing acceptable living conditions for all its prisoners, the ICRC decided to assist all inmates in some places of detention visited. The assistance was provided through local non-governmental organizations and religious groups already working in this domain and took the form of nutritional supplements, improvements to sanitation and material aid. Over 2,000 inmates in 16 different places of detention were covered by the programme in the Kinshasa, Bas-Zaire, East Kasai, Shaba, North Kivu and South Kivu regions. A nutritional assessment was carried out in each establishment prior to distributions and inmates were examined by ICRC medical staff. In January a water and sanitation project was completed in Goma prison.

Tracing
The tracing activities of the regional delegation in Kinshasa included the registration of unaccompanied minors in Kivu (see Rwanda) and providing Red Cross message services for Rwandan refugees in Kivu, Angolan refugees in Shaba and Sudanese refugees in Haut-Zaïre.

Dissemination
Having obtained authorization at the start of the year from the general headquarters of the armed forces of Zaïre, the ICRC stepped up its
dissemination activities in the Shaba region and in North and South Kivu. In April and June a series of dissemination sessions was organized, reaching 500 officers of the army and the security forces. From 9 to 12 August the ICRC held its first seminar on international humanitarian law for the security forces in Kinshasa. The 30 senior officers who attended were responsible for training and operations within the Garde civile, the special Presidential Division, the Gendarmerie nationale and the Service de l’Action de Renseignements militaires.

To facilitate the tracing work of the ICRC’s delegates in North and South Kivu, a campaign to spread awareness of ICRC activities and the basic principles of international humanitarian law was begun in November, aimed at those in charge of the camps for Rwandan refugees, elements of the Rwandan armed forces present in Zaire and members of the Zairian armed forces.

From July on the ICRC provided the Red Cross of Zaire with support for its dissemination activities, training 20 dissemination officers to inform the general public in Kinshasa of the role of Red Cross first-aid teams. Similar work carried out by the National Society in Goma in December was backed up by weekly radio programmes and the distribution of a locally made comic book portraying the work of the teams in emergency situations.

YAOUNDE
Regional delegation
(Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe)

The regional delegation concentrated on the promotion of humanitarian law, especially by approaching the governments of the region and requesting that they each designate an official representative of the armed forces or the Ministry of Defence to be responsible for the incorporation of humanitarian law in military training programmes. The regional delegation held a course on humanitarian law for instructors from the armed forces of 10 Central African countries (Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe and Zaire) from 22 to 25 March.

Cooperation with the region’s National Societies was also high on the regional delegation’s agenda, especially as regards the establishment of emergency brigades to provide direct assistance to the population in the event of unrest. The ICRC also cooperated with these National Societies in the fields of information (the production and promotion of periodicals and radio
programmes), training, first aid, and community activities such as projects aimed at improving hygiene and neighbourhood clean-up operations. A meeting of leaders of the National Societies of the six countries covered by the delegation was held in Yaoundé in early October to discuss such cooperation programmes, among other matters.

CAMEROON

Two problems gave the ICRC particular cause for concern during the year. On the one hand, a dispute that arose in March and continued through the middle of the year along the border between Cameroon and Nigeria resulted in some fighting between the armed forces of the two countries. In addition, ethnic tensions and insecurity aggravated by drought in the north forced thousands of people to leave their homes. In response to the fighting along the border, the ICRC’s regional delegations in Lagos and Yaoundé kept in contact with both sides and appealed to the respective government and military officials to comply with the provisions of humanitarian law. The situation calmed down within a short time. The tensions in the north, on the other hand, had more lasting consequences, including population movements into neighbouring Chad (see below).

On two occasions in October and again in December the ICRC visited a Cameroonian soldier held as a prisoner of war by the Nigerian authorities. Before he was freed at the end of the year, he was able to contact his family back home through the Red Cross message service.

The delegation provided support for the Cameroon Red Cross Society’s emergency brigades and neighbourhood clean-up programmes.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

The ICRC, the armed forces of the Central African Republic and the National Red Cross Society held a seminar on humanitarian law from 18 to 21 January in Bangui. The ICRC’s Nairobi-based specialist in dissemination to the armed forces took part in this event, which was attended by members of the armed forces, the police, the national gendarmerie and civil servants. The ICRC also supported the National Society’s tracing activities for Sudanese and Chadian refugees in the north, and helped it set up emergency brigades.

CHAD

Chad continued to suffer from the effects of over 30 years of internal and international armed conflict. Outside the capital organized trade was often
limited to barter, and widespread banditry resulted in a high level of insecurity in many outlying areas. There were also sporadic clashes between government troops and groups loyal to the political opposition, many of which remained armed. In this context of uncertainty and instability the government postponed the democratic elections, which had originally been scheduled for 1994.

The ICRC developed relations with the government, which for the first time in years permitted visits to places of detention run by the military, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Interior. Two series of visits were conducted, one in early April and the other from August to October. During the visits the prisons, which held over 1,000 inmates (including 49 security detainees), received ICRC assistance in the form of hygiene products and improvements in water supplies and sanitation.

The ICRC continued its dissemination activities, including a course held in N'Djamena in March for 27 instructors or commanders from training establishments for the armed forces, the gendarmerie and the army medical corps. The delegation also maintained its support of the orthopaedic centre in N'Djamena, which fitted military and civilian amputees with orthopaedic appliances.

In March about 10,000 people fled into Chad following ethnic disturbances in northern Cameroon. In March and April the ICRC provided them with food and bowls.

The regional delegation also helped the Red Cross of Chad to conduct training programmes and to set up and equip emergency brigades.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

From 19 to 21 April the ICRC and the emerging National Society organized a course on humanitarian law in Malabo for the armed forces of Equatorial Guinea. The course, which was the first of its kind, was held with the participation of the Minister of Defence, the Chief of Staff of the armed forces and the head of the security service. The regional delegation provided support for dissemination and emergency preparedness programmes of the local Red Cross. The ICRC and the Swiss Red Cross advised the National Society on its application for recognition by the Movement. It was officially recognized as the 163rd National Society on 28 September 1994.
Southern Africa

ANGOLA

The internal armed conflict in Angola continued to claim thousands of lives in 1994, despite domestic and international attempts at negotiation to end the bloodshed. Peace talks held in Lusaka under UN auspices throughout the year culminated in a peace agreement signed on 20 November.

With the agreement of the warring parties, the ICRC became once more fully operational in Angola at the beginning of the year. In direct response to the immense humanitarian needs revealed in December 1993, when comprehensive surveys were conducted by delegates in the field, the following steps were taken: offices were opened in Malanje, Kuito and Menongue, and the delegation in Huambo was strengthened in terms of personnel and logistics; the ICRC's logistics base in Lobito/Benguela was reactivated; an airlift to Huambo and Malanje was begun, using five aircraft; a sanitation and non-food relief programme was begun in Kuito/Kunjie; and visits were carried out to people held in government custody in Luanda and in the south of the country and to those held by UNITA* in Uige and Huambo. Another major relief effort was launched in Ganda, in Benguela province, in April.

There was an escalation of the conflict in May in northern and central parts of the country, leaving hundreds of civilians dead or wounded. This came at a time when the peace process initiated under UN auspices in Lusaka was running into difficulties.

In June the ICRC submitted a memorandum to the warring parties, urging them again to respect the provisions of international humanitarian law. Un fortunately violations continued and became even more widespread after this date. By November the military and political situation had entered a paradoxical

* UNITA: National Union for the Total Independence of Angola
stage: the warring parties had reached agreement on 31 October and had initialled a peace accord in early November, yet in the field the fighting continued unabated, with the government exerting growing pressure on UNITA and taking control of the cities of Huambo on 9 November and Uige a few days later. The government offensive on Huambo forced all expatriates, including staff of the UN and non-governmental organizations, to take refuge in the ICRC’s compound at Bomba Alta, from where the ICRC evacuated almost all of them by air. As government troops moved closer, large numbers of armed men and civilians fled the area and in the chaos all the ICRC’s vehicles were stolen, along with practically all the stocks in the institution’s warehouses.

As the end of the year approached, although the peace agreement had in fact been signed in Lusaka on 20 November, implementation was proceeding at a snail’s pace. The taking of Huambo by government troops in November and the recapture of nearly all the provincial capitals brought about a major change in the military and political situation. The first meeting of the joint commission responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Lusaka peace accord was postponed until 1995. The UN Security Council, respecting the calendar drawn up in Lusaka, was therefore unable to go ahead with the deployment of 500 observers and some 7,000 peace-keeping troops mandated to separate the warring parties and then to encamp and demobilize UNITA forces.

On 15 December one of the ICRC’s aircraft, a DC-3, crashed on take-off from Lobito, killing the two pilots on board.

Activities for detainees

Following negotiations with the UNITA authorities, in April the ICRC obtained permission to visit people held in two detention centres in Huambo. In May and June ICRC delegates visited around 60 security and common-law detainees there, some of whom used the Red Cross message service to contact their families. Other visits were made to detainees held by UNITA in Uige province.

People detained or held in custody by the government were also visited by the ICRC in different places of detention in Luanda and Luena, and in Namibe, Cuando Cubango and Cunene provinces, pursuant to the ICRC’s mandate to protect and assist people held in connection with the conflict. In the course of these visits various items such as soap, blankets, clothing and vegetable seeds were distributed to the detainees.

On 14 November the ICRC began visiting prisoners captured by government troops in the battle for Huambo. They were given blankets, clothes and soap and were able to make use of the Red Cross message service. UNITA, with its
new base in Bailundo, claimed that it was no longer holding any of the detainees previously visited by the ICRC’s delegates.

The Lusaka peace agreement stipulated that the ICRC would supervise the release of all civilians and soldiers detained or otherwise held in connection with the conflict. By the end of the year the institution had not yet been approached on the timing and procedure for the release operation.

Activities for the civilian population

In an attempt to meet the enormous needs of the civilian population, at the start of the year relief activities were steadily increased to include a number of municipios in Huambo province and in Bie and Huila provinces. Over 250,000 civilians were receiving food and other supplies from the ICRC’s Huambo delegation at the height of general distributions (April), but this figure dropped sharply when flight authorizations were drastically reduced. Community kitchens were, however, still able to provide two meals a day for over 10,000 of the most vulnerable people in Huambo, using the limited stocks that had been built up previously.

Following nutritional surveys in other areas, food distributions for 40,000 civilians were started in Ganda in April and 12 community kitchens were opened in the town to provide twice-daily meals for 6,000 children. As the conflict intensified large numbers of displaced people arrived in Ganda, creating greater needs in the town.

At the end of May this major relief operation was severely hampered by the escalation of hostilities in a number of areas, including Kuito, where heavy fighting erupted on 26 May. On 4 June eleven of the remaining aid workers, including an ICRC nurse, had to be evacuated from the town by the UN. Two ICRC delegates stayed on until 10 July in difficult conditions, distributing the relief stocks that remained.

The government decided to suspend all cargo flights to Huambo and Uige as of 22 May. UNITA reacted by threatening to target cargo planes bringing food to besieged government towns. The suspension lasted almost three months, although a very limited number of relief flights to Huambo was authorized. As a result much of the civilian population suffered serious food shortages. Most NGO and UN operations ground to a halt, mainly for security reasons but also because of logistical constraints. This led to a reversal of the positive effects of the extensive relief programmes carried out in the first five months of the year, and nutritional surveys conducted by the ICRC in September showed an alarming incidence of severe malnutrition among the civilian population in Huambo.
While all flights were suspended the ICRC used its stocks to step up kitchen programmes in Ganda and Huambo, providing civilians with cooked meals. In Huambo the delegation reactivated 33 community kitchens previously run by non-governmental organizations, in addition to the 13 kitchens it had already opened in January. In all, over 400,000 Angolans benefited from ICRC food distributions in 1994.

Looking back on 1994 it is clear that while the ICRC’s relief operations fluctuated over the year, owing to the restrictions imposed, the needs remained constantly high. This underlined the importance of maintaining an ICRC presence in the country in 1995.

Agricultural assistance

In order to help the population meet some of their food needs themselves, a major agricultural assistance programme was carried out in 1994, involving the distribution of cereal, bean and vegetable seed and tools to some 120,000 families in Benguela, Huila and Huambo provinces, in June/July and again in September/October.

Tracing activities

As the year progressed the ICRC’s tracing network was constantly extended, comprising 13 offices and many more sub-offices in the latter half of the year. The primary task was to enable people displaced or cut off by the conflict to remain in touch with their families. New staff were hired and trained locally, and the number of family messages handled every month soared, making this the ICRC’s second largest Red Cross message network worldwide. Following the events in November the ICRC managed to organize a few family reunions between the interior of the country and the coastal region.

Medical activities

ICRC medical teams monitored the condition of severely malnourished children being cared for in the institution’s six therapeutic feeding centres. Each of these centres provided 500 children in Huambo and Ganda with five or six meals per day. The ICRC also regularly supplied drugs and medical materials to 17 health posts and infirmaries in Huambo, Huila and Bie provinces. In the city of Huambo alone, some 15,000 consultations a month were given in nine health posts run by the ICRC. A vaccination programme was carried out in conjunction with UNICEF and local health authorities in Ganda, Caala and Huambo.
During the year medical evacuations were carried out to Benguela from Ganda, where there were no surgical facilities, and during the bombardment of Huambo in November the ICRC took the wounded to hospital. After the battle for Huambo, health posts were quickly reopened and the ICRC provided intravenous drips and other emergency medical supplies.

Water and sanitation
At the end of March the ICRC began a well rehabilitation project in the areas around its nutritional centres and kitchens. In addition, a programme to drill boreholes was carried out in conjunction with OXFAM at locations pinpointed with the cooperation of the local water authorities, to help alleviate water shortages in hospitals and health posts.

Dissemination
On 7 and 8 December respectively dissemination sessions on the law of war and the role of the ICRC were held in Benguela for 103 officers and soldiers from the central front and in Sumbe for 80 soldiers. Earlier in the year sessions on international humanitarian law were held for other groups, including students, locally hired ICRC staff, beneficiaries of ICRC programmes and local authorities. In addition, messages explaining the ICRC’s work and appeals for compliance with international humanitarian law were broadcast on national radio.

During the year the ICRC called on both parties to respect the provisions of international humanitarian law, and in particular to spare civilians.

MOZAMBIQUE
Despite a number of sporadic outbreaks of violence, the peace process in Mozambique was confirmed and successfully completed when the country finally went to the polls on 27-29 October 1994 for free and democratic elections. It took longer than anticipated to assemble government and RENAMO* troops in UNOMOZ* centres and to disarm and demobilize them, but the operation was completed before the electoral campaign. The victory of President Chissano was acknowledged by the RENAMO opposition and the rebuilding of the country was able to go ahead peacefully in the last two months of the year.

---

* RENAMO: Mozambican National Resistance Movement
* UNOMOZ: United Nations Operation in Mozambique
Most Mozambican refugees in neighbouring countries returned home in the course of 1994 and commerce picked up throughout the country, even in the most remote areas previously controlled by RENAMO. Civilians in these areas, who had been assisted by the ICRC and the WFP right up to the end of 1993, benefited during 1994 from development programmes launched by over 40 other humanitarian organizations, which were now able to work in secure conditions. Areas previously under RENAMO control were gradually reintegrated into the State administration and the free circulation of people and goods became a reality.

The ICRC's medical, tracing and dissemination work continued throughout the year, but was gradually scaled down. In December the delegation was closed and responsibility for the remaining ICRC activities in Mozambique was handed over to the regional delegation in Harare.

**Tracing activities**

The long-standing programme established to exchange family messages between Mozambican refugees living abroad and their relatives back home was reduced considerably in 1994, as more and more refugees returned to their places of origin.

The ICRC remained actively involved in helping alleviate the direct effects of the internal armed conflict that had ravaged Mozambique for 16 years. It was particularly concerned about children who had become separated from their parents during the conflict, especially those living in zones controlled by RENAMO. Around 3,500 such children had been registered by the ICRC with the help of the Mozambique Red Cross Society, in conjunction with Save the Children Fund (SCF) and UNICEF. By the end of 1994 only about 150 children were still waiting to be reunited with their families by the Mozambique Red Cross. A further 850 especially vulnerable children were registered by the ICRC and SCF in RENAMO military centres. These children, known as "crianças desamparadas", were transferred to transit centres by the International Organi-
zation for Migration, until such time as the ICRC, the Mozambique Red Cross and other agencies located their families. All 850 had been reunited with their relatives by the end of September.

Medical activities

The ICRC's medical activities in Mozambique in previous years had focused on three main objectives which were achieved in 1994. The first was to make basic health care available in all areas. This involved supporting existing medical facilities and helping set up facilities in remote districts previously controlled by RENAMO, where no services were available because of the conflict. The hospital in Inhambinga, for example, was completely rebuilt and refurbished in 1994. The second objective was to vaccinate children under five and women of childbearing age against potentially fatal diseases: this programme was carried out in conjunction with UNICEF. The third aspect of ICRC medical activity in Mozambique was an orthopaedic programme covering the entire country, with workshops in Beira, Maputo, Nampula and Quelimane treating war amputees and training Mozambican orthopaedic technicians. Towards the end of 1994 the ICRC was preparing to hand over complete responsibility for the workshops to the Ministry of Health in 1995. Since access to all parts of the country had become possible by that time, steps were taken to ensure that following the closure of its delegation in December 1994 the Ministry of Health and non-governmental organizations would pursue the programmes that the ICRC had set up.

Water and sanitation

The ICRC's water and sanitation programme in Mozambique was completed by March, having successfully attained the objective of bringing water to isolated communities and improving sanitary conditions in health facilities all over the country. Over 200,000 people benefited directly from the ICRC's water supply programme over the two years of its duration.

Dissemination

In addition to ongoing dissemination work among the general public and volunteers and staff of the National Society, efforts were concentrated on soldiers awaiting demobilization and on the new national armed forces.

A highlight of Mozambique Red Cross dissemination activities was a programme to explain the Red Cross principles and international humanitarian law to some 10,000 soldiers awaiting demobilization in three RENAMO
assembly areas. Acceptance of the National Society in ex-RENAMO zones increased steadily over the year.

The month of May was marked by the beginning of sessions on international humanitarian law and behaviour in combat for the first three infantry battalions of the new national armed forces (FADM).

Following the naming of headquarters staff for the FADM, the ICRC’s delegation in Maputo held discussions with the new authorities on setting up an instructors’ course in international humanitarian law with a view to continuing and upgrading training in the subject within the FADM. The authorities undertook to incorporate such a course in military training.

Cooperation with the National Society

Throughout the year the ICRC continued to cooperate with the Mozambique Red Cross Society, particularly in regard to tracing and dissemination work, maintaining its financial support for National Society programmes. Responsibility for tracing files still pending and relating to unaccompanied minors was handed over to the Mozambique Red Cross at the end of 1994.

During the election period at the end of October over 1,600 volunteers of the National Society were mobilized to man first-aid posts at polling stations around the country, where voters were obliged to wait for up to 12 hours out in the sun. The ICRC provided the National Society with vehicles and drivers for this operation.

SOUTH AFRICA

South African politics reached a historic turning point at the end of April, when the country’s first-ever free and democratic elections confirmed the end of apartheid, Nelson Mandela, the leader of the ANC*, was elected President and a transitional Government of National Unity was installed. In the run-up to the elections the South African Red Cross Society and the ICRC mobilized first-aid teams on a national scale in preparation for polling week.

In the months preceding the elections there was a marked rise in the number of deaths from political violence in several regions, in particular in KwaZulu/Natal, which prompted the government to impose a state of emergency on KwaZulu/Natal province at the end of March. Violence continued to plague the Reef area, though in the East Rand there were fewer deaths than in previous years following the deployment of the army there. In the former independent

* ANC: African National Congress
In 1994 the ICRC:

- provided assistance to over 30,000 civilians affected by political violence, in a programme conducted jointly with the South African Red Cross Society;
- made 278 visits to 197 places of detention, including prisons and police stations;
- mounted South Africa's largest Red Cross emergency preparedness operation ever during election week.

As these changes swept the country the ICRC adapted its operation in South Africa accordingly. Its activities to assist the victims of political violence in the townships and homelands were scaled down, except in KwaZulu/Natal, and detention-related activities were reduced from extensive visits to prisons and police stations around the country to ad hoc visits to prisons where riots had occurred from June. The decrease in humanitarian needs in South Africa and the subsequent cutback in ICRC activities led the institution to close its offices in Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth by mid-year, shortly followed by those in Cape Town and in East London, leaving only the delegation in Pretoria and an office in Durban.

In the course of the year the delegation had very promising contacts with the new authorities concerning their future accession to the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions and the 1980 UN Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons.

From 1 January 1995 the ICRC’s delegation in Pretoria will be a regional delegation, covering South Africa and the following countries: the Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, the Seychelles and Swaziland.
Activities for detainees and prisoners

At the start of the year the ICRC delegation continued the detention-related activities it had been conducting in 1993, namely visiting security detainees, arrested prisoners awaiting trial and sentenced prisoners, and carrying out unannounced visits to police stations around the country to monitor conditions and, where necessary, urge detaining authorities to respect the basic rights of those behind bars and improve material conditions. After the elections in April and the change in political leadership the number of visits to police stations declined but more visits to prisons were necessary, as a wave of riots swept across the nation’s jails and allegations of ill-treatment required urgent attention. Delegates visited inmates involved in the riots, ensuring that they received medical care as needed. After every visit a confidential report was submitted to the authorities concerned, containing the delegates’ findings and recommendations.

Activities for the civilian population

The ICRC and the National Society maintained a daily presence in areas affected by political violence, carrying out assessments and providing assistance to victims of the unrest where needs were identified. When violence broke out in March in the independent homeland of Bophuthatswana, essential services such as medical care collapsed. The ICRC and the South African Red Cross responded immediately, sending in staff, ambulances and relief supplies and evacuating wounded people to hospital. Further casualties were evacuated to hospital during clashes in central Johannesburg in March. During election week the ICRC and the National Society mounted the largest Red Cross emergency preparedness operation ever seen in South Africa. Some 2,500 Red Cross personnel were deployed at 200 first-aid posts, command centres and mobile units throughout the country. Teams assisted roughly 2,000 people, treating most of them for minor ailments. In many areas the Red Cross was the only organization on the spot.

As in 1993, the Reef and KwaZulu/Natal were the areas worst hit by political violence. Affected families and displaced people there and in other areas subject to unrest were provided with basic necessities such as food parcels, blankets, kitchen utensils and burial vouchers under a joint ICRC/National Society relief programme which helped over 30,000 people in 1994. On a number of occasions food rations were distributed to groups of people displaced from their homes for several weeks.

Tracing activities

The ICRC’s tracing activities in South Africa diminished rapidly in 1994, as more and more Mozambican refugees returned home and no longer required
such services. Nonetheless, a small number of Red Cross messages was handled, mainly in connection with the conflicts in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Angola.

Dissemination and information

At the beginning of the year, as violations of basic humanitarian principles became more widespread, with a growing incidence of attacks on unarmed civilians, the ICRC stepped up its efforts to raise awareness of the humanitarian rules of behaviour and the activities of the Red Cross, in cooperation with the National Society.

Numerous dissemination sessions were held for South African Red Cross personnel in preparation for the April elections. Meetings were also held with political groups and committees to emphasize the neutrality and independence of the Red Cross. To support this information drive, radio announcements were broadcast for two months in five of South Africa's main languages, and the delegation in Pretoria set up an information centre for the media during the elections.

During the year training sessions on international humanitarian law and the role of the Red Cross were held for instructors and personnel of security forces around the country, including the newly established National Peace Keeping Force, defence forces in Transkei and the KwaZulu police, and for staff of the South African Police and Correctional Services. Contacts were also established with a view to carrying out dissemination activities for the armed forces.

HARARE
Regional delegation
(Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

In 1994 a number of positive changes came to southern Africa, affecting practically all the countries covered by the regional delegation. Democratic elections in Mozambique and South Africa were complemented by those in Malawi, where a new government was voted in, putting an end to 30 years of autocratic rule. The 1.5 million Mozambican refugees in the region had almost all returned home by the end of 1994, lifting a major burden from Malawi, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In Namibia and Botswana the governments in place were returned in general elections. Only in Lesotho did the situation deteriorate, but the crisis was settled by the end of the year.

The principal activities of the regional delegation in 1994 included the continuation of detention-related activities in Malawi; the promotion of
international humanitarian law, particularly in Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia and Zambia; coordinating and supporting tracing work carried out by National Red Cross Societies; and helping to strengthen the capacity of National Societies in regard to emergency preparedness, information, dissemination and the development of their internal telecommunications systems.

At the regional level the delegation was instrumental in setting up a Regional Seminar for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law, held from 31 January to 4 February in Harare, where representatives of 18 English-speaking African countries discussed possibilities for incorporating this body of law in their respective legal systems. The delegation also participated in the Seminar on African Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons in Harare from 16 to 18 February, gave a talk on the issue of antipersonnel mines and the 1980 UN Weapons Convention at the annual gathering of legal advisers to armed forces of the SADC* countries in Windhoek on 2 June, and organized an international seminar entitled “Imprisonment or what else?” in conjunction with Prison Fellowship International in Harare from 9 to 11 November. At this last meeting problems of overcrowding in prisons and alternatives to incarceration were discussed by magistrates and officers from the prison services of Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The delegation also coordinated logistics and purchases for ICRC operations in Zaire, Angola and Mozambique.

From 1 January 1995 the Harare delegation will also cover Mozambique, while Lesotho and Swaziland will be covered by the regional delegation in Pretoria.

BOTSWANA

In the run-up to the elections in South Africa, and particularly during the riots in Bophuthatswana, the Botswana Red Cross Society prepared to take action if necessary. With ICRC support, the National Society evaluated the means it had available and stepped up its emergency preparedness, with particular regard to its capacity to receive refugees. Fortunately none of these precautions proved necessary.

LESOTHO

Unrest in the new democracy of Lesotho at the end of 1993 spilled over into 1994, with one part of the army pitted against the other in street fighting, resulting in the death of 11 civilians. On 14 April mutinous soldiers demanding

---

* SADC: Southern Africa Development Community
a pay increase took four ministers hostage and the Deputy Prime Minister was killed in a shoot-out. The hostages were freed the same day. In May the police and the prison service went on strike, also demanding more pay. The country's economy and security conditions began to plummet. In August the King announced that he had decided to partially suspend the constitution and to dissolve government, which had been democratically elected in 1993 after 23 years of military rule. Street riots subsequently broke out in Maseru on 17 August and a curfew was imposed. By mid-September the King had reinstated the government, following pressure from countries of the region and the threat of economic sanctions.

The regional delegation in Harare made Lesotho its top priority in terms of dissemination of international humanitarian law and organized a number of courses and seminars on the subject, in particular for officers of the armed forces, the police and the prison service. The ICRC provided the Lesotho Red Cross Society with material support and extra training to optimize its emergency preparedness. The National Society's telecommunications system was also improved.

In May Lesotho acceded to the two Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions.

MALAWI

The ICRC's programme of visits to the country's 27 prisons was completed in November and the sub-delegation in Blantyre was closed, leaving the regional delegation in Harare to carry out follow-up visits in 1995. Besides making the usual recommendations and providing material assistance during its prison visits, the ICRC also did a great deal to improve sanitation and hygiene in the prisons, including work on latrines, water supply systems and kitchens.

In the run-up to the May elections, the National Society set up first-aid posts at all the main polling booths, with support from the Federation and the ICRC.

Following the change in government the delegation held a dissemination workshop for police officers from 26 to 28 October and gained access to police stations.

NAMIBIA

In July Namibia succeeded to the two Additional Protocols and became the first State in southern Africa to formally recognize the competence of the Fact-Finding Commission established pursuant to Article 90 of Protocol I additional to the Geneva Conventions.
In October the ICRC officially closed its office in Windhoek, which had been run by one local employee.

SWAZILAND
Efforts made by the ICRC and the Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society to persuade the country’s government to accede to the Additional Protocols were unsuccessful in 1994. The National Society was actively involved in dissemination work throughout the year, including regular radio broadcasts and a seminar to promote international humanitarian law among high-ranking civil servants, held in Mbabane from 27 to 29 June with help from the ICRC.

ZAMBIA
The new government of Zambia was still setting up its judiciary in 1994, thus providing the ICRC with an opportunity to actively promote international humanitarian law. In March the regional delegate met the Ministers of Home Affairs and Defence, with a view to encouraging Zambia to accede to the Additional Protocols and the 1980 UN Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons.

In September the ICRC’s regional delegate in Harare and a legal expert from Geneva accompanied a member of the Committee, the ICRC’s governing body, on a mission to Zambia. During the mission Zambia Red Cross officials presented the National Society’s activities, which in 1994 included a centre for street children in Lusaka, a reception programme for 1,600 returnees from Zaire and various dissemination broadcasts on national radio.

ZIMBABWE
Zimbabwe remained peaceful in 1994 as it moved towards legislative and presidential elections in March 1995. In addition to hosting the international events mentioned in the introduction to this chapter, Harare was the venue for three regional seminars for the National Societies of countries of the region: coordination among information officers (June); reflections on Red Cross ethics and international humanitarian law with the seven Secretaries-General (July); tracing activities and the tying-up of the programme for Mozambican refugees (November).
East Africa

ERITREA

The ICRC focused its efforts on urging the Eritrean government to accede to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols, and on continuing the orthopaedic programme at the Asmara orthopaedic workshop.

Delegates based in Addis Ababa went to Asmara on several occasions to discuss the possible accession of Eritrea to the Geneva Conventions and the situation of people (especially those of Ethiopian origin) detained in Eritrea. Talks were also held on technical matters concerning the operation of the orthopaedic workshop.

The ICRC maintained a presence at the Asmara workshop throughout the year. In September the cooperation agreement for orthopaedic work concluded between the ICRC, the “Red Cross Society of Eritrea” and the Authority of Social Affairs was renewed with effect until July 1995. In 1994 the centre produced 27 orthoses and 556 prostheses and carried out 33 major repairs to orthopaedic appliances.

The ICRC has yet to obtain access to people detained by the Eritrean authorities.

ETHIOPIA

Elections for a constituent assembly took place in June, but were boycotted by many opposition parties. The new EPRDF*-dominated assembly adopted a constitution late in the year which established the basis for a federal State and recognized the right of the regions to self-determination and, in certain conditions, to secession.

Despite the efforts made towards reconciliation in 1994, the situation deteriorated in some regions where opposition to the government grew stronger. The OLF* resumed attacks against government troops late in the year, and Amhara and Ogadeni opposition movements became more active. In the east, matters were complicated still further by the activities of an Islamic opposition movement. There was a marked increase in violence in the countryside.

The delegation’s activities centred around visits to people detained for their involvement with the former regime or for their participation in disturbances.

IN 1994 THE ICRC:

- visited 9,192 people in detention;
- handled 3,583 Red Cross messages, mainly between detainees and refugees and their families;
- fitted 653 new patients with orthopaedic appliances at three orthopaedic centres;
- distributed over 92 tonnes of relief supplies to more than 20,000 people.

* EPRDF: Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front
* OLF: Oromo Liberation Front
since the change of government. The ICRC also kept up its assistance to orthopaedic centres in Ethiopia and Eritrea and conducted dissemination activities, notably with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society.

The government-appointed special prosecutor responsible for conducting investigations into the activities of certain members of the former regime and for bringing them to trial for violations of human rights and crimes against humanity, including violations of humanitarian law, continued his preparatory work. The trials began in December. The ICRC delegation acted in an advisory role, especially as regards the provisions of humanitarian law and their applicability in this context. It was given the status of observer at the trials.

The delegation took part in the work of a number of commissions of the OAU*, which granted the ICRC observer status in 1992. The delegation conducted dissemination activities for diplomats accredited to the OAU in Addis Ababa and maintained contacts with them throughout the year. The two institutions held the first seminar on humanitarian law for OAU diplomats and civil servants in April. In July the ICRC officially opened a mission to the OAU in Addis Ababa, and in December the ICRC’s delegate for dissemination to the armed forces, together with the delegate assigned to the ICRC’s mission to the OAU, presented a course on humanitarian law for ambassadors and employees of the OAU Secretariat.

On 8 April Ethiopia acceded to Protocols I and II additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, with effect from 8 October.

Activities for detainees

The ICRC continued to visit detention centres, police stations, prisons and military camps throughout the country. In March the delegation was authorized to visit people detained in military camps in the eastern region, and these visits continued until the end of the year. In July the delegation submitted a summary report to the authorities on the conditions of detention of people held in connection with the change of government; this report covered the period from February 1992 to February 1994. Lists of detainees whose legal situation was unclear were also submitted.

In June the government notified the ICRC that it had released the overwhelming majority of the thousands of detainees held in the two main detention camps of Hurso and Dedessa, most of whom had been accused of participating in the OLF revolt in 1992. The remaining 300 security detainees from the camps were transferred to another detention facility.

* OAU: Organization of African Unity
At the end of 1994 there were still 2,549 detainees being visited by the ICRC, including about 1,200 held because of their involvement with the former regime.

During visits to prisons and camps the ICRC provided the inmates with assistance including blankets, soap, clothing, buckets, writing materials and stamps, recreational items and other basic necessities.

**Tracing activities**

The bulk of the ICRC's tracing activities comprised keeping track of people still held in detention and visited by the delegation, and handling messages for refugees from Sudan and Somalia and for Ethiopian refugees living abroad. Thousands of Red Cross messages were exchanged for refugees living in Ethiopia, and about 140 were exchanged for detainees.

In the first quarter of the year, the delegation forwarded dozens of Red Cross messages from detainees held at the Dedessa military camp, some of whom had been out of touch with their families for over 16 years. Many of them were of Oromo origin and had been involved in the conflict in Eritrea and Tigray for years when the Mengistu government fell. Once demobilized they were immediately enlisted into the Oromo Liberation Front, and later recaptured by government forces.

**Medical activities**

The ICRC provided medical assistance for detainees during visits to prisons and other places of detention. At the beginning of the year the delegation carried out a special assistance programme for tuberculosis patients in the Hurso military camp. Medical supplies such as intravenous fluids were also given to certain hospitals and clinics, including the Black Lion hospital in Addis Ababa. In addition, under a cooperation agreement with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, six ambulances were handed over to local branches of the National Society, along with a number of dressing sets for use in first-aid activities.

The ICRC maintained its support for orthopaedic workshops in Addis Ababa, Debre Zeit and Harar, while gradually phasing out its presence at the centre in Mekele. ICRC technicians based at the Prosthetic-Orthotic Centre in Addis Ababa also assisted in the training of orthopaedic technicians from Chad, Kenya, Lebanon, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Uganda in the use of polypropylene techniques for the production of prosthetic appliances. The delegation also provided equipment, tools and materials which were financed by the ICRC's Special Fund for the Disabled.
Relief activities

Most of the assistance provided by the delegation went towards helping detainees and improving hygiene at places of detention. The delegation also supported non-governmental organizations which distributed some tents and blankets, and local National Society branches which distributed food to cover the needs of street children, orphans and other disadvantaged groups, as well as displaced people.

Dissemination

The delegation conducted joint dissemination activities with the Ethiopian Red Cross aimed at ensuring respect for the emblem and spreading knowledge of humanitarian law, including special seminars and courses for the military and the police. The ICRC and the National Society also held seminars for journalists, and jointly produced a number of radio spots in five regional languages. A special campaign for the protection of the emblem was launched in June and continued to the end of the year.

SOMALIA

For Somalia, 1994 was a mixed year. A good harvest and only localized fighting on the one hand were offset by a number of problems on the other, including slow progress towards real peace and renewed violence in the north of the country. The gradual withdrawal of the Western contingents of UNOSOM II,* completed by the end of March, paved the way for a rise in banditry, creating a very difficult working environment for humanitarian organizations. Hopes for the creation of a Transitional National Council were at first bolstered by the signing of peace agreements between Ali Mahdi and General Aidid in January and again in March. The March accord, signed on behalf of the 15 main Somali factions, renounced force as a means of resolving the conflict and provided for the swift forming of a government.

In the far south, clans and sub-clans reached an agreement on 27 March which survived a relapse into violence in April and kept the area relatively free of fighting until the end of the year, when UNHCR began repatriating refugees from Kenya to Kismayo.

North of Kismayo, however, in the Lower Juba hinterland, inter-clan disputes and political divisions persisted and the central Hiran region remained in a state of armed conflict throughout the year. At the end of September the

* UNOSOM II: United Nations Operations in Somalia
ICRC distributed plastic sheeting and blankets to 3,000 families displaced by the fighting in Hiran.

UNOSOM II forces pursued a policy of recourse to force in self-defence only and armed banditry became again rife, heavy weapons began to reappear on the streets of Mogadishu, and attacks on the UN and foreign aid agencies became more frequent. On 31 March an ICRC vehicle was attacked, a local staff member was killed and an expatriate sanitation engineer was abducted. The expatriate was released four days later, following the intervention of clan elders.

Sporadic fighting between the Hawadle and Habr Gedir clans in Mogadishu broke out in April, eventually ousting the Hawadle from the southern part of the capital, and armed clashes in Belet Huen caused the Hawadle to leave the area.

As fighting continued and intensified in Mogadishu, Belet Huen and other areas, and the general state of insecurity in the country made humanitarian activities increasingly difficult, the ICRC decided to transfer its delegation to Nairobi in July. This decision was taken after the institution had weighed up the advantages and drawbacks of staying on. The extensive logistic resources needed to run a delegation in Mogadishu constituted an attractive target for looters, while the few activities actually carried out did not necessarily require a permanent presence in the country. Local staff were left to monitor the situation in seven locations throughout Somalia, and regular missions were carried out by expatriates from Nairobi. The risks involved in maintaining a permanent infrastructure in Somalia were thus eliminated, while at the same time the ICRC had a good global view of developments all over the country.

During the year the UN Security Council extended the mandate of UNOSOM II on a number of occasions, each time insisting that if the Somali factions did not reach a peace agreement quickly the UN would find it hard to justify staying on. A final ultimatum was issued on 3 November in
resolution 954, which extended the mandate of UNOSOM II until the end of March 1995. There was more heavy fighting in Mogadishu and Belet Huen in December.

The long and painful political process which was supposed to lead to elections and eventually the creation of a Transitional National Council had made little headway by the end of the year, and the situation was becoming increasingly desperate. A good harvest in the countryside was offset by a slump in the capital’s economy, which had already started earlier in the year but was expected to worsen with the withdrawal of UNOSOM II. A deterioration in security at ports and airports was also anticipated with the imminent departure of UNOSOM II, which had been ensuring access for humanitarian aid and had offered employment and services for many Somalis in the capital. At the same time, fundamentalism appeared to be gaining ground in the country, even among some political leaders.

In self-proclaimed Somaliland, not recognized internationally, the situation remained stable until mid-November, when open military hostilities broke out in the capital Hargeisa. A dispute between the government and the Idegale clan, mainly over control of the airport, territorial claims and the independence of Somaliland, led to the displacement of around 150,000 civilians.

Activities for the civilian population

For most of the year the ICRC’s activities for civilians revolved around tracing services, medical care and water and sanitation work (see below). Following new hostilities in the Hargeisa area in mid-November ICRC delegates carried out four missions to Somaliland, bringing 20,000 blankets and plastic sheeting for shelter material for displaced people and over five tonnes of medical and surgical supplies for hospitals. More than 180 wounded were counted in the region’s three hospitals and tens of thousands of displaced civilians were in desperate need of assistance. The ICRC was the only organization authorized to work on both sides, and was able to rely on the Somali Red Crescent for distribution of its emergency supplies.

Medical activities

An ICRC expatriate surgical team operated in Keysaney hospital up until the end of May. During the fighting in June it was evident that the hospital was able to cope without a permanent expatriate surgical team. ICRC field nurses nevertheless visited Keysaney regularly in order to supervise work and bring medical supplies as needed. The ICRC also continued to give similar support to the two main hospitals in South Mogadishu. Medical supplies were
delivered to improvised health units in Medina (Mogadishu) after heavy fighting at the end of June.

When fighting broke out in the Hiran region in August, the ICRC provided medical supplies for the hospital in Belet Huen and for health posts in the northern Galguduud region. ICRC planes evacuated 15 wounded people to Mogadishu for further medical treatment. Furthermore, in cooperation with local health authorities, medical assistance was provided to about 15,000 people displaced by the fighting in Hiran and Middle Shebelle.

Water and sanitation

The ICRC carried out numerous water and sanitation projects in Somalia in 1994, including the drilling and repair of boreholes and the digging and rehabilitation of wells in a number of communities, the installation and repair of handpumps in camps for displaced people in Afgoi and Mogadishu, and the rehabilitation of the water supply and sanitation system at Benadir hospital, where a special cholera ward had been set up at the beginning of the year. Sanitation work was also carried out in Mogadishu Central Prison and the water supply system in Dusa Mareb hospital was repaired.

Tracing activities

The ICRC’s tracing service remained Somalia’s only regular and reliable means of communication, both within the country and abroad, and the Red Cross message network continued to be one of the institution’s largest worldwide. As in 1993, the hub of the Somalia network was at the ICRC delegation in Nairobi, with offices around Somalia run by staff of the Somali Red Crescent. ICRC expatriates working on the programme were based in the Kenyan capital and carried out regular field missions to Somalia to ensure the smooth running of the system.

In the course of the year the ICRC helped to reunite over 20 families in Somalia with their relatives abroad.

Activities for detainees

On 18 January eight remaining SNA* detainees held by UNOSOM II were released and handed over to the ICRC. In March a further 16 detainees held by UNOSOM II were visited in Wanle Weyn, and were released a few days later in the presence of the ICRC. Visits were subsequently made to other UNOSOM II detention facilities, where 12 detainees within the ICRC’s

---

* SNA: Somali National Alliance
mandate were visited. In May the ICRC acted as a neutral intermediary between UNOSOM II and the SNA in organizing the release of a wounded Nepalese soldier who had been captured and detained by uncontrolled elements.

Following a visit to Mogadishu Central Prison in January, the ICRC initiated a cleaning and disinfection campaign and began work on rehabilitating the prison’s well.

In December delegates visited 120 detainees held by the Somaliland authorities in Hargeisa Central Prison, and one prisoner at the police station in Gabile.

**Dissemination**

As Somalia has a long tradition of theatre, the ICRC asked a Somali playwright to write a play for dissemination purposes in the country, showing how civil war can be avoided by following local tradition and illustrating the rules that have to be respected in time of war. On 17 October the first of 15 episodes of the resulting drama, *Akara*, was broadcast by the BBC Somali Service, and broadcasts continued on a regular basis through to the end of the year.

A tour of UNOSOM II contingents began in January, with the aim of spreading knowledge of the mandate and activities of the ICRC and the Somali Red Crescent, promoting respect for the red cross and red crescent emblems and improving understanding of international humanitarian law.

**SUDAN**

In the south, the combined effects of the ongoing fighting not only between government forces and the SPLA* but also between the SPLA and the SSIA/M*, a breakaway rebel faction, displaced hundreds of thousands of people and left many more destitute. Several towns changed hands in the course of the year, some more than once, and there was widespread destruction.

The Memorandum of Understanding signed by the ICRC and the Sudanese government in 1993 remained the basis for the ICRC’s work in the Sudan. With the United Nations-run Operation Lifeline Sudan bringing most of the bulk food relief to the south, the ICRC concentrated on medical activities (such as the repair of damaged or dilapidated health posts and the evacuation of the

---

* SPLA: Sudanese People’s Liberation Army
* SSIA/M: South Sudan Independence Army/Movement, formerly known as the SPLA-Riek
wounded), and also on restoring a degree of self-sufficiency to the population through distributions of seed, tools and fishing tackle. The delegation kept up its efforts to visit people detained in connection with the internal armed conflict. It also continued to cooperate with the Sudanese Red Crescent, in particular in its activities for displaced people and vulnerable groups in Omdurman and in similar work done by its local branches in the south. The ICRC organized two training courses for National Society staff at the end of the year.

Regular contacts were held with government representatives to discuss a number of issues. In March the ICRC's Delegate General for Africa went to Sudan and had talks with the Ministers of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Health and Social Planning, and the Vice-President of the ICRC met the Minister of Foreign Affairs during the OAU summit in June. In October the Minister of State for Social Planning was received by the ICRC Vice-President at headquarters in Geneva.

In addition, the head of delegation in Khartoum had numerous meetings with high-ranking government officials, including the Head of State and the Minister of Defence. These talks often centred around the difficulties encountered by the delegation in obtaining authorization from the Sudanese government for flights to certain destinations in the south (including flights to evacuate wounded people), administrative problems and the lack of access to people detained in connection with the fighting.

Activities for the civilian population

As in previous years, the main thrust of ICRC assistance was the distribution of agricultural and fishing materials to boost production and thus enhance the self-sufficiency of the population of southern Sudan. For much of the time the ICRC was the only organization active in agricultural rehabilitation in the south. In many regions the traditional agricultural system
based on the raising of livestock was increasingly disrupted owing to the conflict and the general lack of security. People began to turn to crop-growing out of necessity. Early in the year, some regions north of Bor had partial or serious crop failures owing to army-worm infestation. The ICRC carried out general seed distributions to hundreds of thousands of people in the south at the beginning of the year, and distributed more seed and tools in the regions affected by the army worms in April and May, once the danger had passed, in the hope of increasing the August harvest.

A seed distribution programme was also carried out in the Upper Nile, Jonglei and Equatoria regions for the September planting season; this crop was due to be harvested in December and in January 1995.

In much of the south fishing became an extremely important source of protein as livestock herds dwindled. This was especially true in regions which, owing to the nature of the land, could not easily be cultivated. As well as distributing fishing tackle to fishermen the ICRC provided mosquito netting to protect them from malaria.

The ICRC together with the National Society also conducted a programme for vulnerable groups in Juba, providing food and other assistance to the elderly, orphans, social welfare cases, blind and otherwise disabled people, and hospital patients. Every month more than 60 tonnes were airlifted from Khartoum and Lokichokio to Juba to support this programme.

In May a survey carried out by an ICRC nutritionist found high malnutrition rates (between 30 and 70 per cent moderate or severe malnutrition among children) in many areas of the south. The conclusions of this survey were presented to the government, Operation Lifeline Sudan and donors in early June in Khartoum so that remedial action could be taken.

Health activities

The ICRC’s war-surgery hospital in Lokichokio in north-western Kenya received casualties from the conflict in southern Sudan throughout the year. The number of admissions reached an all-time high of 273 in April, and once again rose late in the year, prompting the ICRC to increase the number of beds at the facility to 440. The occupancy rate at the hospital was over 95 per cent in 1994.

Direct ICRC flights brought dozens of wounded people at a time to the hospital from about 30 towns in southern Sudan. In addition, the ICRC sometimes flew in war-wounded people who had fled from southern Sudan into northern Uganda. Large numbers of wounded were also brought to the hospital by flights operating as part of Operation Lifeline Sudan.

---

IN 1994 THE ICRC:

- provided 300,000 people with 100,000 tools and almost 300 tonnes of seed for the August harvest, and with 70,000 tools and 240 tonnes of seed for the December-January harvest;
- provided fishermen with 521,000 fish-hooks, 45,000 spools of twine and 350,000 metres of mosquito netting;
- distributed medical supplies to about 100 health-care facilities in the south;
- admitted 2,240 patients and performed 3,917 surgical operations at the Lokichokio hospital;
- performed 795 surgical operations at the Juba Teaching Hospital;
- produced 1,014 prostheses and 135 orthoses at the orthopaedic centres in Khartoum and Lokichokio.
The ICRC undertook a rehabilitation programme at Juba Teaching Hospital with the aim of making it a referral hospital, and stationed a surgical team there from the end of March. In the course of the year major renovation work was carried out on the hospital’s operating theatre, surgical ward, sterilization unit, pharmacy, kitchen, blood bank, X-ray room and casualty ward, and the water supply and waste-water disposal systems were overhauled.

The delegation distributed a total of about 100 tonnes of medical supplies, including surgical materials and basic drugs, to medical facilities in about 30 towns in southern Sudan. The facilities in the Bor/Kongor area and northern Bahr-el-Ghazal were also partially rehabilitated.

In the Khartoum area the delegation, together with the National Society, supplied safe drinking water to about 100,000 displaced people living in camps in Omdurman.

In December the ICRC set up a special one-week medical programme to treat a group of severely undernourished unaccompanied minors at the Lafon camp for the displaced in southern Sudan.

Over the year the ICRC continued its activities for amputees at the orthopaedic centres in Khartoum and Lokichokio. A new cooperation agreement was concluded in July between the ICRC and the Ministries of Defence and of Social Planning in Khartoum. In October the ICRC’s orthopaedic technicians began giving a six-month course for 12 Sudanese students at the Khartoum orthopaedic centre.

Activities for detainees

The ICRC kept up its efforts to visit all people detained in connection with the armed conflict in the south and those arrested for security reasons throughout the country. From 9 to 12 May the ICRC visited 172 prisoners held near Narus by the SPLA. Over 700 Red Cross messages were exchanged during this visit. The group was once again visited from 10 to 13 August, when the ICRC provided medical and other assistance. Discussions with the authorities on the procedure for carrying out visits were still going on at the end of the year.

Tracing activities

The ongoing strife in southern Sudan led to the separation of thousands of people from their families and also had a continuing effect on neighbouring countries, where tens of thousands of refugees remained in camps. The ICRC maintained tracing services in Sudan itself as well as in refugee camps in
Uganda, northern Zaire, the Central African Republic, Kenya and Ethiopia, and some 70,000 Red Cross messages were exchanged.

NAIROBI
Regional delegation
(Comoros, Djibouti, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Tanzania, Uganda)

In 1994 the regional delegation in Nairobi once again provided a range of services for major ICRC operations in the region. Many of the agricultural and water and sanitation programmes implemented in East Africa required backup from Nairobi. The regional delegation also provided logistic support, tracing services, telecommunications, administrative assistance and information and press services for the large-scale operation in Rwanda. For tracing services alone, the delegation in Nairobi hired about 60 employees to work around the clock processing the files for Rwanda. Details concerning some 60,000 people were entered on computer in Nairobi. Activities were also conducted in Tanzania and Uganda for victims of the conflict in Rwanda and of those in Sudan and Somalia (see the relevant chapters).

The regional water and sanitation coordinator worked mainly in connection with the crisis in Rwanda. Several evaluation missions were conducted early in the year from Burundi and Uganda to areas controlled by the two sides; these were followed up with logistic support. The ICRC dispatched chemicals (some 300 tonnes of aluminium sulphate and 50 tonnes of chlorination products) for water treatment from the delegation in Nairobi and from Kampala and Dar es Salaam. Emergency repair equipment was also supplied. In addition, the regional coordinator gave support to the ICRC’s water and sanitation activities in Somalia and Sudan.

When an internal armed conflict broke out in Yemen the Nairobi regional delegation helped provide logistic support through the office in Djibouti.

COMOROS

In February the regional delegate was received by the Head of State. During this meeting the ICRC was given authorization to visit people detained in connection with the abortive coup of September 1992 and the military rebellion that followed it. An ICRC delegate and a doctor visited these detainees twice in 1994, in March and June, and a report on the visits was submitted to the authorities in October. At the end of the year there were 33 people still in detention.
DJIBOUTI

In the first three months of the year there were sporadic clashes between government forces and the FRUD* in the Tadjourah district of northern Djibouti. In January the ICRC, which had requested access to this region in late 1993, was authorized by the government to open an office in Tadjourah and to work in the area. ICRC staff conducted medical and nutritional surveys among the population in the north and monitored the situation of civilians in the region. The office, which remained open until November, helped put the Dorra dispensary back in operation and provided medical supplies to three other dispensaries near Tadjourah. The ICRC was also requested to fit eight soldiers of the government armed forces with prostheses. They were sent for treatment to the orthopaedic workshop in Addis Ababa.

Talks between the government and representatives of the FRUD were held in the last half of 1994, and eventually led to a peace agreement which was signed on 26 December.

In April the ICRC organized a course on humanitarian law for high-ranking officers of the Djibouti armed forces and the police. The four-day seminar, the first of its kind, was held in Djibouti and attended by 45 officers.

The ICRC also continued to visit security detainees held in Gabode prison. During two visits in January and February a total of 10 people were seen. Nine remained in detention at the end of the year.

From June to September the ICRC office in Djibouti served as a logistic base for the operation in Yemen.

KENYA

The situation in Kenya remained relatively calm throughout 1994. For the first time in years no major ethnic clashes were reported, and there was less social tension as the economy began to revive.

The ICRC maintained contact with government representatives, including the Attorney-General and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, with the aim of encouraging accession by Kenya to the two Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions and the 1980 United Nations Weapons Convention. In August the ICRC and the Kenyan government signed a new headquarters agreement, which made it possible for the regional delegation to expand its infrastructure in Nairobi.

In March an ICRC team, working with the Kenya Red Cross Society, was granted access to Maela and the Rift Valley region in western Kenya, where

* FRUD: Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy
ethnic violence had caused the displacement of some 200,000 people since it first broke out in 1991. A number of surveys conducted throughout the year revealed that there were generally no emergency needs among the displaced people, except for tracing services. In December, after 2,000 displaced people in Maela had been forcibly relocated by the authorities, the delegation and the National Society distributed soap, vegetable oil and blankets. The ICRC and the Kenya Red Cross also continued to work together in the spheres of tracing (the National Society handled tens of thousands of Red Cross messages for Somali and Sudanese refugees), dissemination of humanitarian law and the Red Cross principles, and first aid.

MADAGASCAR

Following the authorization given to the ICRC to visit security detainees in September 1993, delegates visited 51 people held for security reasons in six places of detention in February 1994 and again at the end of June. A report on the visits was submitted to the authorities in October.

A water and sanitation engineer held a course on fumigation techniques for 49 officers of the prison service in February, and also provided material assistance. In November an ICRC team began an overall survey of conditions of detention of all categories of prisoners in Madagascar, with a view to suggesting improvements.

TANZANIA

The regional delegation sent missions to encourage the government to recognize the competence of the Fact-Finding Commission established pursuant to Article 90 of Protocol I additional to the Geneva Conventions and to accede to the 1980 United Nations Weapons Convention. In April the ICRC opened a sub-delegation in Ngara, Tanzania, close to the Rwandan border, to coordinate its activities in south-eastern Rwanda. The cross-border operation continued to provide support for relief and medical programmes inside Rwanda for six months, and tracing activities relating to unaccompanied children and the exchange of Red Cross messages were still going on at the end of the year. The ICRC worked closely with the Tanzanian Red Cross in making logistic preparations and carrying out tracing work in Ngara (see Rwanda).

In addition, the ICRC and the Kenya Red Cross held a three-part training programme for first-aid workers of the Tanzania Red Cross, and the ICRC organized six dissemination sessions for local branches of the National Society.
UGANDA

Most of Uganda was quite peaceful in 1994. The government concentrated on consolidating democratic institutions by holding elections for a constituent assembly in March.

Nonetheless, in February there was a resumption of the armed rebellion led by the Lord Resistance Army in the regions around Kitgum and Gulu. Throughout the year this internal armed conflict, although limited in scope, resulted in the displacement of hundreds of families, the destruction of property and some loss of life. It also caused the suspension of rehabilitation and development projects in the areas affected.

Apart from monitoring the situation of conflict victims in the north, the ICRC office in Kampala concentrated most of its efforts on the protection of security detainees, tracing activities, the evacuation of war-wounded arriving in northern Uganda from southern Sudan, and the dissemination of humanitarian law and of information on the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The ICRC also kept up its cooperation with the Uganda Red Cross Society in the fields of tracing and dissemination.

The regional delegation opened an office in Kabale, Uganda, in April to cover the logistic requirements of the ICRC operation in northern Rwanda, where hundreds of thousands of displaced people were receiving assistance. The ICRC office in Kampala also maintained contacts with the Rwanda Patriotic Front in Uganda prior to the change of government in Kigali.

Activities for detainees

There was an increase in the number of security detainees visited by the ICRC, chiefly because of arrests linked with the rebellion in the north. Delegates conducted visits to a total of 252 people held in 13 places of detention, including military barracks and government prisons. During these visits the ICRC provided the prison authorities with basic items such as soap, cleaning products, blankets and recreational equipment. Upon their release, security prisoners were each given clothing, a blanket, soap and a hoe.

Tracing activities

The Kampala delegation conducted two missions to Haut-Zaire province in Zaire to visit camps for Sudanese refugees and exchange Red Cross messages. Some 6,400 messages were distributed or collected in the camps. In addition, the tracing office handled about 500 Red Cross messages exchanged between security detainees visited by the ICRC in Uganda and their families. All other tracing activities in Uganda were conducted by the National Society. The ICRC
maintained its support for the Uganda Red Cross Society’s tracing service, which assisted in the exchange of Red Cross messages for Rwandan and Sudanese refugees in Uganda.

Medical activities

In the first half of the year a large number of war-wounded arrived in northern Uganda from southern Sudan. The ICRC assisted in the transfer of 65 wounded people from Uganda to the ICRC surgical hospital in Lokichokio, Kenya.

Dissemination

The office in Kampala participated in various workshops on humanitarian law organized by the government for civil servants, local officials and members of the military, and also took part in talks held by various non-governmental organizations on related issues. The ICRC continued to provide support for the National Society’s dissemination programme.
A victim of the fighting in Afghanistan is brought for treatment to the Karte Seh hospital in Kabul to which the ICRC gives substantial support.
Indian sub-continent and Myanmar

**ICRC delegations:**
- Afghanistan
- Pakistan
- Sri Lanka

**ICRC regional delegation:**
- New Delhi

**South-East Asia**

**ICRC delegation:**
- Cambodia

**ICRC regional delegation:**
- Bangkok

**Far East**

**ICRC regional delegations:**
- Hong Kong, Jakarta, Manila

**Staff**
- ICRC expatriates: 138
- National Societies: 28
- Local employees: 1565

**Total expenditure**
- Sfr 62,449,049

**Expenditure breakdown**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection/Tracing</td>
<td>13,387,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief</td>
<td>11,189,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistance</td>
<td>18,900,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation with National Societies</td>
<td>700,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissemination</td>
<td>2,101,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational support</td>
<td>12,704,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overheads</td>
<td>3,465,479</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 Average numbers calculated on an annual basis.
2 Under ICRC contract, as at December 1994.
The continent of Asia remained a source of serious concern for the ICRC in 1994. For the population of the Afghan capital Kabul, the year was certainly the worst since the change of regime in 1992. The city was the scene of extremely violent fighting which took a heavy toll among the civilian population. Hundreds of thousands were displaced within Kabul itself, while many fled to other regions of Afghanistan. Elsewhere, especially in the north, there were violent clashes between warring factions. At the end of the year a lasting political solution was still not forthcoming.

A new factor nevertheless emerged on the political and military scene in the shape of the Talibans, armed Islamic students who tried to impose an alternative to the forces who had been fighting for years. It remains unclear who is backing this movement and what direction it will take.

For the ICRC, the year was marked by difficulties but also by a number of new developments. The medical and food assistance operation in Kabul was paralysed for many months because of the intransigence of the parties. It was resumed at the end of 1994, but under very precarious conditions. The ICRC proceeded as planned with its food aid programme for displaced people in Jalalabad and its medical and surgical assistance to the government hospital there. The institution’s orthopaedic programmes were also pursued.

The ICRC was able to resume its activities for prisoners held by the main factions. A major effort was made to give new impetus to the dissemination of the basic principles of international humanitarian law (IHL) among combatants, although conditions for this work were far from propitious.

In Pakistan, the signing of a headquarters agreement with the government coincided with encouraging progress in the dissemination of the fundamental rules of IHL among the armed forces.

In 1994 the ICRC continued its attempts to gain access to categories of detainees who in various political contexts fell within its sphere of interest. Negotiations to this end were pursued in connection with Kashmir, Myanmar and the People’s Republic of China. In India, a first evaluation mission to the Kashmir valley conducted in April by the regional delegation in New Delhi led to a specific proposal for action by the ICRC. After long discussion, a preliminary agreement was reached on the principle of ICRC visits to detainees. Promising talks were underway at the end of the year.

The position was similar in Myanmar, where in May the ICRC proposed a draft agreement on visits to detainees. Although the State Law and Order Restoration Council gave the impression that in general it was open to cooperation with the ICRC in this area, there had been no tangible confirmation of this attitude by the end of December. In China, thanks to two missions carried out in January and March, the ICRC began to gain a better
understanding of the problems and difficulties lying in the way of possible visits to places of detention.

Meanwhile, progress was made in regard to the dissemination of IHL among the armed forces in Myanmar and paramilitary forces in India.

In Sri Lanka, the main protagonists in the conflict seemed willing to make a fresh attempt in 1994 to put an end to the violence that had been ravaging the country for years. Here the ICRC’s role as a neutral intermediary was vital during the initial phase of contacts between the two main parties involved (the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam). The ICRC facilitated the exchange of messages and the practical arrangements for the first meeting between the negotiators. These preliminary steps towards a negotiated settlement were accompanied by a decline in military activity and in the number of arrests. The ICRC nevertheless pursued its activities for the civilian population and detainees, particularly in the northern and eastern regions of the island.

In Cambodia, the spring was a season of unrest and military operations of all kinds. In the north-west, the capture of the town of Pailin first by government troops and then by fighters of Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge) caused a series of population movements. Anti-personnel mines continued to be a very grave problem in Cambodia, because of their sheer number and also because mines had again been laid in some places that had previously been cleared. These treacherous devices continued to claim many victims every day, most of them civilians, children in particular.

Delegates continued their efforts to gain regular access to all persons captured or arrested by one party or another in connection with the situation prevailing in the country. This was not always possible. By the same token, the ICRC was not always able to reach civilian victims of the conflict and had no access at all to people under the control of the Khmer Rouge.

With regard to East Timor, although the Indonesian authorities did afford the ICRC better working conditions during 1994 and despite the fact that activities on behalf of detainees proceeded normally, the underlying reasons for its presence unfortunately remained unchanged.

The effort to spread knowledge of IHL and the principles and ideals of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement was stepped up and streamlined. The regional delegations in New Delhi, Bangkok, Jakarta, Hong Kong and Manila were closely involved in this long-term endeavour.

Finally, the ICRC began to set up a network of media liaison offices, the aim being not only to make its activities and principles better known but also to strengthen cooperation with National Societies wishing to give the Movement a higher profile in the Asia-Pacific region. During the year offices were set up in New Delhi for South Asia and in Sydney for the Pacific.
Indian sub-continent and Myanmar

AFGHAN CONFLICT

The situation in Afghanistan degenerated further in 1994. Fighting broke out in Kabul on 1 January following a shift in alliances between the warring parties. In view of the precarious security situation, most development and charitable organizations and United Nations specialized agencies left Kabul but the ICRC, along with a handful of other humanitarian organizations, stayed on. The fighting in the capital was widespread until mid-February, after which it was mostly restricted to the front line. In June, however, a fresh upsurge of violence swept across the city and its outskirts and the eastern part of Kabul became the target of a new offensive. The fiercest fighting occurred in September when densely populated areas in the capital’s south-western and western districts, which until then had largely been spared, were caught in the middle of artillery exchanges. The ferocious and recurrent artillery battles left tens of thousands dead or wounded and led to the displacement of half a million civilians.

The battle for power was not confined to the capital. Violence spread to several provinces, including Baghlan, Balkh, the northern part of Badghis and Kunduz, which was particularly hard hit in 1994. Fighting in the Tagab valley, which had flared up in November 1993, persisted. In June the town of Herat, which was preparing to host a round of peace talks, was shelled, and in July fighting spread to Laghman province, which had enjoyed relative calm for over a year. Although the situation in Kandahar had improved towards the end of 1993, this south-eastern province was again the scene of fierce fighting in February 1994, and in the autumn the Talibans, a new fighting force made up of Islamic students, took control of the province and its capital.

The international community’s lack of interest in Afghanistan limited the presence and funding of humanitarian and development agencies.
Despite the intensity of the battle for power, neither of the warring parties made significant gains. Diplomatic efforts, such as missions by the UN Special Envoy and initiatives by the OIC,* had achieved no tangible results by the end of the year. The Afghan conflict continued to take its deadly toll, largely ignored by the rest of the world.

AFGHANISTAN

In view of the enormous needs of displaced people in Kabul and Jalalabad and, to a lesser extent, of those in Laghman province, for the first time since the beginning of the conflict the ICRC developed a major food relief programme to assist the most vulnerable groups among Afghanistan's civilian population.

In 1994 the ICRC also provided medical supplies to 65 health facilities treating the war-wounded throughout Afghanistan. Whenever security conditions allowed, the ICRC’s orthopaedic centres continued to produce orthopaedic appliances and fit amputees with artificial limbs. The ICRC’s delegation in Kabul issued a publication in Dari and Pashto using Afghan art and writings in order to raise awareness among the civilian population of the danger of landmines. Around 8,000 copies were printed.

During the first few months of the year the ICRC’s detention-related and tracing activities were limited because all its delegates based in Afghanistan were involved in emergency relief activities and at the same time their freedom to move around the country was seriously restricted by the fighting. However, the ICRC was able to step up its activities for detainees as from September, when delegates resumed visits to places of detention under government control and in some northern and western provinces.

In July the ICRC Delegate General for Asia and the Pacific went to Afghanistan. He discussed the ICRC’s activities in the country with the Afghan President, the former Minister of Defence, the head of the Hezb-i-Wahdat, the Governor of Nangarhar province and the President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS). Unfortunately, the Delegate General was unable to meet the head of the Hezb-i-Islami.

Activities for the civilian population

As in previous years, the ICRC was particularly concerned about the plight of the civilian population in Afghanistan. Indiscriminate shelling in densely populated areas was a common occurrence. Medical structures also came under artillery fire and staff were injured and even killed. The ICRC repeatedly

* OIC: Organization of the Islamic Conference
appealed to all the parties to the conflict to observe the basic rules of interna-
tional humanitarian law, especially with regard to respect for the lives and
possessions of civilians, medical structures and personnel.

The renewed outbreak of fighting in Kabul in January and the ensuing
months of violence resulted in the displacement of over half a million people.
Some 60,000 people who sought shelter in Kabul’s public buildings were utterly
dependent on outside assistance. Those staying with friends and family in the
capital did not fare much better. The ICRC immediately conducted a survey to
determine the needs of Kabul’s displaced population. In cooperation with the
ARCS, the ICRC distributed food, mainly donated by the World Food
Programme, and other supplies to the city’s most vulnerable groups.

In April the ICRC launched an emergency relief programme to assist the
60,000 people in the public buildings in Kabul, as well as 45,000 people in the
Samarkhel camp in Nangarhar province. The Samarkhel camp was set up by
the ICRC and the local authorities near Jalalabad following the displacement
of several thousand families fleeing the fighting in the Tagab valley and Sarobi
in November 1993. As of April 1994 the ICRC completely took over the
running of the camp, providing its inhabitants with food, plastic sheeting, tents
and kerosene.

About 5,000 displaced families from Kabul had sought shelter with the local
residents of Laghman province. In order to discourage them from migrating to
Jalalabad, and thereby putting a further burden on the town’s economy, the
ICRC distributed wheat flour on the spot. Owing to security problems on the
road between Jalalabad and Kabul, the ICRC was obliged to suspend its
regular convoys bringing relief supplies from Peshawar to Kabul via Jalalabad
as of June. By August the ICRC could no longer provide flour for the ARCS
bakery project in the Marastoon psychiatric hospital, and by the end of
September the institution’s supplies were virtually exhausted.

The ICRC spared no effort to negotiate the passage of road convoys
carrying emergency relief and medical supplies. The convoys were at last
resumed at the end of the year and the first relief trucks in six months reached
Kabul in mid-December. The supplies were distributed to displaced families in
the south of Kabul and to over 20,000 people still living in public buildings. In
addition, the ICRC was once again able to provide flour for the ARCS bakery
project.

In November and December an ICRC nutritionist again conducted a survey
among Kabul’s displaced population living in schools and mosques or with
relatives and neighbours. The results showed that a large number of displaced
people had left the capital and that the state of health of those remaining had
deteriorated over the year.
Activities for detainees

The ICRC resumed its activities for detainees in September, following a formal agreement reached earlier with the Ministry of Defence allowing delegates to visit places of detention in areas under government control. In mid-September the ICRC carried out the first visit to a detention centre in the Farkhar valley, in Takhar province. Delegates also visited places of detention in some of the northern and western provinces, as well as in Kabul, Jalalabad and the Panjshir valley. They checked on conditions of detention, registered detainees and gave them the opportunity to write Red Cross messages to their families.

The ICRC made significant progress in obtaining access to detainees in 1994. From September onwards delegates on several occasions visited detainees held by the Jumbesh in the north of the country. Towards the end of the year the ICRC was granted access to some of those held by the Hezb-i-Islami; the first visits were carried out in December. Throughout the year the ICRC kept up its efforts to gain access to all security detainees and combatants captured by all the parties to the conflict.

On a number of occasions the ICRC acted as a neutral intermediary between the parties to the conflict. For example, in February the ICRC supervised the exchange of the remains of 40 combatants killed in Kabul.

Medical activities

Many people were killed or wounded in the successive battles for Kabul. Medical facilities were often stretched to the limit by the influx of casualties, and delegates frequently had to evacuate the wounded to hospitals across front lines. The ICRC distributed medical supplies to ten hospitals and 35 dispensaries and clinics in Kabul and the surrounding area, and continued to give substantial support to the Wazir Akbar Khan hospital (in the city centre) and the Karte Seh hospital (in south-western Kabul) in the form of medical supplies, food and fuel. These two hospitals alone treated one-third of Kabul’s war-wounded during the year.

The Karte Seh hospital often treated numbers of wounded exceeding its 280-bed capacity. The front-line shift in June made access to the hospital difficult for civilians and combatants from territory controlled by the Hezb-i-Islami. The ICRC evacuated these cases to Jalalabad and increased its support to medical facilities in south-eastern Kabul.

Following the destruction of the Ministry of Health’s main warehouse in August, the ICRC extended its distributions to the capital’s medical facilities, using its existing stocks. After ICRC convoys were suspended in July, however, medical and relief supplies were gradually exhausted. In October the ICRC
negotiated the passage of a small convoy carrying medical materials, but many items were still lacking. The following month the ICRC chartered an Indonesian Hercules aircraft to fly in 65 tonnes of urgently needed medical supplies to airfields to the north and south of the city. These provisions were then distributed to the ten hospitals and 35 clinics and dispensaries regularly receiving ICRC assistance. In December the ICRC, with the consent of all the parties concerned, organized a road convoy which was able to bring in medicines and medical materials to replenish the ICRC’s stocks.

The ICRC also distributed medical supplies to 20 health facilities in the provinces. As in 1993, support was provided for the Public Health Hospital in Jalalabad. The 240-bed surgical department treated war casualties from Kabul, the Tagab valley and the provinces of Kapisa, Laghman and Kunar. The hospital handled a greater number of surgical emergencies than in the previous year, partly owing to the presence of some 150,000 displaced people in the city. In 1994 the ICRC set up two clinics in Samarkhel camp near Jalalabad to treat displaced people from the Tagab valley.

The ICRC provided assistance to regional medical facilities treating the war-wounded where surveys indicated pressing needs. For example, the ICRC stepped up its aid to hospitals and clinics in the provinces of Faryab and Kunduz. Medical supplies were also distributed regularly to surgical facilities in the Mazar-i-Sharif/Pul-i-Khumri/Kunduz triangle, which was particularly hard hit by the fighting. In Pul-i-Khumri an ICRC nurse gave medical assistance to 3,000 displaced people from Kabul by means of a mobile clinic. Supplies were also flown into Herat in November.

Delegates supervised the rehabilitation of the clinics run by the ARCS in Chakhcharan, the capital of Ghor province, and in Mehtar Lam in Laghman province. The ICRC’s first-aid posts at Mir Bachakot and Sheikhhabad continued to act as clearing centres for the transfer of wounded to hospitals in Kabul. In 1994 medical staff at the two posts treated outpatients and evacuated war-wounded, often across front lines. Delegates based in Quetta (Pakistan) conducted several field missions to Spin Boldak in Kandahar province in order to supervise the setting up of an ARCS first-aid post/dispensary. They also discussed ways of improving access to Quetta hospital with the head of the local shura and military commanders.

Orthopaedic programme

The ICRC’s workshops in Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif functioned normally throughout the year. The Kabul programme continued to develop despite the hazardous conditions and at a cost of great effort on the part of the technicians concerned. The small workshop within the compound of the Wazir Akbar
Khan hospital in Kabul closed in January when fighting broke out in the area. Orthopaedic technicians were able to resume work there in November.

At the end of February the Ali Abad orthopaedic centre in Kabul began production again after suspending it during the worst of the clashes. The centre manufactured orthopaedic components, crutches and wheelchairs which were supplied to other ICRC workshops and to non-governmental organizations treating amputees in Afghanistan. On 15 September renewed fighting in southwestern Kabul forced the centre to suspend its activities once again. Machinery and raw materials were transferred to the Wazir Akbar Khan temporary workshop.

The ICRC also set up a small orthopaedic workshop in the Jalalabad Public Health Hospital. This was due to become fully operational at the beginning of 1995.

Water and sanitation

In 1994 sanitation conditions were so bad in Kabul that the ICRC feared an outbreak of cholera in the city. It therefore set up three temporary centres which could treat as many as 300 cholera victims at a time. The institution also supported the Ministry of Public Health’s well disinfection programme by sponsoring 30 chlorination teams, providing protective clothing and equipment and assisting with the transport of chlorine bags to distribution centres.

A sanitation programme for displaced people living in Kabul’s public buildings was completed by the end of the year. It included the cleaning of latrines, the removal of human waste, the provision of bathing facilities, the construction of wells and the installation and repair of pumps. All these measures helped to prevent a cholera epidemic in the Afghan capital.

In response to the increased demand for water resulting from the rise in the number of displaced people, the ICRC installed bladder tanks in the Samarkhel camp, which brought the daily supply of fresh water to 24,000 litres.

Tracing activities

In the first half of the year the number of family messages exchanged remained low owing to the low level of detention-related activities, the difficult security conditions which severely hampered delegates’ mobility, and population movements throughout Afghanistan. Red Cross messages were collected and distributed only in Kabul, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif and Jalalabad.

However, when detention-related activities were stepped up in September, there was a substantial increase in the number of Red Cross messages exchanged between detainees and their relatives, as well as between civilians.
From September the network was enlarged to cover other areas. In all, some 1,770 messages were collected and distributed in 1994.

Cooperation with the National Society and the Federation

In 1994 the ICRC conducted its relief activities in close cooperation with the ARCS. The National Society made trucks and volunteers available and the ICRC paid the salaries of Red Crescent staff participating in the relief operation and provided fuel and maintenance for the vehicles.

Under ICRC coordination, the British Red Cross (BRC) provided financial and technical support to a joint ARCS/BRC vehicle workshop, which opened in the Afghan capital at the beginning of September.

Since February 1993, when security conditions in Kabul deteriorated sharply, the ICRC has been supervising some of the projects previously run by the Federation, such as the five ARCS dispensaries in Kabul which remained open in spite of the fighting and the three ARCS mobile health teams which treated displaced people living in the capital’s public buildings. The health teams also looked out for cases of infectious disease or malnutrition, referring people to local hospitals when necessary.

The ICRC provided protection and assistance to the patients in the Marastoon psychiatric hospital run by the ARCS. In addition, the institution financed the Marastoon bakery, which produced over 9,000 loaves of bread a day for the displaced population in Kabul. However, between September and December the ovens remained cold for lack of flour.

The ICRC helped the ARCS reopen a branch in Nangarhar province and strengthened the local Red Crescent in the provinces of Laghman, Ghazni and Ghor.

The Federation maintained a presence and conducted activities in Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif to strengthen the local ARCS branches.

Dissemination

Afghan radio stations and the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) put out broadcasts on matters such as the rules for combatants, respect for medical facilities and the ICRC’s daily activities. The delegation produced two new series of radio spots in Dari, Pashto, Uzbek and Turkmen. In cooperation with the ICRC, WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIFEM* and UNDCP*, a serialized drama conveying basic humanitarian messages was broadcast by the BBC

---

* UNIFEM: United Nations Development Fund for Women
* UNDCP: United Nations International Drug Control Programme
World Service. The delegation in Afghanistan established contacts with the major international media based in Kabul, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Jalalabad and Peshawar (Pakistan).

In April the ICRC held a three-day refresher course for ARCS volunteers on the Red Cross and Red Crescent principles and ICRC operations. It also organized a dissemination programme for all the staff working at the Public Health Hospital in Jalalabad.

As part of their daily routine, delegates explained the basic principles of international humanitarian law to people manning check-points on main roads, to enhance the security of ICRC operations.

PAKISTAN

A headquarters agreement was signed on 21 March between the government of Pakistan and the ICRC defining the institution’s status in Pakistan and granting it the usual facilities.

The delegation in Pakistan continued to provide essential support for the ICRC’s operations for the victims of the Afghan conflict. Delegates in Islamabad maintained close contacts with the authorities, diplomats and international organizations with a view to facilitating the ICRC’s work in Afghanistan. The sub-delegation in Peshawar served as a logistics base for medical and relief activities in Afghanistan and for the hospital in Quetta. Support was also given to the paraplegic centre in Peshawar run by the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS).

Activities for detainees

In the course of the year delegates conducted a series of visits to 29 Afghan detainees held in Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province. They collected messages from some of them for their families and delivered replies.

Medical activities

The ICRC continued to support the PRCS paraplegic centre in Peshawar. The centre provided treatment for a monthly average of 60 patients, one-third of whom were Afghan nationals. In the course of the year more than 250 patients were admitted.

As in the previous 11 years, the ICRC ran the surgical hospital in Quetta, which continued to treat war casualties from south-western Afghanistan, although access to the province and town of Kandahar remained difficult. In total, the hospital admitted 1,256 patients, carried out 3,175 surgical
operations and gave 2,766 outpatient consultations. In 1994 various National Societies seconded staff to the ICRC hospital: the Japanese Red Cross provided one surgical team and the British Red Cross provided one surgeon to the hospital for the whole year. At the end of April the hospital’s chief surgeon gave a lecture on war surgery at the first Military Medicine Conference organized by the armed forces in Rawalpindi.

Together with the PRCS, the ICRC maintained a first-aid post in Chaman where the wounded from Kandahar province in Afghanistan received basic medical care before being transferred to Quetta hospital by ICRC ambulance.

**Tracing activities**

The delegation opened 34 tracing requests and collected and distributed 468 Red Cross messages. Most of these were exchanged between detainees and their families and between Bosnian refugees offered asylum in Pakistan and their relatives. The tracing service also issued travel documents for 725 refugees accepted for resettlement in host countries.

**Dissemination**

The delegation in Pakistan supervised the translation of material used for the promotion of international humanitarian law. The ICRC also co-financed a serialized drama on BBC radio. Basic humanitarian messages concerning the treatment of civilians and prisoners and security for humanitarian activities were introduced into this serial, which had a large daily audience throughout Afghanistan and in Pakistan. The broadcasts were backed up by a comic carrying the same story line.

In April the Institute for Strategic Studies in Islamabad invited the ICRC to attend a regional seminar on the subject of “The Indian Ocean: security and stability in the post Cold-War era”. The head of delegation in Pakistan and an ICRC legal expert from Geneva presented a paper on the law of war at sea.

Pakistan’s Director-General of Military Operations attended an ICRC symposium on humanitarian action and peace-keeping operations which was held in Geneva in June.

The staff of the sub-delegation in Quetta was increased to enable the ICRC to step up its dissemination of international humanitarian law in the region. New programmes were introduced for schools, colleges and the local Red Crescent branch, and initial contacts were established with the staff college in Quetta and the University of Baluchistan.

---

1 See p. 255.
SRI LANKA

The year brought major political change to Sri Lanka. After 17 years in power the United National Party lost the parliamentary elections on 16 August. The leader of the victorious People’s Alliance coalition went on to win the presidential elections in November. The new government pledged to find a settlement for the internal armed conflict and expressed its willingness to hold talks with representatives of the LTTE.* The Emergency Regulations were repealed in southern and central parts of the country but remained in force in the north and east. At the end of August the government partially lifted the embargo imposed on LTTE-controlled territories. This gesture was welcomed by the LTTE, which released ten prisoners and also stated its willingness to take part in peace talks.

The first round of negotiations between the new government and the LTTE took place in Jaffna on 13 and 14 October. The ICRC acted as a neutral intermediary in an exchange of correspondence between the Prime Minister and the leader of the LTTE concerning the organization of the meeting. Following these talks, the Sri Lankan government released 18 prisoners, who were handed over to ICRC delegates to be returned to their homes. For its part, the LTTE released ten more prisoners.

Whilst addressing an election rally in Colombo on 25 October, the opposition’s candidate in the presidential elections was killed in a bomb blast along with 53 other people. This led to a temporary suspension of the peace talks. Following the presidential elections, the exchange of letters via the ICRC was resumed and plans were made to hold a meeting at the beginning of 1995 with a view to agreeing on a cessation of hostilities.

* LTTE: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, Tamil opposition
During the year the situation in Sri Lanka was characterized by low-level fighting between the army and the LTTE in the north. Fishermen belonging to Sinhalese and Tamil communities were often the victims of these clashes. The east was relatively calm except for some attacks and ambushes reported during the second half of the year.

In January the ICRC Deputy Delegate General for Asia and the Pacific met the Sri Lankan President, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, senior military officials and an LTTE representative to discuss the ICRC’s operations in the country. For the first time ever, the head of delegation met the LTTE leader in August to discuss visits to detainees and other ICRC programmes.

The ICRC, which has been working in Sri Lanka since 1989, concentrated its activities on visits to detainees, the protection of the civilian population and the Jaffna Teaching Hospital, the safeguard of vessels transporting essential items to the north, the dissemination of international humanitarian law and tracing services.

Activities for detainees

The level of ICRC activities for detainees fell slightly in 1994 owing to the decrease in the number of security detainees. Very few arrests were made in connection with the JVP* uprising of 1987-1990 and there was a significant decline in the number of new detainees held in connection with the LTTE conflict. Throughout the year, however, the ICRC made constant representations to both parties regarding the treatment and living conditions of detainees.

At the end of the year the newly formed government appointed a new commission to screen hundreds of people held under detention orders and not yet convicted and to make recommendations to the Supreme Court as to the legal action to be taken.

Delegates continued to visit places of detention under government jurisdiction throughout the country, including prisons, detention camps, police stations and military camps. They monitored conditions of detention, focusing on the way detainees were treated in physical and psychological terms. They checked the detainees’ state of health, where necessary, and facilitated the exchange of news between them and their families by means of Red Cross messages.

The ICRC also pursued its visits to people held by the LTTE, giving them the opportunity to write messages to their relatives. At the end of the year, the

* JVP: Janatha Vimukti Peramuna party, Sinhalese opposition
ICRC was still visiting 19 policemen captured in 1990, 23 security personnel and 24 fishermen. The ICRC also helped 27 people released by the LTTE to return to their homes.

Tracing activities

The tracing service in Sri Lanka mainly provided support for the delegation’s detention-related activities. If no notification had been given to detainees’ families by the authorities, the ICRC informed them of their relatives’ incarceration. Members of families split up by the conflict were also able to contact each other through Red Cross messages. In addition, the tracing service handled tracing requests made in connection with the Tamil conflict. Delegates also accompanied children and elderly people who were transported between Jaffna and Colombo to be reunited with their families, as well as the sick or wounded in need of specialized medical treatment in the capital.

Activities for the civilian population

Through their presence ICRC delegates provided a degree of protection for the civilian population in the conflict zones in the north and east of the country. Whenever necessary, the ICRC reminded the authorities and the LTTE of their obligation to respect international humanitarian law, and in particular to spare civilians and their property during military operations.

The ICRC continued to protect the Jaffna Teaching Hospital and the safety zone around it. This zone was established in 1990 with the consent of all the parties in order to ensure that, in the event of fighting, the sick and wounded would have access to medical care and the hospital area would be spared from attack.

In January the ICRC ceased its regular truck convoys to Kilinochchi and Mullaittivu, as the government, NGOs and private traders were able to transport enough goods by road to these areas. However, the ICRC occasionally used the red cross emblem to protect trucks carrying medical supplies for health facilities in Kilinochchi.

As the passage of goods and people to and from the Jaffna peninsula was still restricted in 1994, the population there remained dependent on assistance shipped in under ICRC protection. The institution continued to protect government-chartered cargo vessels carrying goods supplied by the government and NGOs from the south to government representatives in the north. The ICRC also protected a government-chartered passenger ship which transported civilians from Trincomalee to Point Pedro. A vessel chartered by the ICRC made a weekly round trip from Trincomalee to Point Pedro, mostly carrying people requiring medical treatment in Colombo hospitals or wishing to be
reunited with their families. The ship also transported medical supplies sent by the government to the Jaffna Teaching Hospital and to the Regional Directorate of Health Services.

Medical activities

The ICRC's medical activities mainly consisted in acting as a link between the Ministry of Health in Colombo and the Jaffna Teaching Hospital and other medical facilities in the north in order to ensure the delivery of sufficient medical supplies. It also monitored the medical situation in other conflict areas.

The ICRC maintained an emergency stock of medical materials on the Jaffna peninsula for use in the event of a sudden influx of war-wounded.

Cooperation with the National Society

In September 1994 the Norwegian Red Cross brought its programmes in Sri Lanka to an end and the ICRC therefore took over full responsibility for the nine mobile health clinics set up under the cooperation agreement reached in 1992. The Norwegian Red Cross continues, however, to provide funds for this programme.

Support was given to National Society branches in the north and east of the country, including Jaffna, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara, to help them meet the needs of displaced people. ICRC assistance took the form of emergency food supplies, kitchen utensils, clothing and materials for the construction and repair of shelters. In Jaffna the ICRC and local Red Cross branch maintained a stock of food supplies sufficient for some 500 families in case of emergency.

Dissemination

The ICRC continued its efforts to promote understanding of and respect for international humanitarian law among the field units of the armed forces, the police and the LTTE. To this end, an instruction manual entitled *Train your men to respect the law of war* was produced in English, Sinhalese and Tamil. This was given to over 600 military instructors and LTTE representatives and was accompanied by short lectures, case studies and practical exercises. The manual was compiled with the cooperation and advice of the Sri Lankan military and police instructors. In addition, 15,000 booklets on the law of war for soldiers were printed in Sinhalese and Tamil and distributed to members of the armed forces and the LTTE.

---

2 See the ICRC's 1992 Annual Report.
Seminars on international humanitarian law were also organized for National Society staff and the general public.

NEW DELHI
Regional delegation
(Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal)

In May the ICRC set up a media liaison office in New Delhi covering southern Asia. Throughout the year the media liaison officer established a network of contacts among the international and Indian media and among the press attachés of diplomatic missions. The office issued occasional press releases, consolidated its contacts with the regional and international press and organized sessions for the media on the ICRC's mandate and activities.

BANGLADESH

In February and July the ICRC and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society conducted a joint mission to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where they assessed the situation of the first returnees from the refugee camps in the Indian state of Tripura. The ICRC held talks with local officials and with a number of returnees. On the basis of the findings, the ICRC did not consider assistance or protection activities for the returnees necessary.

However, despite the improvement of the security situation, political problems persisted in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the potential for further conflict remained. As a result the refugees made no significant move to return to their homeland.

BHUTAN

Since January 1993 the ICRC has been visiting security detainees in Bhutan in accordance with its standard procedures. In May and October 1994 delegates conducted a round of visits to all people detained for "anti-national" activities. The ICRC visited a total of 168 detainees, 13 of whom were seen for the first time, in two places of detention in Bhutan.

Following each series of visits, the ICRC team was granted an audience with King Jigme Singye Wangchuck of Bhutan and had working sessions with the Minister of Home Affairs and senior officials from the ministry. In May delegates also conducted a survey in four southern districts of Bhutan (Sarbhang, Chirang, Chukha and Samchi), visiting hospitals, medical facilities and seven places of detention in the region. There were no detainees coming within the ICRC's mandate.
INDIA

In view of the continuing unrest in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, the ICRC pursued its dialogue with the authorities on the subject of ICRC activities in this region. In February the ICRC Delegate General for Asia and the Pacific met the Home Secretary and officials of the Ministry of External Affairs, who authorized the ICRC to conduct a survey in Jammu and Kashmir. During the survey, which took place from 21 to 31 March, a team comprising the regional delegate, a doctor, a delegate and an interpreter went to the towns of Srinagar, Uri, Baramulla, Sopore and Anantnag in Kashmir, and to Ramban, Udhampur and Jammu. The team visited hospitals, met a number of officials, including the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, and talked with politicians and over 300 families. The ICRC also assessed conditions in camps for displaced Kashmiris near Jammu. Following the mission to Jammu and Kashmir, the ICRC conducted a similar survey in Pakistan-administered Kashmir.

In May the ICRC submitted an offer of services to the Indian government with proposals for ICRC emergency medical evacuations, the dissemination of international humanitarian law, tracing activities and access to all people arrested in connection with the situation in Kashmir. The institution also proposed working together with the Indian Red Cross Society, particularly with regard to assistance to displaced people living in camps.

In June the Delegate General for Asia and the Pacific paid a second visit to New Delhi. He met the newly appointed Home Secretary and officials of the Ministry of External Affairs to pursue the discussions between the Indian authorities and the ICRC regarding humanitarian aspects of the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. In September the Indian government accepted in principle the ICRC’s offer to visit detainees. Subsequently, the regional delegate had several working sessions with government officials regarding the ICRC’s standard procedures for visits to places of detention. In November the ICRC handed over a draft Memorandum of Understanding to the Indian government.

Meetings were also held with senior representatives of the Indian Red Cross concerning possible ICRC support for the National Society’s future work in Jammu and Kashmir.

Dissemination

Significant progress was made in 1994 in the field of dissemination of international humanitarian law among India’s police and paramilitary forces. In February the ICRC organized a three-day seminar at the National Police Academy in Hyderabad. It was attended by the heads of the major paramilitary
forces such as the Border Security Force, the Indo-Tibetan Border Police and the Central Reserve Police Force, and by high-ranking police officers. The course focused on international humanitarian law and rules of conduct for paramilitary and police forces in the maintenance of law and order in situations of internal disturbances and political unrest.

In July the ICRC set up another three-day conference at the National Police Academy in Hyderabad for 15 high-ranking officers of the paramilitary and police forces. A three-day seminar on international humanitarian law was also held in November at the Border Security Force Academy in the state of Madhya Pradesh. Over 20 battalion commanders of operational units took part.

In July the Indian Red Cross organized a symposium for all its branches in New Delhi and invited the ICRC to attend. The National Society decided to develop a dissemination programme, in cooperation with the ICRC, at national level for Red Cross personnel. Two seminars were held in December, in New Delhi and Madras respectively, for representatives of 11 state branches of the National Society.

MYANMAR

Discussions on ICRC access to people detained because of the prevailing situation in the country continued during the year. Although no agreement with the authorities had been reached by the end of 1994, some progress could be noted, the government of Myanmar having repeatedly and publicly expressed the wish to cooperate with the ICRC in this respect.

The dialogue on the conditions necessary for ICRC visits to detainees, which the regional delegation had initiated during the second part of 1993, continued in 1994. In May the ICRC Delegate General for Asia and the Pacific had a series of discussions with high-ranking officials in the capital regarding access to places of detention throughout the country. At the request of the Minister of Home Affairs, these meetings were followed in June by a formal proposal setting up a framework for ICRC activities in this regard.

In September the regional delegate attended meetings at the Ministries of Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs, and was subsequently informed that the ICRC’s proposal was under serious consideration by the government.

Medical activities

The ICRC upgraded techniques for the manufacture of artificial limbs by introducing the use of polypropylene in the four government orthopaedic workshops. Those in Mingaladon and Maymyo are run by the Ministry of Defence, and the other two, in Yangon and Mandalay, by the Ministry of
Health. In all, 1,444 prostheses and 537 orthoses were manufactured and 1,020 new patients were fitted with an artificial limb. The ICRC supervised production and began a training programme for 25 civilian and military technicians. ICRC participation in this orthopaedic project should be completed by the end of April 1995.

The ICRC extended its joint programme with the Ministry of Health and the Myanmar Red Cross Society whereby civilian amputees from the border areas were selected, transported, housed and fitted with orthopaedic appliances.

Dissemination

Thanks to the relations maintained with the Myanmar authorities in 1994, progress was made in the field of dissemination of international humanitarian law to the armed forces and National Society staff. In November the ICRC organized a first workshop on the law of war and the basic principles of international humanitarian law for 15 military instructors of Myanmar’s defence forces. One of the officers who had attended the San Remo course on international humanitarian law in November 1993 carried out training sessions in the Defence Services Academy for over 100 fourth-year cadets.

A team consisting of representatives from the ICRC and the Myanmar Red Cross gave several talks on Red Cross principles and international humanitarian law. These included a session in Myaungmya (Irrawaddy delta) and Prome, a first seminar at Dagon University and a session for 150 Red Cross volunteers from Karen state.

NEPAL

The ICRC renewed contacts with the Ministries of Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs as part of its effort to encourage Nepal to ratify the Additional Protocols.

The regional delegation carried out two missions to camps for Bhutanese refugees in eastern Nepal in April and October, to review the Nepal Red Cross Society’s system for collecting and distributing mail between detainees in Bhutan and their relatives in the refugee camps.

In September ICRC delegates and a legal consultant organized a three-day seminar for police instructors at the National Police Academy in Kathmandu. Topics under discussion included the rules of conduct for police forces responsible for maintaining law and order in situations of tension, the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law and Red Cross activities. The booklet *Rules of behaviour in combat* was translated into Nepalese by the National Society.
South-East Asia

CAMBODIA

In addition to persistent political instability and economic problems, Cambodia was still plagued by sporadic fighting in 1994 and thousands of civilians were directly exposed to the hostilities. In February and April the Cambodian Royal Armed Forces carried out a major offensive on the Khmer Rouge strongholds of Anlong Veng and Pailin. These towns were retaken shortly afterwards by the Khmer Rouge. In May and August Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provinces were the scene of violent clashes between the Khmer Rouge and government forces. These military operations took a heavy toll of civilians and led to the displacement of thousands of people.

In May round-table talks were held in Pyongyang, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, between King Sihanouk and Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge) representatives with a view to finding a peaceful settlement to the internal armed conflict in Cambodia. No agreement was reached. The ICRC took this opportunity to remind the parties to the conflict of their obligation to respect international humanitarian law and urged them to cooperate with the institution.

In July the National Assembly unanimously passed a bill outlawing the Democratic Kampuchea party. The government offered an amnesty valid until mid-January 1995 for Khmer Rouge combatants wishing to surrender, and some 5,000 of them were reported to have defected in the course of the year. Following its banishment, the Democratic Kampuchea party formed a provisional government in the north. Although access to the zones it controlled was extremely difficult, the ICRC maintained a dialogue with its Khmer Rouge contact.

In addition to the ongoing conflict with the Democratic Kampuchea party, the government had to face trouble from other quarters. At the beginning of
July soldiers loyal to Prince Chakrapong and Sin Song, the former Minister of the Interior, carried out an abortive coup. The main protagonists escaped and were finally sentenced in absentia.

Anti-personnel mines, concentrated mostly in the north and north-west of Cambodia, continued to wreak havoc, killing and maiming civilians and holding back economic growth and the rebuilding of the country's infrastructure. Despite major clearance efforts, vast expanses of land remained infested with mines. The ICRC supported all initiatives designed to raise awareness of the danger of mines among the civilian population and to discourage their use by the armed forces and the Khmer Rouge.

By means of its medical, orthopaedic, tracing and dissemination programmes the ICRC continued throughout the year to relieve and wherever possible to prevent the suffering of the Khmer people. However, as the troubles in Cambodia dragged on for another year, it was clear that the international community was losing interest in their plight.

Activities for detainees

The ICRC continued to visit detainees coming within its mandate held in places of detention run by the Ministry of the Interior in Phnom Penh and in the provinces. Visits were conducted in accordance with the ICRC's standard procedures and detainees were given the opportunity to write Red Cross messages to their families.

Some progress was made regarding access to Khmer Rouge combatants captured by the Cambodian Royal Armed Forces. The army notified the ICRC of the capture of a number of Khmer Rouge combatants in the north-western provinces of Battambang and Banteay Meanchey and these were duly visited by delegates.

The ICRC's water and sanitation projects launched the previous year in five places of detention in Phnom Penh and 13 in the provinces were completed in 1994.

On several occasions ICRC delegates had access to groups of Khmer Rouge combatants who had given themselves up to the authorities. However, defectors were not necessarily notified to the ICRC and delegates did not visit them on a regular basis.

The ICRC was also notified of two prisoners held by the Khmer Rouge, and delegates visited them in Khmer Rouge-controlled territory. These prisoners and 14 others were released at the beginning of April. With the agreement of both parties, the ICRC confirmed the prisoners' wish to return to government-controlled territory and subsequently accompanied them via Thailand.
Activities for the civilian population

Between March and June the ICRC provided medical assistance to the war-wounded and to displaced people fleeing the fighting in the north-west. Delegates distributed blankets to 380 displaced families in a camp in Khla Koun, near Mongkol Borei, and set up a dispensary, which was later handed over to the provincial authorities.

Tracing activities

The ICRC's tracing service in Cambodia proved effective and successful in 1994, with one-third of cases resolved.

The reunified Cambodian Red Cross made personnel available to the ICRC for its tracing activities in the country. Red Cross messages were exchanged between detainees and their families and contact was restored between people living in Cambodia and their relatives abroad. The number of tracing requests remained stable in 1994.

Tracing delegates spared no effort to inform people living in Cambodia of the possibility of tracing family members in other parts of the country and abroad. UNHCR's database relating to the 1993 repatriation process was due to be added to the ICRC's database in Phnom Penh in early January 1995. This should considerably enhance the ICRC's ability to trace separated family members living in different parts of Cambodia.

Medical activities

As in previous years, the ICRC provided medicines and other medical supplies to the Mongkol Borei hospital in Banteay Meanchey province. As a consequence of the fighting in the north-west, admissions of casualties were at their highest in May. However, the hospital coped well with the emergency. Extensive on-the-job training was given to local surgical teams and by July the last remaining ICRC surgeon was able to leave the hospital in capable hands. Two ICRC nurses, however, continued to supervise the running of the hospital, while the ICRC took steps to find a reliable partner to take over the supervision of surgical activities. Although local staff can now handle emergencies, the hospital requires assistance which organizations involved in development aid are better suited to provide.

The ICRC also assisted the military hospital in Battambang, where a sanitation team carried out repairs to the operating theatre's water-supply
system, and took part in a war-surgery seminar held in Calmette hospital in Phnom Penh in June for some 80 doctors.

The ICRC’s orthopaedic centre in Battambang continued to assemble prostheses and fit amputees, including those from Khmer Rouge-controlled zones. A new ICRC workshop in Phnom Penh, financed and built by the Swiss Disaster Relief Unit, was inaugurated in June. The workshop manufactured orthopaedic components and supplied them to the Battambang centre and to various other non-governmental organizations also producing prostheses, such as the Cambodia Trust, Indochina Project and Handicap International.

In association with the Ministry of Health, the ICRC continued to run the National Blood Transfusion Centre in Phnom Penh and to supervise the ten provincial centres managed by various non-governmental organizations. The blood was subjected to rigorous screening, including tests for HIV. As in the past, it proved extremely difficult to recruit blood donors for the transfusion programme. The ICRC acquired a bus which went from place to place in the capital collecting blood from donors.

Cooperation with the National Society

After two years of discussions and with the help of the Federation and the ICRC, the Federative Committee of the Cambodian Red Cross factions formed a united National Society. The reunified Cambodian Red Cross held its first General Assembly in April, during which it adopted a new constitution and elected its Central Committee. The National Society worked closely with the ICRC in the fields of tracing and dissemination of international humanitarian law.

Dissemination

The ICRC continued organizing regular dissemination sessions for government troops and the police. Because of the difficulty in obtaining access to Khmer Rouge-controlled zones, delegates were not able to conduct extensive dissemination activities in these areas. The Ministry of Defence agreed in principle to having their own instructors teach officers the basic principles of international humanitarian law, but this activity was limited owing to the major military offensives. In order to increase the dissemination material available, the delegation supervised the translation of a number of publications on international humanitarian law and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement into Khmer.
BANGKOK
Regional delegation
(Laos, Thailand, Viet Nam)

LAOS
The ICRC strengthened its links with the Lao Red Cross by organizing a tracing workshop for National Society staff.

THAILAND
As in previous years, the ICRC regional delegation in Bangkok monitored the situation in two areas: the borders with Myanmar and Cambodia.

The ICRC encountered difficulties in monitoring the situation of people displaced by military operations inside Myanmar and on the Thai border.

The ICRC field officer based in Aranyaprathet continued to follow developments along the Thai-Cambodian border from mid-April. In Tapraya he assessed the living conditions of some 1,000 Cambodian civilians who had temporarily sought refuge on Thai territory owing to the fighting in north-western Cambodia. In mid-November the ICRC medical coordinator based in Phnom Penh conducted a survey of medical facilities in Thailand near the Thai-Cambodian border. As a result, the ICRC built up an emergency stock of medical supplies in Aranyaprathet to help Thai medical facilities in the area cope with any influx of Khmer war-wounded during the next dry season.

Following the Cambodian Royal Armed Forces' offensive on Pailin and other Khmer Rouge strongholds, thousands of civilians fled to Thailand. The ICRC was denied access to these people before the Thai authorities allowed them to return to Khmer Rouge-held areas in Cambodia. As in previous years, access to the civilian population in zones controlled by the Khmer Rouge proved virtually impossible.

In the absence of Cambodian diplomatic representation in Thailand, the ICRC continued to visit illegal Khmer immigrants held in detention. Delegates gave them the opportunity to maintain contact with their families in Cambodia through Red Cross messages.

Together with the Thai Red Cross Society, the ICRC organized a course on international humanitarian law at the army, navy and air force Staff College and at the Training Institute for Foreign Affairs.

Tracing activities
The ICRC’s tracing service in Bangkok continued to handle tracing requests for former Cambodian refugees and processed replies coming in from National
Societies around the world, particularly from Australia, France and the United States. As in the past, it cross-checked tracing requests from Cambodia in its card index, which serves as a data bank for the Cambodian conflict. A quarter of these cross-checks produced positive results.

The Bangkok tracing office also dealt with a few tracing requests and Red Cross messages relating to Thailand, Laos and Viet Nam.

VIET NAM

In 1994 the ICRC renewed its efforts to obtain access to security detainees held by the Vietnamese authorities. To this end, the Delegate General for Asia and the Pacific went to Hanoi in December where he met government officials and senior representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior. Other topics raised included Viet Nam’s accession to Additional Protocol II and dissemination of international humanitarian law among the armed forces.

The regional delegate carried out a number of missions to Viet Nam to supervise the translation of Additional Protocol II, to organize dissemination sessions for the army, local authorities and National Society staff and to discuss the ICRC’s orthopaedic centre and detention matters with the authorities. The regional delegate also went to four provinces in northern Viet Nam to visit the main Red Cross branches in these areas. He had talks with leaders of the local Red Cross on matters such as the National Society’s activities in the region and the conditions necessary for a dissemination course for Red Cross staff and the local authorities.

The ICRC organized a five-day course in Hanoi for 60 high-ranking officers of the Vietnamese army and two seminars given in May and July for 70 representatives of provincial and district Red Cross branches. Together with the National Society, the ICRC called a press conference in Hanoi for the Vietnamese media on 8 May, World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day. The conference focused on the main achievements and challenges of the Movement.

The ICRC’s orthopaedic centre in Ho Chi Minh City reached a good level of production in 1994 thanks to the application of the polypropylene technique and the thorough training of its orthopaedic technicians. In 1994 the centre manufactured 3,345 prostheses and fitted 2,563 patients with artificial limbs.

The cooperation agreement between the ICRC and the Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Welfare concerning the centre was renewed on 3 May and came to an end, as planned, on 31 December. After five years of involvement, the ICRC did not propose to renew the agreement again as all the necessary expertise had been transferred to the centre. However, the ICRC offered to maintain its presence there until the end of March 1995.
Far East

HONG KONG
Regional delegation
(People’s Republic of China, Hong Kong, Japan,
Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea,
Macao, Mongolia, Taiwan)

In 1994 the regional delegation in Hong Kong focused on cooperation with
the various National Societies and dissemination of international humanitarian
law, particularly among the armed forces but also for other specific groups
such as the media, civil servants and academic circles. To this end, the
delegation developed numerous contacts and organized a number of
workshops and seminars in the region. No effort was spared to encourage
countries in the area that had not yet done so to ratify the Additional
Protocols.

The regional delegation continued to work together with experts from China,
Hong Kong and Taiwan in order to establish a glossary of international
humanitarian law and Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement terminology:
after three years their efforts culminated in the publication of the Chinese

From Hong Kong the ICRC coordinated tracing activities in the region.
These included handling tracing requests, issuing travel documents, preparing
family reunifications and supervising the exchange of Red Cross messages.

At the end of October representatives from the Red Cross Societies of
China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea and
Mongolia took part in a two-week study visit to ICRC headquarters in Geneva.

PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Delegates conducted several missions to China during the year. Following
the opening of a formal dialogue in November 1993, the Delegate General for
Asia and the Pacific held talks with the authorities in January with a view to
finding a common basis for a possible agreement concerning visits to security
detainees. On this occasion, the ICRC’s representatives also had discussions
with the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. In April the first meeting between
ICRC and Chinese experts took place in Beijing. Talks focused on the standard
procedures necessary for ICRC visits to detainees and on the national legal
requirements regarding these visits.
The regional delegation further developed relations with the People’s Liberation Army, particularly in the field of dissemination. In March the regional delegate took part in a series of meetings with representatives of the Political Commission of the People’s Liberation Army on dissemination programmes for military officers. Subsequently, the ICRC provided the armed forces with teaching materials. At the beginning of June two Chinese officers attended the San Remo Institute seminar on naval warfare held in Livorno, Italy.

The ICRC strengthened its ties with the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC). The ICRC Vice-President met the National Society’s new Secretary-General in Beijing in October and on a later date in Geneva. Discussions centred on the promotion of Red Cross principles.

Throughout the year the regional delegate maintained contacts with the RCSC and the Hong Kong and Macao branches of the Red Cross concerning preparations for “Red Cross in my mind”, a national drawing and essay competition aimed at raising humanitarian awareness among Chinese youth. The theme of this competition was the Red Cross principles and image. To mark its official launch in November, the head of the regional media liaison office in Bangkok held a workshop in Beijing for the media and representatives of the Red Cross. The two-day workshop was attended by 35 journalists, the President of the Macao branch of the Red Cross, staff of the Hong Kong chapter of the British Red Cross and 66 senior representatives of the RCSC.

Together with the RCSC, the regional delegate organized the first training course on international humanitarian law and Red Cross principles for the management level of 30 RCSC branches. The seminar, which was held in June in Changsha (Hunan province), was attended by more than one hundred people, including Red Cross staff from Macao and Hong Kong.

In August ICRC delegates, accompanied by a member of the International Department of the RCSC, carried out a mission to the Xinjiang region and Jilin province for the first time. They met representatives of the provincial Red Cross and the local authorities; they also visited the border area between China and North Korea.

**HONG KONG**

The drawing and essay competition “Red Cross in my mind” occupied an important place on the regional delegation’s agenda (see above). Representatives of the local Red Cross attended the seminar on Red Cross principles and international humanitarian law held in China in June.
JAPAN

The regional delegation concentrated on the promotion of international humanitarian law in cooperation with the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS). Efforts to persuade the government to ratify the Additional Protocols were pursued. In July the ICRC delegates went on a mission to Japan to discuss with the National Society the possibility of setting up a branch of the media liaison office in Tokyo. At the end of 1994, these issues were still under discussion.

In February the Delegates General for Asia and the Pacific and for Eastern Europe and Central Asia went to Tokyo and met representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the JRCS Vice-President to discuss current humanitarian issues. A similar visit by the Delegate General for the Middle East and North Africa took place in October.

The National Society invited the regional delegate to take part in a training course for nurses and nursing teachers held in Tokyo in November.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

While closely following the tense situation on the Korean peninsula, the ICRC maintained contacts with the authorities and Red Cross staff of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea. In June the Delegate General for Asia and the Pacific was invited to North Korea where he had talks with the acting Chairman and the Secretary-General of the National Society in Pyongyang. The main issue on the agenda remained the fate of the countless families separated since the Korean war and, in particular, the exchange of Red Cross messages between the two Koreas under the auspices of the ICRC. A small number of family messages was forwarded to South Korea via the ICRC. During the same mission the Delegate General, accompanied by the regional delegate, met representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to promote international humanitarian law and the ratification of Additional Protocol II.

In cooperation with the National Society, the ICRC produced four new publications on international humanitarian law and a Korean version of Basic rules of the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The regional delegation maintained contacts with the National Society with particular emphasis on cooperation in the field of dissemination of international humanitarian law and the promotion of Red Cross activities. In April the Neutral Commission for Control of the Armistice invited the
regional delegate to address the staff and members of the Commission, together with civilian and military representatives of South Korea and the United States.

The ICRC Delegate General for Asia and the Pacific visited South Korea in June and met the President and Secretary-General of the National Society. Discussions focused on the current situation in the peninsula, the problem of separated families and the exchange of Red Cross messages. The last topic was brought up on several occasions, in particular at talks in Hong Kong in September with senior representatives of the National Society and in Geneva in November when the National Society’s President met the ICRC President. In 1994 a small number of family messages was distributed in North Korea.

MACAO

The ICRC strengthened its ties with the Macao Red Cross, a branch of the Portuguese Red Cross, in particular regarding cooperation in the field of tracing, training and dissemination of international humanitarian law. In February the regional delegate took part in the “Day for the application of international humanitarian law”, which was jointly organized by the ICRC and the local Red Cross. Preparations were under way for the organization of a university course in international humanitarian law at the University of Macao Faculty of Law. Staff from the Macao branch of the Red Cross took part in a seminar on international humanitarian law held in China in June. Most of the contacts focused on the launch of the drawing and essay competition “Red Cross in my mind”, which was actively supported by the Macao Red Cross branch.

MONGOLIA

The regional delegation developed good relations with the authorities and Red Cross of Mongolia, particularly with regard to the promotion of international humanitarian law. Between 30 September and 5 October the ICRC Vice-President, together with the regional delegate and a representative from ICRC headquarters, took part in celebrations to mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the National Society. The ICRC Vice-President met the Mongolian Prime Minister and First Deputy Minister for Foreign Relations. Discussions focused on the ratification of the Additional Protocols and preparations for the 26th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. During a short field trip the Vice-President had talks with representatives of the local authorities and provincial Red Cross branches. The Vice-President also took part in the second training course on international
humanitarian law held in Ulan Bator for staff of the provincial chapters of the National Society.

In March the regional delegate conducted a mission to Mongolia to ensure the smooth running of a training course organized for diplomats from the Ministry of Foreign Relations. This two-day course, the first of its kind in Mongolia, put emphasis on the growing implications of humanitarian issues for international relations.

TAIWAN

Cooperation in the area of dissemination of international humanitarian law and training between the ICRC and the local Red Cross was developed further in 1994. The regional delegate went to Taipei in August for discussions with leaders of the local Red Cross concerning dissemination projects. In November the ICRC and the local Red Cross set up the first workshop for the media and provided the 16 participants with documentation in Chinese.

JAKARTA
Regional delegation
(Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia/East Timor, Malaysia, Singapore)

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

During a visit to Brunei in June the regional delegate established contacts with the emerging Brunei Red Crescent Society with the aim of preparing for its admission to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

INDONESIA

As in previous years, the ICRC’s activities in Indonesia focused on visits to all categories of security detainees. In the light of the persistent tension in Aceh, the ICRC developed its presence in the area. Through regular missions to this northern Sumatran province, delegates were able to extend the scope of their activities for the civilian population. However, the institution’s permanent presence in the province remained subject to approval.

Contacts with the Indonesian armed forces regarding the promotion of international humanitarian law among the troops made gradual progress. Ties with the National Society were also strengthened.
In November a Hercules aircraft was made available to the ICRC by the Indonesian government for an emergency airlift to Afghanistan. Medical supplies were flown into Kabul, Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif.

Activities for detainees

In October the ICRC began its annual round of visits to security detainees held in Sulawesi, Kalimantan, central Java and Irian Jaya. All categories of security detainees were visited, including those suspected of having links to the extreme right and people held in connection with the 1965 communist coup attempt.

At regular intervals delegates went to military and civilian places of detention in Aceh, visiting some 139 detainees, of whom 80 were newly registered. They also visited ex-detainees in their homes and saw families of detainees who were still anxious about their relatives' whereabouts. The ICRC subsequently made the necessary arrangements for family visits to security prisoners.

In Irian Jaya the ICRC developed its contacts in connection with detention matters. It organized two series of family visits for detainees serving sentences in Java, far from their homes, although ideally the Indonesian authorities should consider transferring these people back to places of detention in Irian Jaya.

In all places visited delegates monitored the conditions of detention, provided material and medical assistance when necessary and offered the detainees the opportunity to write Red Cross messages to their families. In 1994 the ICRC visited a total of 208 detainees held in 30 places of detention throughout Indonesia. Around 113 prisoners benefited from the family visits programme.

Activities for the civilian population

The ICRC carried out several missions to Irian Jaya to assess the situation of returnees from UNHCR refugee camps in Papua New Guinea. Delegates regularly contacted the local authorities in the area and visited villages along the border and transit camps in order to monitor living standards and the conditions in which the Irianese were transferred to their places of origin. In September the ICRC visited UNHCR border camps in Papua New Guinea, which still harboured approximately 3,500 Irianese refugees, and facilitated the exchange of news between separated family members through Red Cross messages.

ICRC delegates carried out regular missions to Aceh. Their activities focused on humanitarian problems encountered by the civilian population. Where necessary, the ICRC informed the relevant authorities.
In Irian Jaya the ICRC worked in cooperation with the Indonesian Red Cross Society, which provided logistic support, liaised with the civilian population and helped to organize family visits to security detainees.

Tracing activities

The ICRC’s tracing service in Jakarta provided support for the delegation’s detention-related activities. In 1994 it concentrated its efforts on responding to a number of tracing requests from the civilian population in Aceh and Irian Jaya by collecting statements and allegations of disappearances and family separations.

Dissemination

As in previous years, the main focus was dissemination of international humanitarian law to the Indonesian armed forces. The ICRC initiated a dialogue with the Indonesian armed forces regarding the incorporation of dissemination courses in military training programmes. Meetings with the decision-making level of the military were held at the headquarters of the armed forces in Cilacap and Bandung.

The regional delegation organized sessions for the police, university students and Red Cross members and personnel. The regional delegation financed and took part in one-day workshops on the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement for the management level of Red Cross branches in Sumatra, South Sulawesi, Flores and East Timor.

EAST TIMOR

The situation in East Timor remained uncertain in 1994. The ICRC kept a close watch on all major incidents which occurred during the year, helping to ease tension by acting as a neutral intermediary between the authorities and the civilian population and by monitoring respect for international humanitarian law. In July demonstrations in and around the university campus in Dili resulted in a number of arrests. The ICRC did its utmost to promote a dialogue between the demonstrators and the authorities and helped maintain contact between those arrested and their families. In addition, delegates gave first aid to a number of students involved in the demonstration and evacuated one person to Dili’s civilian hospital. Some 20 demonstrators were arrested and the ICRC was immediately granted access to them in police stations and military camps. They were all subsequently released.

When a group of Timorese staged a 12-day sit-in at the United States embassy in Jakarta in November, the ICRC was called upon to act as a neutral
intermediary by the parties concerned. After receiving confirmation from all the Timorese involved in the sit-in of their wish to leave, the ICRC facilitated their departure for Portugal. The ICRC continued to follow the cases of other Timorese in Jakarta, including those who had been prevented from joining the group in the United States embassy compound.

Sessions on international humanitarian law and the fundamental Red Cross principles were held on a regular basis for the security forces and at Dili University.

Activities for detainees

Delegates based in Dili frequently visited security detainees in places of detention run by the armed forces, the police and the Ministry of Justice. The ICRC also visited Timorese detainees held in Java, including the leader of the armed opposition detained in a prison in Jakarta.

In all places of detention visited, the ICRC checked on detainees' conditions of detention and treatment, provided material and medical assistance where necessary, gave detainees the opportunity to write Red Cross messages to their relatives and organized and financed two series of family visits for those being held far from home.

Activities for the civilian population

Since November 1993, ICRC delegates have been able to move more freely in East Timor. In 1994 they had better access to the local population and their activities focused on the protection of the civilian population. Delegates recorded allegations of violations and contacted the authorities on these matters whenever necessary.

Tracing activities

The tracing service offered support for the ICRC's detention-related activities by collecting and distributing Red Cross messages. It also dealt with 140 tracing enquiries, including cases concerning missing persons, many of which were brought over from the previous year. The ICRC repatriated 31 hardship cases from East Timor to Portugal.

Water and sanitation

The ICRC worked closely with the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) in East Timor in the field of sanitation and public health. The water and sanitation programme was launched in 1988 by the ICRC and the PMI, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health in East Timor, in order to give remote villages
access to fresh drinking water. Surveys were conducted by an ICRC water engineer, maintenance work was carried out and four ICRC/PMI teams dug wells or piped water from remote springs. In 1994 eight projects were completed, bringing the total over the past seven years to 42.

An ICRC nurse trained two Timorese nurses to carry out medical surveys and hygiene and public health programmes. Together they conducted surveys in some of the remotest parts of the island, providing assistance where needed.

MALAYSIA

In 1994 the ICRC focused on visits to detainees, spreading knowledge of international humanitarian law and the ICRC’s activities and training National Society staff in order to involve them in international operations.

In April the ICRC completed its round of prison visits to detainees held under the Internal Security Act. Between November 1993 and April 1994 delegates visited 49 detainees throughout Malaysia.

The ICRC, together with the Malaysian Red Crescent Society (MRCS), organized a workshop on international humanitarian law in Kuala Lumpur for 40 military instructors. An information day was held for 80 officers of the armed forces’ medical corps. In addition, the regional delegation and the National Society prepared a five-day workshop for 35 directors of provincial branches of the MRCS. This focused on international humanitarian law and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. At the end of the year a similar workshop was held in Bintulu, Sarawak province, for 34 Red Crescent representatives.

In October the ICRC Vice-President visited Malaysia to hold talks with National Society leaders. The matters discussed included dissemination programmes, preparations for the 26th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and ways of strengthening the ICRC’s working relations with the MRCS. Talks with government officials centred on the promotion of international humanitarian law.

SINGAPORE

While in the Far East in October, the ICRC Vice-President conducted a mission to Singapore with the aim of establishing closer relations between the ICRC and both the Singapore Red Cross Society and the government. To this end, the Vice-President met representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and the National Society. Topics raised included the promotion of international humanitarian law and the 26th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.
The ICRC remained in touch with the National Society and the Ministry of Defence with a view to organizing a training course on international humanitarian law for military instructors in 1995.

MANILA
Regional delegation
(Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, autonomous States, territories and colonies of the Pacific)

The ICRC maintained contacts with National Societies and governments in order to encourage ratification of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols by those Pacific States which had not yet done so, and to support the National Societies in their dissemination efforts. In December the ICRC opened a media liaison office in Sydney, Australia.

AUSTRALIA

The regional delegate carried out three missions to Australia in the course of the year. He went to Melbourne, Canberra and Sydney to pursue the dialogue with the government and the National Society, to take part in a basic training course for future Australian Red Cross delegates and to prepare the Second Regional Conference on International Humanitarian Law.

In May delegates went to Canberra and Melbourne to brief the Australian Red Cross and government officials on the ICRC’s activities in the region and to discuss the government’s contribution to the institution’s budget. In July delegates took part in a conference organized by the armed forces in Townsville (Queensland) on the impact of international humanitarian law on the conduct of operations by land commanders.

The Second Regional Conference on International Humanitarian Law, which was convened by the Australian government and the National Society, was held in Canberra in December. It was attended by over 150 government and Red Cross/Red Crescent participants from 35 countries throughout the Asia-Pacific region, as well as a large ICRC delegation. The conference’s aim was to stimulate debate on international humanitarian law in preparation for two meetings to be held in 1995: the Review Conference of the 1980 UN Weapons Convention and the 26th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. This event coincided with the opening of the ICRC’s media
liaison office in Sydney. The office's main objective is to establish a network of contacts among the international and Australian media with a view to promoting the ICRC's image and activities in the Asia and Pacific region.

FIJI

Three missions were carried out in Suva to monitor ongoing dissemination programmes financed by the ICRC and conducted by the National Society and to maintain contacts with the government and the ICRC's local office.

In August the regional delegation organized a dissemination training course in Suva for 11 Red Cross representatives from the following States and territories: the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Western Samoa and Vanuatu. The Federation's regional delegate also attended the course.

The ICRC provided teaching materials to the Fiji Red Cross Society to help it promote understanding of international humanitarian law among the armed forces, which provided a contingent for the peace-keeping forces in Bougainville.

NEW ZEALAND

The regional delegate conducted two missions to Wellington in the course of the year. In May he informed the National Society and government officials about the ICRC's activities in the region and discussed the government's support for the institution. He also took part in a basic training course for members of the New Zealand Red Cross Society who were to be seconded to the ICRC or the Federation.

During the second mission, in November, the regional delegate participated in a training course organized by the National Society for its dissemination officers.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The ICRC carried out four missions to Papua New Guinea with a view to monitoring the situation in Bougainville and pursuing the dialogue with the authorities concerning ICRC visits to people detained in connection with the crisis on the island. Although a formal agreement was eventually reached, visits to detainees were delayed owing to a volcanic eruption in Rabaul in late September. The visits were rescheduled to take place in early 1995. At the end of October the regional delegate gave briefings and dissemination materials to the regional peace-keeping forces assigned to Bougainville.
PHILIPPINES

The peace process between the government and the various opposition parties continued apace. Whereas talks with the National Democratic Front ended in stalemate and discussions with the Moro National Liberation Front failed to resolve any of the major issues, negotiations with the far right produced some positive results.

As a consequence of the apparent failure of peace talks, tension remained high at the end of the year in northern Luzon, Bicol and particularly in Mindanao, which saw a significant rise in Muslim insurgency and the re-emergence of Christian vigilante groups.

The National Amnesty Commission, which failed to attract a significant number of rebels, extended its deadline for the submission of applications to the end of the year.

The ICRC's main activities in the Philippines consisted of making visits to detainees held in connection with insurgency-related incidents, handling correspondence between detainees and their families, arranging family visits and promoting knowledge of international humanitarian law among the armed forces.

Activities for detainees

The number of detainees visited decreased in 1994 to about 550. Fewer arrests were made and some detainees were released. During 251 visits, delegates registered 152 new detainees and offered all those seen the opportunity to contact their families through Red Cross messages. An ICRC field nurse followed the progress of all inmates with special medical problems and supervised the disinfection of eight places of detention. Throughout the year the ICRC distributed hygiene and leisure items to 40 places of detention.

The family visit programme, run jointly by the ICRC and the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC), proceeded smoothly, enabling some 340 detainees to receive visits from their relatives.

Activities for the civilian population

Fighting between government forces and Muslim rebel groups led to the displacement of thousands of families in certain areas of Mindanao. Following a joint survey, a special ICRC/PNRC relief programme was conducted on the islands of Sulu and Basilan and in North Cotabato. In all, some 4,000 families benefited from this one-off distribution of rice, noodles, sardines, soap and blankets.
Tracing activities

As in previous years, the tracing service collected, processed and filed information pertaining to people held in connection with insurgency-related incidents, coup attempts or Muslim secessionist activities. In all, the ICRC collected and distributed 183 Red Cross messages and issued travel documents for 80 refugees accepted by host countries for resettlement.

Dissemination

As all the armed forces and police academies included international humanitarian law in their curricula, the ICRC reduced the number of dissemination sessions held for these groups. In 1994 the delegation took part in a dozen sessions and distributed some 2,500 publications. No dissemination activities could be organized for the armed opposition because of problems in reaching them.

In April a lawyer from the Philippines Commission on Human Rights received a special one-month course of training in Geneva on international humanitarian law and its dissemination to the armed forces.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

The regional delegate carried out two missions to Honiara. He monitored the programmes carried out by the Solomon Islands Red Cross for refugees from Bougainville and maintained contact with government representatives.

VANUATU

This country received two ICRC visits in the course of the year. On the first occasion the regional delegate met representatives of the Vanuatu Red Cross Society and the government. They discussed the promotion of international humanitarian law and information campaigns aimed at raising the National Society’s profile in the country. The ICRC provided teaching aids for this purpose. On the second the regional delegate went to Port Vila in June to take part in the sixth meeting of Pacific Red Cross Societies, organized by the Federation for 24 participants from 15 States.
School lunches are distributed to children in war-torn Sarajevo.
Western and Central Europe and the Balkans

ICRC delegations:
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Staff
ICRC expatriates\(^1\): 129
National Societies\(^1\): 67
Local employees\(^2\): 665

Total expenditure
Sfr 117,434,807

Expenditure breakdown
Sfr
Protection/tracing: 15,499,435
Relief: 52,137,847
Medical assistance: 30,118,725
Cooperation with National Societies: 1,335,978
Dissemination: 2,295,471
Operational support: 10,650,363
Overheads: 5,396,988

---

\(^1\) Average figures calculated on an annual basis.
\(^2\) Under ICRC contract, as at December 1994.
In 1994 the ICRC was obliged to strengthen its presence in Western and Central Europe and the Balkans in order to respond to new crisis situations, launch dissemination and information programmes and develop cooperation with the international organizations present in the region. Cooperation with National Red Cross Societies also took on a new dimension in 1994.

The fighting continued in Bosnia-Herzegovina and tension remained high in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in Croatia. Owing to the difficulty in finding global political settlements, the peoples of the former Yugoslavia were unable to regain their stability, and the ICRC maintained a large number of staff in the Balkans so that it could continue to assist all the victims of the various conflicts.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina a large-scale reconstruction programme in Sarajevo and Mostar and a gradual return of refugees had been expected, but the situation on the front lines remained relatively static during the year. For the civilian population this meant a total lack of freedom of movement, which prevented the return of internally displaced people to their homes. The ICRC thus had to take steps to enhance respect for civilians, especially minorities, and to assist thousands of victims of the fighting or of repression. Despite the efforts of the international community and the institution, it unfortunately proved impossible to persuade certain actors in the conflict to relinquish the aim of establishing homogeneous ethnic areas in the regions under their control. The practice of “ethnic cleansing”, which took on different forms but remained unacceptable, was thus pursued in some parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

To meet new needs arising largely from the prolongation of the conflict, the ICRC asked some 15 National Red Cross Societies to help it distribute emergency aid and set up rehabilitation programmes, mainly in the medical and sanitation sectors. This rehabilitation effort in the midst of an emergency is in line with the policy of continuity that the ICRC wants to establish in this type of situation, to help the population survive in conditions of decency and dignity.

The ICRC presence in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the UNPAs facilitated dialogue between the various international protagonists in the field concerning the distribution of tasks. The ICRC’s independent approach enabled it, at a time when NATO was threatening to intervene, to maintain a presence throughout the territory with the necessary guarantees from all the parties to the conflict, which recognized its neutral and independent position.

Close ties were maintained with UNHCR and UNPROFOR* in order to avoid duplication of effort, particularly in the distribution of aid, and to guarantee the efficacy of humanitarian negotiation, which must be kept separate from discussion on political and military matters. There were also regular

---

* UNPROFOR: United Nations Protection Force
exchanges of views with representatives of European bodies (ECMM,*
ECTF,* CSCE*) and non-governmental organizations in the field in an
attempt to harmonize their respective activities.

The ICRC kept a considerable number of staff in the Republic of Croatia,
in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, Sandzak and Monte-
negro, and in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia so as to continue
its humanitarian work, particularly in places of detention, and to develop
contacts and set up dissemination and information programmes.

Several missions were conducted to other countries of Central Europe and
the Balkans. These countries, especially those suffering from the indirect
effects of the conflicts in the region, were beset by instability and economic
difficulties. The ICRC maintained regular contacts with National Societies
and governments with a view to setting up dissemination programmes and
preventive activities.

In Turkey, the ICRC followed developments in the humanitarian situation
with regard to the conflict in the south-east of the country and stepped up its
efforts to be allowed to carry out its mission in this region. The escalation of
the conflict, reported by official circles in Turkey, obliged the ICRC to insist
on the need for its presence by virtue of Article 3 common to the four Geneva
Conventions. This had unfortunately not been accepted by the end of the year.

Elsewhere in Europe, close contacts were maintained with the governments
of countries which the ICRC President or staff members had visited or whose
representatives had been received at headquarters. Regular meetings were also
held with ambassadors accredited to the United Nations in Geneva, either to
present the ICRC’s emergency appeals to them or to alert them, as representa-
tives of the international community, to particularly serious situations in
humanitarian terms.

The ICRC also strengthened its relations with European bodies such as
the European Union, which gives substantial support to its humanitarian
work, and entities such as the CSCE and the Council of Europe which are in
a position to exert influence on the parties to ongoing conflicts, with a view to
improving respect for international humanitarian law. The ICRC attaches
special importance to these relations, as humanitarian action would be con-
siderably slowed down without the moral and financial support of the States
party to the Geneva Conventions.

Finally, the ICRC closely followed the renewed dialogue between the parties
involved in Northern Ireland and the implications for its activities. ICRC
delegates conducted a visit to prisoners there in April 1994.

* ECMM: European Community Monitoring Mission
* ECTF: European Community Task Force
* CSCE: Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe
Western Europe

As part of its effort to bring about a humanitarian mobilization, the ICRC maintained close contact with the governments and National Red Cross Societies of Western Europe and constantly alerted them to the plight of war victims in less fortunate parts of the world. The institution's President, Vice-Presidents and Directors, members of the Committee (the ICRC's governing body) and the delegates concerned with the region carried out frequent missions to foster dialogue with the various States and their National Societies and strengthen cooperation with them. The ICRC representatives gave numerous talks and seminars, aimed at spreading knowledge of international humanitarian law and the ICRC's work worldwide, for academic, political, military and religious circles, diplomats, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and the media and communications sector. A particularly important event was the sixth annual course on international humanitarian law, organized by the ICRC's Legal Division and the Swiss Red Cross at the Swiss Red Cross training centre in Nottwil, Switzerland, from 31 August to 10 September. More than 30 French-speaking advanced law students from 14 countries around the world attended.

In the course of his activities on the diplomatic front, the ICRC President focused on a number of topics in addition to operational matters, notably the follow-up to the 1993 Conference for the Protection of War Victims and the ICRC's determination to work towards a ban on landmines and blinding weapons through the Review Conference of the 1980 United Nations Weapons Convention, due to take place in 1995. While urging governments to take the political action necessary to restore peace, the President stressed the need to leave room for independent humanitarian action and underlined the ICRC's specific role as a neutral intermediary.

The President's missions throughout the year included official visits to Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Sweden, and to San Marino and the United Kingdom (see below). In Austria and France, he met the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Health and Defence of each country, as well as other senior government officials and representatives of international organizations. In Paris, the President also had meetings with the Minister of State for Human Rights and members of the National Assembly. While in Paris in May for celebrations marking the 75th anniversary of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the ICRC President had the opportunity to review the institution's operations with the President of the Republic. The President also travelled to Bonn to pay the traditional visit to the capital of the State holding the presidency of the European Union. Here he
had meetings with the Federal Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development, the two Ministers of State and other high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Secretaries of State for Defence and the Interior and the chairmen of various parliamentary committees. During his official visit to Italy he met the Heads of State and Government, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Health and Defence, and other senior government officials and members of parliament. The topics on the agenda included adoption of the new statutes of the Italian Red Cross. The ICRC President also had meetings with the Secretary for Relations with States of the Holy See and other Vatican officials. In Sweden he had talks with the Minister of Development Cooperation, the Minister of Defence, senior officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence, and the Director General of the Swedish International Development Authority.

As in the past, the ICRC maintained close contact with the Swiss Federal authorities in Bern. In December the ICRC's Executive Board went on its annual mission to Bern, the Swiss capital, where the ICRC President, accompanied by the institution's two Vice-Presidents and three Directors and his assistant, had a series of discussions with the Federal authorities. They met the President of the Confederation, the Head and the Secretary of State of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, the Director for Development and Humanitarian Aid and the Swiss army Chief of Staff.

During each mission, the President had contacts with National Society representatives at all levels. He emphasized the importance of cooperation within the Movement, while seeking to clarify the distinct roles to be played by its individual components. The forthcoming 26th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent was another central topic. In all the countries he visited the ICRC President gave press conferences and interviews on radio and television.

Throughout the year, the President received the Heads of State and high-ranking government officials of a number of Western European countries at ICRC headquarters, including the Prime Minister of the Republic of Iceland and the Head of the Swiss Federal Department of the Interior (January), the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (February), the Secretary for Relations with States of the Holy See (June) and the President of Portugal (November).

ANDORRA

On 3 and 4 March, at the request of the joint ICRC/Federation Commission for National Society Statutes, representatives of the two organizations
conducted a mission to ascertain whether the Andorra Red Cross met the conditions necessary for official recognition as a National Society. The Andorra Red Cross, in existence since 1980, had not yet been recognized as the Principality of Andorra did not attain sovereign statehood until March 1993.

SAN MARINO

The ICRC President visited San Marino at the beginning of April and gave an address at the inauguration of the two new “Capitani Reggenti” (Heads of State). During his visit the government announced that it had deposited the instruments of ratification of the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions with the Swiss Federal authorities in Bern. The ratification took effect as from 5 October.

UNITED KINGDOM

From 11 to 21 April 1994 a team of ICRC delegates, including a doctor, went to the Maze and Belfast prisons to carry out a follow-up visit, negotiated the previous year, to prisoners held in connection with the events in Northern Ireland. The ICRC has regularly conducted visits, in accordance with its standard procedures, to prisons in the province since 1982. The cease-fire declarations made by the IRA* and by the UVF* and the UFF* (protestant paramilitary groups) at the beginning of September and October, respectively, paved the way for further negotiations aimed at reaching a political settlement in Northern Ireland.

The extensive agenda of the ICRC President’s mission to the United Kingdom in October included meetings with the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, the Minister for Overseas Development and chairmen and members of parliamentary working groups. The ICRC President raised the question of ratification of the 1977 Additional Protocols by the British parliament.

EUROPEAN UNION

The ICRC actively promoted its relations with ECHO* throughout the period under review.

* IRA: Irish Republican Army
* UVF: Ulster Voluntary Forces
* UFF: Ulster Freedom Fighters
* ECHO: European Community Humanitarian Office
Daily contacts helped to harmonize ECHO's support for ICRC operational activities, and the two organizations maintained a dialogue on broader issues such as the coordination of humanitarian assistance.

At the ICRC's initiative a meeting took place in Geneva in June between ECHO and about 20 of its partners to start reviewing the framework partnership agreement. By the end of the year, more than 140 humanitarian organizations had signed partnership contracts with ECHO.

The ICRC maintained fruitful relations with the European Commission, as evidenced by the extremely rapid response of the Commission's relevant services during the Rwandan crisis.

A development of interest to the ICRC was the establishment, under ECHO's initial impetus, of a diploma in humanitarian action by five European universities. An ICRC legal specialist took part in the course on international humanitarian law given at the University of Aix-en-Provence.

The ICRC also followed the proceedings of the European Parliament, and in particular those of the Committee on Development and Cooperation, when matters of concern to the institution were on the agenda. The ICRC Director for Principles, Law and Relations with the Movement addressed the joint ACP/EU* assembly on questions pertaining to the right to intervene on humanitarian grounds.

The ICRC also took part in the initial meetings of the European forum for the active prevention of conflicts, set up by a number of Parliament members actively involved in matters related to those falling within the ICRC's mandate, and was particularly interested to learn of a project to set up an "Observatory of humanitarian risks" within the European Parliament.

The ICRC President for his part had high-level discussions in Greece and Germany, which presided over the European Union in 1994, and maintained close contacts with the ambassadors of the 12 Member States in Geneva.

The ICRC also took part on numerous occasions in the work of the Red Cross/European Union liaison office, which represents the interests of the National Societies of the 12 Member States and the International Federation. The topics discussed ranged from disaster preparedness and project delegation to transnational cooperation.

* ACP/EU: Africa-Caribbean-Pacific/European Union
The Former Yugoslavia

CONFLICT IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

The year under review was one of promises and setbacks for the people of the former Yugoslavia and all those involved in the arduous task of setting the war-torn region on the road to peace. The declaration of an exclusion zone around Sarajevo in February following a United Nations ultimatum and the establishment of a federation between the Bosnian Croats and the Bosnian government under the Washington accord in March seemed to offer some hope of improving the situation. For a while, the lifting of the blockade around the Bosnian capital and a lull in the fighting eased military pressure on thousands of civilians, and the reopening of many roads relieved the stranglehold on towns and villages in central Bosnia, reducing the need for emergency humanitarian assistance.

However, these hopes were dashed in the second half of the year. Despite international initiatives, such as the establishment of the five-nation Contact Group for Bosnia-Herzegovina in April, an overall peace plan acceptable to all sides failed to materialize, and the conflict continued throughout the territory, except for the central part. Despite the opening of preparatory discussions, the return of internally displaced people and refugees remained an unrealistic proposition. Projects for the reconstruction of Sarajevo and Mostar turned out to be premature in view of the ongoing conflict, and although a number of rehabilitation projects were set up in various places the overall scale of destruction offered little prospect of rapid recovery.

Renewed tensions in August and September brought more hardship for the citizens of Sarajevo, as humanitarian assistance dispatched by road and air reached the city only at increasingly irregular intervals. While able to operate smoothly in the first quarter, aid convoys carrying relief goods for displaced people and other vulnerable groups in the Gorazde and Bihac enclaves...
remained blocked for weeks in April and August; and as of October the whole of eastern Bosnia-Herzegovina became inaccessible. There was frequent indiscriminate bombing of towns and villages, with general disregard for the safety of civilians and their property. Harassment and expulsion of civilians continued in some areas, and was even stepped up in others.

In an initially successful drive to regain lost territory, on 21 August Bosnian government forces took control of Velika Kladusa, the stronghold of local Muslim militia groups led by Fikret Abdic. The fighting caused some 30,000 Muslim civilians to take refuge in the UNPA* North, where they remained stranded in camps or by the roadside in deplorable conditions. On 29 October new fighting broke out south of the Bihac enclave and rapidly spread to other areas (Trnovo, south of Sarajevo, and Kupres, in central Bosnia), forcing about 18,000 Serb civilians to leave the area and seek refuge around Petrovac and in the UNPA South. Tensions remained high throughout eastern Bosnia-Herzegovina, and particularly around the besieged cities of Srebrenica, Gorazde and Zepa. In November, a Bosnian Serb-led counter-offensive again placed the town of Bihac under siege and made the entire enclave inaccessible to sorely needed humanitarian aid. In December Fikret Abdic’s forces recaptured Velika Kladusa, which left only the southern part of the Bihac enclave under the control of Bosnian government troops. At the end of the year thousands of displaced people started pouring back into the largely destroyed town of Velika Kladusa.

Ensuring unimpeded access to these and all other groups of displaced people in the conflict zones once again became the most pressing humanitarian concern.

The rapid reversal of military fortunes in Bosnia-Herzegovina had left the international community, represented by the United Nations, NATO*, CSCE and WEU*, uncertain as to its future course of action. However, in December matters took an unexpected turn with the initiative of former US President Jimmy Carter to breathe new life into the moribund peace process. Fresh negotiations between the parties resulted in an agreement signed on 31 December, providing for a four-month cease-fire, the withdrawal of troops from some positions, the simultaneous release under ICRC auspices of all detainees and the clarification of the fate of all people still unaccounted for. Some cautious optimism on the eve of the new year was nevertheless mitigated by the uncomfortable awareness that none of the complex political, military

---

* UNPA: United Nations Protected Area
* NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization
* WEU: Western European Union

---

The former Yugoslavia
Total expenditure in 1994:
Sfr 117,253,745

- Relief: 44.47%
- Medical: 25.69%
- Protection/Tracing: 14.72%
- Overheads: 13.22%
- Operational support: 4.59%
- Dissemination: 1.96%
- Cooperation with National Societies: 0.99%
and humanitarian issues dividing the former Yugoslavia had yet been resolved. The fact remained that all attempts to impose peace by launching the reconstruction process and promoting the early return of refugees had proved unsuccessful, leaving almost four million internally displaced people and refugees facing the third winter of war. In the ICRC’s view, peace-making efforts could only succeed if backed by the international community through a coordinated approach at the political level. Until this was achieved, the institution felt it was the duty of governments to prevent any escalation of the conflict and to lend their full support to emergency programmes.

Activities for the civilian population

ICRC delegates based in 28 delegations, sub-delegations and offices throughout the former Yugoslavia continued to make every effort to provide protection and assistance for the civilian population, the wounded and detainees in accordance with the mandate conferred on the ICRC by the international community. The protection of civilians and detainees remained the institution’s highest priority, a daunting task in view of systematic violation of international humanitarian law and denial of access to conflict victims by the warring parties. The ICRC submitted reports to the Bosnian government, Bosnian Croat and Bosnian Serb authorities concerning the protection of civilians, based on observations made by its delegates in their fieldwork between March 1993 and March 1994.

Throughout the year, the ICRC did its utmost to put an end to the unacceptable practice of forced expulsion and to alleviate pressure on the civilian population. Ethnic minority groups were still the main victims of harassment, physical violence, expulsion and forced displacement. ICRC delegates monitored the situation of these groups, particularly in northern and eastern Bosnia, the situation in central Bosnia having stabilized once the federation between the Bosnian Croats and the Bosnian government came into force.

The delegates’ protection activities involved visiting endangered communities and individuals at their places of residence, collecting information and pointing out to the appropriate authorities possible problems and any violations of the rights of civilians. To have better access to the civilian population, the ICRC extended its presence in northern Bosnia and opened four more offices in and around Sarajevo. When in situ protection efforts proved vain, the ICRC did everything possible to ensure that people who were forced to leave their homes were able to do so in decent conditions. Between July and September most of the Muslim minority of the Bijeljina area, about 6,000 people, were forced to leave and to head towards Tuzla. The expulsions were carried out with great brutality, resulting in two deaths during the last transfer. The ICRC
made numerous representations to the Bosnian Serb authorities, both military and civilian, urging them to stop this practice, or at least to ensure safe transfer. On 18 and 19 September alone more than 2,500 civilians — mostly women, children and elderly people — crossed the front line. ICRC delegates set up a first-aid station close to the front line to receive those arriving from the other side and transported the weakest individuals to Tuzla. In September the ICRC eventually gained access to people who had been arrested during expulsions and made to work at the front lines in the Bijeljina-Lopare region. They registered 220 men in three camps and lodged a protest with the authorities concerned against putting civilians to work in dangerous conditions.

The carnage caused by shelling of the Sarajevo market square in February, the attack on the Gorazde pocket and the killings in the north-western Bosnian town of Prijedor in spring were particularly grim examples of the dangers that had become a way of life for civilians in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The ICRC made constant efforts to draw the attention of the international community to their plight. After the mass expulsions in the Bijeljina region, the ICRC President called a meeting of all Geneva-based diplomatic representatives of the international community at ICRC headquarters on 7 September. In his formal address he spoke out strongly against the brutal harassment, discrimination, hostage-taking, arbitrary detention, forcible displacement, forced labour and other, sometimes worse, forms of ill-treatment suffered by civilians in conflict areas of the former Yugoslavia, and the Muslim population of Bosnia-Herzegovina in particular. The President called on the parties to the conflict to put an end to these practices and reminded all the States party to the Geneva Conventions of their collective obligation to ensure that the provisions of humanitarian law were respected in all circumstances.

Moreover, the ICRC sent a comprehensive memorandum on the issue to the member States of the Contact Group for Bosnia-Herzegovina, the President of the Security Council and the UN Secretary-General. In the document the institution emphasized the humanitarian implications of the forced displacement of civilians and the fact that its representations had gone unheeded.

In 1994 the ICRC provided 28,000 tonnes of food for more than one million displaced people, other vulnerable groups, isolated communities and people in specialized institutions in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the UNPAs. Some 500,000 beneficiaries received winter relief during the early months of the year in the form of blankets, warm clothes, stoves, candles and plastic sheeting. In the spring the institution carried out a seed distribution programme aimed at rendering about 300,000 people self-sufficient for a period of four to eight months, depending on their situation. Around 4,000 tonnes of seed were distributed. Surveys were conducted later in the year to assess the impact of the programme in various regions and identify new needs as winter approached,
particularly among vulnerable groups and destitute people. Beginning in May, the ICRC progressively scaled down its assistance, as conditions had improved owing to earlier distributions and the reopening of many roads and supply lines in central Bosnia. However, the ICRC continued to monitor the general food situation and maintained contingency stocks. Thus, when fighting flared up in the Bihac enclave in June, the institution was immediately able to deliver emergency assistance for displaced people and other civilians affected by the events. This was again the case in August after the fall of Velika Kladusa, and during the last months of the year when hostilities resumed south of the Bihac enclave and elsewhere.

Special programmes

Under its special programmes the ICRC assisted public kitchens serving meals to some 10,000 elderly and handicapped people and provided milk, bread and cheese five days a week for about 44,000 schoolchildren in Sarajevo, on both sides of the divided city. These projects, carried out in cooperation with the local Red Cross, were delegated to the German Red Cross in the course of 1994. In September the ICRC chartered an Ilyushin 76 aircraft to airlift food for the programmes into Sarajevo. In November similar community kitchens for vulnerable groups and schoolchildren were set up by the German Red Cross in Mostar, on both sides of the Neretva river.

The ICRC food aid programme for 3,400 vulnerable people, including hospital patients, in Bihac was handed over to the local authorities in September.

Activities for detainees

As before, the ICRC systematically visited people held by all sides and continuously worked for the release of all those detained in connection with the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In 1994 delegates visited more than 7,000 prisoners in 127 places of detention. During their visits they distributed food and other basic necessities, checked on the psychological and material conditions of detention and gave the detainees the opportunity to exchange news with their families by means of Red Cross messages. They also intervened to put an end to unacceptable practices such as using detainees to carry out dangerous work on the front lines. When detainees were about to be released, ICRC delegates interviewed them in private to make sure they were going to the destination of their choice, and ensured acceptable security conditions during the release operation.

The end of hostilities between the Bosnian Croats and Bosnian government forces led to an agreement, negotiated under ICRC auspices, resulting in the
release in April of practically all the detainees, numbering more than 5,000, held by the two parties, mostly in the Mostar region.

In another agreement signed on 8 June, the Bosnian government and the Bosnian Serb authorities undertook to release some 1,000 detainees they were holding. The ICRC made every effort to urge compliance with this agreement, holding talks at the highest level to ensure its implementation. On 1 October the parties at last agreed to release a number of detainees; in the following week ICRC delegates supervised the operation in which the Bosnian Serb authorities released 177 and the Bosnian government 159 detainees, with the participation of UNPROFOR. For some 200 of them, this was the end of more than two years of detention. However, about two-thirds of the detainees covered by the agreement had still not been freed at the end of the year.

Beginning in June, ICRC delegates visited about 1,500 people detained by Bosnian government forces and breakaway Muslim groups in connection with the internal armed conflict in the Bihac enclave. When hostilities intensified between Bosnian government and Bosnian Serb forces and forces of the self-proclaimed “Republic of Serbian Krajina” during the last quarter, the ICRC again did its best to gain access to all detainees, particularly those who had been captured during the fighting around Bihac and Majevica. However, the parties to the conflict were reluctant to provide delegates with the necessary facilities. Regular visits nevertheless continued to a number of places of detention elsewhere in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

At the end of the year, while the priority remained to obtain access to all detainees in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the ICRC also stepped up its efforts to secure their release in accordance with the commitments made by the parties. Under point 8 of the 31 December agreement, the latter agreed “to work continuously and simultaneously on processes for the early release of persons detained in relation with the conflict, as well as for the provision and cross-checking of all available information on persons unaccounted for. This work will be undertaken under the auspices of the ICRC, in accordance with its standard procedures. The parties commit themselves to commencing the process by 15 January 1995”. The ICRC immediately contacted the authorities concerned to confirm its readiness to visit and register all detainees and to set up the necessary working groups to organize the implementation of the agreement.

Tracing activities

With the exchange of six million Red Cross messages in 1994, the ICRC’s tracing service in the former Yugoslavia reached unprecedented levels of activity. Even after telephone lines and postal services had begun to work again
in some parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Red Cross messages remained a major, and in many cases the only channel of communication between the vast numbers of displaced people and refugees and their families. The system could not have functioned without the invaluable cooperation of local Red Cross organizations and National Societies worldwide. The ICRC maintained constant contact with some one hundred National Societies involved in restoring links between family members separated by conflict in the former Yugoslavia. In January it organized a two-day meeting in Geneva for the heads of the tracing services of the 15 most active National Societies.

At the beginning of July the ICRC, together with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), launched Radio Link, a radio lifeline designed to help people get in touch with their families when contact could not be made by means of Red Cross messages. The programme was broadcast on short and medium wavebands throughout much of Europe and was taken up by many local radio stations in the former Yugoslavia. With the help of the local media, the ICRC launched an extensive campaign to make the programme known to people living in the region.

Other important activities included reuniting family members separated by conflict and protecting people by transferring them to safer places. In 1994 the ICRC carried out around 2,500 family reunifications and transfers, giving special attention to particularly vulnerable individuals such as children and elderly people living in precarious conditions far from their kin. The institution continued to cooperate with UNHCR and IOM* on a programme aimed at restoring links between former detainees and their families; by the end of 1994 some 1,800 former detainees released under ICRC auspices had been reunited with their relatives under the programme.

Throughout the year the ICRC made several approaches to the relevant authorities regarding the fate of thousands of people who had been missing since the conflict broke out in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and proposed ways of determining their whereabouts.

Medical activities

The health services in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the UNPAs were particularly hard hit by the conflict and remained largely dependent on outside assistance. The Bihac enclave and the enclaves in eastern Bosnia relied entirely on international medical aid. Under its surgical assistance programme covering all the former Yugoslavia, the ICRC regularly furnished medicines and medical supplies such as sterilization equipment, dressing materials, X-ray, blood

* IOM: International Organization for Migration
transfusion and injection kits, disposable surgical supplies, antibiotics and anaesthetics to hospitals and other facilities treating the war-wounded in Bosnia-Herzegovina. ICRC field nurses regularly visited these establishments, most of which were not receiving regular aid from other sources, and distributed supplies according to need. Under another ICRC programme, hospitals in rural areas received vitally important spare parts and basic medical and surgical equipment contributed by the National Societies of Denmark, Finland, Germany, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. A third programme, launched in March, provided essential medicines for chronic diseases for health establishments in the enclaves and zones particularly affected by the economic embargo; in other parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina these needs were being met by other organizations. The ICRC was also instrumental in transferring some 120 patients requiring specialized care from Bihac and Banja Luka to health facilities elsewhere.

After thousands of displaced people had returned to Velika Kladusa following the events of mid-December, an ICRC convoy succeeded in reaching the badly damaged town on 26 December, bringing in urgently needed medical aid and water and sanitation materials. The Velika Kladusa hospital received surgical and medical supplies, enabling it to function during renewed fighting in the last days of the year. Although no ICRC relief convoy had managed to enter the Bihac pocket since October, large contingency stocks built up just previously enabled the institution to deliver essential medical and surgical supplies to health facilities in Bihac and other places in north-western Bosnia-Herzegovina. The ICRC also provided such supplies and emergency water storage equipment to hospitals in the Banja Luka area, helping them to cope with the sudden influx of displaced civilians and war-wounded during the last months of the year.

Water and sanitation

The population of many parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the UNPAs continued to be plagued by serious water shortages and problems of access to clean water. Remedying this situation remained an ICRC priority throughout 1994.

The ICRC provided local water services with technical assistance, spare parts and pumps, enabling them to salvage existing installations and improve the quality of drinking water, particularly in the UNPAs and the Banja Luka region. ICRC water and sanitation engineers helped to set up emergency water distribution points in Mostar and Gorazde and to construct and repair water treatment plants and water supply systems in Gorazde, Bosanska Krupa and Donji Vakuf (Srbovrnan). They also made drinking water safe for two million
people by supplying disinfectant to rural and urban water distribution networks and installing more than a hundred chlorinators. Emergency water supply, sanitation and heating systems were installed in hospitals and places of detention throughout the conflict region. In addition, the ICRC repeatedly urged the Bosnian Serb authorities to abandon the military strategies whereby isolated communities were denied access to water.

During the emergency in Bihac at the end of the year, an ICRC sanitation team set up a 30,000-litre water storage system for the town’s hospital and the civilian population. As water became scarce, they added a 15,000-litre emergency storage tank to keep all the hospital wards supplied.

National Societies continued to work alongside the ICRC on water and sanitation programmes that took the form of bilateral projects or project delegations. Their substantial contribution in this field is described below under Joint projects with National Societies.

**Joint projects with National Societies**

In 1994 various National Red Cross Societies continued to support the ICRC’s operation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the UNPAs. In all, 17 National Societies seconded 171 staff members to the ICRC. They were involved in medical and sanitation projects and relief programmes (see *Activities for the civilian population — Special programmes*) and took part in a number of other activities ranging from tracing to dissemination and information work. The British Red Cross repaired water and sanitation installations in Pale, thus contributing to the supply of drinking water for Sarajevo, and partly refurbished the water and sewage system in Mostar. The Red Cross Societies of Denmark, Germany and Sweden were involved in repairing water distribution systems in Sarajevo, Srebrenica, Derventa and Bihac. In a joint project begun in April 1993, the ICRC and the Norwegian Red Cross set up a new 60-bed rehabilitation centre for patients with spinal cord injuries in Sarajevo. The project included the provision of equipment and staff training. The Norwegian Red Cross launched a similar project at the hospital in Zenica in the autumn. The British Red Cross carried out a haemodialysis programme in the Banja Luka region, and the Netherlands Red Cross contributed a project providing public facilities in Sarajevo with gas-fired heating and a peripheral nerve surgery programme in Bihac.

**Cooperation with local Red Cross organizations**

The ICRC considerably developed its cooperation with local Red Cross organizations in Bosnia-Herzegovina, increasing their involvement in relief
distributions to displaced people, tracing, medical work and dissemination activities. All delegates in the field kept in touch with the branches to make sure they were given the wherewithal to carry out their tasks, including substantial material support in the form of word-processing and office equipment. At the same time, the ICRC set up a large-scale cooperation project with all local Red Cross branches, aimed at defining their needs and providing support and training to strengthen their capacity to participate in the above-mentioned ICRC activities.

The ICRC also maintained a constant dialogue with the local branches to make sure they observed the Fundamental Red Cross Principles of impartiality, neutrality and independence, and intervened whenever necessary to ensure that Red Cross action was carried out in compliance with these principles.

Dissemination and information

To be in a better position to reach all the victims of the conflict and to encourage respect for the civilian population and improve security for humanitarian workers, the ICRC continued its efforts to make its work and mandate widely known and accepted, especially in conflict areas. It stepped up its information and dissemination campaigns throughout the former Yugoslavia, explaining the basic rules of behaviour in combat, the role of the Red Cross and the importance of respect for the emblem to as wide an audience as possible. Extensive use was made of local television and radio stations to broadcast the ICRC’s message, issue information bulletins and give interviews. The ICRC distributed its own TV and radio spots to several media organizations and circulated dissemination material, including ICRC films and publications in the local languages. As part of its cooperation programme, the ICRC also gave constant support to dissemination activities of the local Red Cross branches in the former Yugoslavia.

The ICRC stepped up its dissemination programmes for Bosnian government and Bosnian Croat forces, for the first time reaching most military units. Talks on international humanitarian law were also given frequently for UN contingents stationed in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Local civilian authorities and Red Cross organizations remained the ICRC’s main contacts for dissemination purposes in Bosnian Serb-held areas. A series of special seminars was launched for Bosnian Serb police and prison service officers.

The ICRC also sponsored the publication of a book on the institution’s experience and the problems it encountered in the former Yugoslavia between 1989 and 1993, entitled Crimes sans châtiment (Crimes without Punishment).1

1 M. Mercier, Crimes sans châtiment, Bruylant, Bruxelles, 1994.
CROATIA

The ICRC had a sub-delegation in Knin, covering UNPA South, an office in Vojnic covering UNPA North, and offices in Okucani and Dalj covering UNPA West and UNPA East respectively. In addition to coordinating ICRC activities in Croatia, the delegation in Zagreb and the sub-delegation in Split served as logistics bases and provided support for the operation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Throughout the year the ICRC maintained a dialogue with the Croat authorities and the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on behalf of the families of people still missing after the Croat-Yugoslav conflict, with the aim of shedding light on their fate. In February the ICRC Delegate General for Western and Central Europe attended a meeting in Zagreb, convened by the Vice Prime Ministers of Yugoslavia and Croatia, at which this topic was discussed.

Activities for the civilian population

ICRC delegates actively monitored the situation of minorities in Croatia, including the four UNPAs, and remained prepared to take action on their behalf. Apart from carrying out their regular medical activities (see surgical assistance programmes under *Medical activities*) throughout Croatia and relief work for vulnerable people in the UNPAs, delegates based in Zagreb responded to a number of emergencies arising from the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, especially during the second half of the year. Thus, at the end of August the delegation provided food and other emergency assistance for the tens of thousands of displaced people from Velika Kladusa who had gathered in camps in Batnoga and Turanj (UNPA North). From the outset, ICRC field nurses took care of their medical needs and distributed medical supplies. After the worst of the crisis had blown over, they continued to provide dressing materials and essential medicines on a regular basis. A sanitation team did everything necessary to ensure a supply of safe water in the camps. Tracing delegates rapidly set up an efficient Red Cross message network for the people in the camps, collecting and distributing thousands of messages between late August and December, when the displaced people left the camps to return home.

When hostilities flared up during the last months of the year, ICRC delegates in Croatia and the UNPAs helped provide emergency relief for large numbers of displaced people who had fled from the Bihac enclave towards Petrovac and Petrovo Selo. They also delivered medical and surgical supplies to more than 50 health facilities in the region to help them cope with the sudden influx of casualties.
Activities for detainees

In January 1994, 26 detainees held in connection with the Croatian-Yugoslav conflict of 1991 were released in accordance with the provisions of the Budapest agreement. Throughout the year, delegates visited and registered people detained by the Croatian authorities and by the authorities of the self-proclaimed “Republic of Serbian Krajina” in the UNPAs and gave them the opportunity to exchange Red Cross messages with their families. In all, ICRC delegates saw some 320 detainees in 120 places of detention.

Medical activities

Under its surgical assistance programme covering all the former Yugoslavia, the ICRC regularly furnished medicines and medical supplies such as sterilization equipment, dressing materials, X-ray, blood transfusion and injection kits, disposable surgical supplies, antibiotics and anaesthetics to hospitals and other facilities treating the war-wounded in Croatia and the UNPAs. Under an exceptional surgical assistance programme, hospitals in rural areas received badly needed spare parts and basic medical and surgical equipment contributed by National Societies. A number of health facilities in the UNPAs benefited from the ICRC programme providing essential medicines for chronic diseases (see Medical activities, under Conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina).

Cooperation with the National Society
and local Red Cross organizations

The ICRC maintained constant contact with the national Red Cross headquarters and local branches in Croatia and with local Red Cross branches in the UNPAs to facilitate cooperation between them and help them respond to assistance, tracing and dissemination needs in the areas they covered. Five training seminars in tracing work were organized for the Croatian Red Cross, which also received substantial material support for its tracing service.

Dissemination

The ICRC signed an agreement with the Croatian armed forces providing for a comprehensive dissemination programme to be carried out for officers and military instructors. Seminars on the law of war were held for members of the Croatian army and for members of the Serb forces in the UNPAs. Briefing sessions on international humanitarian law were also organized for UN contingents in the UNPAs.
A series of training seminars on the role of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and humanitarian law was held for leaders of all branches of the Croatian Red Cross; moreover, the National Society received a number of publications and video programmes for extensive distribution. The ICRC also organized talks for local civilian authorities and police and made increasing use of the local media to reach the widest possible audience.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
(Serbia, Montenegro)

Some 20 expatriates based in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia provided logistic support for the operation in Bosnia-Herzegovina. They also developed contacts with the Yugoslav authorities and closely observed the situation in the country. The ICRC maintained a presence in Pristina, in Kosovo, enabling it to monitor developments, strengthen the dialogue with the authorities and visit detainees.

In February the ICRC opened an office in Podgorica, the capital of Montenegro, in order to strengthen contacts with the local Red Cross and carry out tracing activities. The ICRC office in Herceg Novi had been closed four months earlier.

During his mission to Belgrade in April the ICRC President met the President of the Republic of Serbia. The latter expressed his willingness to support ICRC activities in the region, particularly those related to the protection of the civilian population, including minorities.

Activities for detainees

In his meeting with the ICRC President, the President of Serbia also granted the ICRC access to all persons accused of offences against State security, notably detainees sentenced and awaiting trial and those under investigation held under the authority of the presidents of district courts and examining magistrates. In August and September ICRC delegates carried out a series of visits to places of detention in Serbia, including Kosovo, and for the first time in Montenegro, including Sandzak. They saw some 170 detainees held in connection with the situation in 14 places of detention. In December, following the arrest of about 130 policemen of Albanian ethnic origin by Serb security forces in Kosovo, the ICRC immediately began negotiations with the authorities concerned with a view to gaining access to these detainees.
Medical activities

Under its surgical assistance programme covering all the former Yugoslavia, the ICRC regularly furnished medicines and medical supplies such as sterilization equipment, dressing materials, X-ray, blood transfusion and injection kits, disposable surgical supplies, antibiotics and anaesthetics to hospitals and other facilities treating the war-wounded in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Under the ICRC’s exceptional surgical assistance programme, hospitals in rural areas received vitally important spare parts and basic medical and surgical equipment contributed by National Societies. The ICRC also provided assistance for orthopaedic centres producing artificial limbs for war amputees in Belgrade and Novi Sad. After identifying needs at the Belgrade blood transfusion centre, which supplies some 60 major medical facilities in the Republic of Serbia with blood and blood products, and the transfusion centre in Podgorica, the ICRC made substantial deliveries of urgently required materials. The Yugoslav Red Cross received some help from the ICRC enabling it to purchase medicines for distribution free of charge to refugees.

Cooperation with the National Society

The ICRC maintained constant contact with the Yugoslav Red Cross to support its tracing and dissemination work. Three training seminars in tracing work were organized for the National Society, which also received substantial material support for its tracing service. In addition, the ICRC stepped in when necessary to ensure the impartiality of all local Red Cross organizations in the conduct of their activities, particularly in Kosovo.

Dissemination

After many efforts, at the end of September the ICRC obtained the agreement of the Federal Minister of Defence to a comprehensive five-year dissemination programme for the Yugoslav armed forces. An officer of the Yugoslav army took part in a training course for military instructors organized by the ICRC in Geneva in October 1994.

ICRC dissemination delegates, together with the National Society, organized several seminars countrywide to spread knowledge of international humanitarian law. They addressed audiences ranging from officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs and Defence to academic circles and the general public. The ICRC also arranged for the translation into Serbo-Croat of a book by a former ICRC medical delegate entitled Warrior without Weapons.²

FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

The ICRC maintained its delegation in Skopje to promote dissemination and tracing work and develop contacts with the authorities of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and neighbouring countries. Thus, negotiations with the Albanian authorities resulting in permission to carry out ICRC visits to detainees in Tirana (see Albania) were conducted from Skopje.

ICRC delegates extended their dissemination activities to other countries in the region, including Albania, Bulgaria and Romania. In 1994 the institution increasingly felt the need for a stronger ICRC presence in the Balkans, so as to make international humanitarian law more widely known and to help prepare National Societies in the region to respond to potential emergencies. The delegation in Skopje therefore began to develop a comprehensive dissemination strategy, centred on specific programmes for the armed forces and other audiences and close ties with the media.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Defence, delegates organized several seminars for members of the armed forces. The ICRC also held training courses in humanitarian law for local Red Cross officials and arranged for dissemination material, including audiovisual teaching aids, to be translated into the local language.

Central Europe and the Balkans

The ICRC regularly carried out missions to the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia to foster contacts with the governments and National Societies of these countries and exchange views on developments and ICRC activities in the region. Topics such as conflict-related humanitarian needs and the ICRC's action in the former Yugoslavia ranked high on the agenda. The continuous dialogue enabled the ICRC to establish a network of contacts, develop appropriate dissemination strategies and strengthen efforts in this regard throughout Central Europe. From 2 to 12 August the ICRC, together with the Polish Red Cross, organized the twelfth annual summer course on international humanitarian law in Warsaw. The course was held in English and was attended by more than 30 advanced law students from 20 countries around the world. A member of the ICRC Committee and the President of the Polish Red Cross were present at the opening ceremony. From 28 to 30 November the ICRC regional delegate from Geneva attended the General Assembly of the Red Cross of Romania in Bucharest as an observer. The main items on the agenda were the revision of the National Society's statutes and election of the new leadership.
With the ICRC’s financial support, the National Societies of the region produced a number of publications intended to enhance the image of the Red Cross and make their work better known in their respective countries.

ALBANIA

In November a team of ICRC delegates conducted a mission to the southern part of the country to assess the situation of the Greek minority living there. They had contacts with the local authorities and Red Cross branches in the towns of Gjirokaster and Sarande.

At the end of the year, following negotiations with the Albanian authorities, the ICRC obtained permission to carry out visits to five Albanian nationals of Greek ethnic origin who had been sentenced for violations of State security. The visits were due to take place in Tirana at the beginning of 1995.

TURKEY

In the course of the year there was a significant deterioration in the situation in the south-eastern part of Turkey. The government announced the deployment of security forces in the area and reaffirmed its determination to do everything possible to quell the Kurdish opposition. The attention of the international community was drawn to the problems when five Kurdish members of parliament were sentenced to long-term imprisonment by a Turkish court. The ICRC had long been concerned about developments in Turkey and their possible consequences in humanitarian terms for a large number of people; however, despite repeated offers of humanitarian services made by the institution over the last ten years, the crisis zone, unlike most conflict areas in the world, continued to be barred to the ICRC in 1994.

The ICRC made numerous representations to the Turkish government urging it to grant delegates access to the affected region so that they could carry out their humanitarian work for civilians and detainees in compliance with Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions. The institution concentrated on explaining both to the Turkish government and to the Kurdish opposition its role as a neutral and impartial intermediary working on the basis of strictly humanitarian criteria. It emphasized the fact that the ICRC’s presence in the field and in places of detention would not affect the legal status of either party, and would have no implications for the recognition of any group. On 27 January the ICRC President and the President of Turkey met in Zurich to discuss the situation in Turkey and the possibility for the ICRC to carry out activities on behalf of displaced people and to visit prisons in the country. The meeting was the first of numerous approaches made by the ICRC throughout the year.
In December, the Kurdish opposition stated its intention to abide by the Geneva Conventions and invited the ICRC to conduct field missions in order to assess humanitarian needs resulting from the armed violence in southeastern Turkey. Taking note of this step, the ICRC requested the Kurdish side to issue the necessary instructions to combatants to ensure improved respect for the civilian population and notification of all prisoners to the ICRC. In view of the escalating confrontation, the ICRC hoped that both sides would accept its role as a neutral intermediary and allow it to carry out its humanitarian activities outside of political considerations.
An important part of the ICRC's work in the Caucasus is to protect and assist civilians held in detention.
Eastern Europe

ICRC regional delegation: Moscow

The Caucasus

ICRC delegations: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia

Central Asia

ICRC delegation: Tajikistan

ICRC regional delegation: Tashkent

Staff
ICRC expatriates: 65
National Societies: 8
Local employees: 257

Total expenditure
Sfr 33,131,760

Expenditure breakdown
Sfr
Protection/tracing: 4,860,214
Relief: 16,109,994
Medical assistance: 4,301,663
Cooperation with National Societies: 271,212
Dissemination: 1,745,509
Operational support: 4,035,521
Overheads: 1,807,647

---

1 Average figures calculated on an annual basis.
2 Under ICRC contract, as at December 1994.
Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus saw major developments in the political and military spheres during the year under review.

The conflict over Nagorny Karabakh flared up twice during the early months of 1994. A cease-fire was signed in May and was still holding at the end of the year, while Russian diplomacy and the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe were seeking a permanent negotiated settlement. In Georgia, the conflict that had been raging in Mingrelia came to an end in early 1994. A cease-fire agreed between the Georgians and the Abkhaz in May resulted in the creation of a buffer zone along the Inguri river, monitored by peace-keeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States under the supervision of United Nations observers. In the southern part of the Russian Federation there was a major conflagration in Chechnya at the end of the year. Chechnya had been claiming independence since 1991 and had been the scene of clashes between the Chechen authorities and internal opposition groups. On 11 December 1994, forces of the Russian Federation launched a military operation in Chechnya and a battle was raging as the year drew to a close.

In Central Asia, there were periodic clashes on Tajikistan’s border with Afghanistan, in the upper Garn valley, in the Tavildara district and in the Darwaz area. There were further population movements in Tajikistan, some displaced people returning to their homes in places where the situation had stabilized, and others fleeing areas affected by the fighting. Negotiations between the Tajik government and the opposition resulted in a temporary cease-fire, signed in Tehran in September and extended after a new series of negotiations in Islamabad from 20 October to 1 November. In Islamabad the parties also agreed to a simultaneous release of prisoners under ICRC auspices, which took place on 13 November.

During the year the ICRC increased its presence in several theatres of operations where it had been working for a number of years. In the Caucasus delegates continued their visits to prisoners taken in the Ingush-Ossetian conflict and the conflicts in Abkhazia and Nagorny Karabakh. It was sometimes difficult to obtain notification of capture, to gain access to all prisoners covered by the ICRC’s mandate and to hold interviews with them in private. However, progress was made in other areas: medical care for detainees was improved in some prisons while a number of women and children taken hostage in connection with the Nagorny Karabakh conflict were released.

In Eastern Europe, despite constant approaches the ICRC was not allowed to repeat its visits to detainees from the “Ilascu” group being held in Tiraspol in the self-proclaimed Dniestr Republic. Delegates in Chechnya were able to visit only a small number of prisoners taken by Chechen forces, while by the
end of the year the authorities of the Russian Federation had not notified the ICRC of any prisoners. In Central Asia, delegates in Tajikistan had access only to those detainees eligible for release under the agreement resulting from the inter-Tajik talks.

Protecting civilians remained one of the ICRC’s main concerns. The institution monitored the situation of a number of vulnerable communities, such as Georgians in Abkhazia and Ingush living in areas controlled by North Ossetia, and made recommendations, based on its delegates’ observations, to the authorities for improving protection of those groups.

With regard to tracing and restoration of family links, much progress was made in connection with the Abkhaz conflict, with a sharp rise in the number of messages exchanged between relatives separated by the fighting (72,000 family messages for a displaced population of 250,000).

As for relief work, in the Caucasus the ICRC focused on winter relief programmes, emergency assistance and aid to vulnerable groups. In Central Asia, relief programmes centred on conflict areas in central Tajikistan and on the Dushanbe region.

Medical activities were developed, ranging from support for establishments treating war casualties to orthopaedic workshops (projects initiated in Baku, Tbilisi and Gagra in Abkhazia) and on to sanitation programmes.

In addition to its many activities aimed at relieving suffering due to armed conflict, the ICRC attached increasing importance to promoting knowledge of the basic rules of international humanitarian law and the working principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. A special effort was made to relate the ICRC’s universal humanitarian message to local culture and to reach the most crucial target groups, above all the armed forces.

Finally, the ICRC benefited greatly in its work throughout the year from the support of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and itself endeavoured to support the activities of the various Red Cross and Red Crescent organizations in the region. For example the Tashkent delegation, which is responsible for ICRC activities not only in Uzbekistan but also in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, held a number of seminars in cooperation with the region’s Red Crescent Societies to promote knowledge of international humanitarian law among their members and other audiences. The Societies received all the technical resources needed to take over this task with certain target groups, particularly at the local level. A further important area of cooperation was the training of National Society staff in tracing activities.
Eastern Europe

BALTIC STATES

At the end of February the regional delegate in charge of ICRC activities in the Baltic States, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova, who is based in Geneva, took part in a meeting organized by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Latvia. Other participants included the National Societies of the Baltic States, Canada, Finland, Germany, Norway and Sweden. They discussed problems currently facing the Baltic National Societies and possibilities of development and cooperation with the sister Societies in the West.

The regional delegate also had meetings with a senior official of the Latvian government, with whom he discussed plans for a seminar on international humanitarian law for the Latvian armed forces, and with leaders of the various Red Cross Societies present regarding training in tracing methods for the National Societies of the three countries. The seminar for the armed forces of Latvia, the first of its kind to be organized in the Baltic States, took place in March. In May, members of the three Baltic National Societies took part in a tracing course organized by the ICRC in Moscow (see Russian Federation, Tracing activities).

In August, the chief surgeon of the American forces in Europe organized a training course in war surgery for 24 surgeons of the armed forces of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania at a US military base in Germany. An ICRC delegate gave a presentation on international humanitarian law and distributed dissemination material, including the Baltic language versions of the Code of Conduct for Combatants.

BELARUS

At the end of June the ICRC, together with the Belarus Red Cross, organized a regional seminar in Minsk aimed at encouraging governments to take appropriate implementation measures to give effect to international humanitarian law at the national level. More than 20 government experts and National Society representatives from Belarus, Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine participated.

MOLDOVA

In May the ICRC held its first course on international humanitarian law for the armed forces of Moldova. More than 30 officers took part.
In March the ICRC regional delegate travelled to the self-proclaimed “Dniestr Republic” to negotiate renewed access to five detainees of the “Ilascu group”, last seen by the ICRC in October 1993. However, access was not granted. During a mission in October the Delegate General for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, together with the regional delegate, made representations to the highest authorities in Tiraspol regarding the resumption of visits to these detainees, again to no avail. They also discussed dissemination projects with the officer in charge of military instruction for the 14th Russian Army stationed in the region.

In the Moldovan capital Chisinau the delegates met a representative of the Ministry of Defence and the Vice-Minister of the Interior, with whom they discussed plans for dissemination courses to be held in 1995, and made contact with the National Society with a view to organizing a joint ICRC/Federation seminar for the country’s Red Cross leadership.

UKRAINE

At the end of February the regional delegate and an ICRC dissemination specialist organized a first seminar on the law of war for more than 30 high-ranking officers of the Ukrainian armed forces in Kiev. The regional delegate also discussed cooperation projects with the Red Cross Society of Ukraine and contacted officials of the Ministries of Education and of Foreign Affairs. Together with the representative of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Kiev, he prepared a joint seminar on the Movement for young leaders of the National Society. The seminar took place at the end of September and in early October and was attended by some 50 regional Red Cross leaders, university students and the ICRC Delegate General for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, who was carrying out a mission in the region. The Delegate General also had talks with representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Defence with a view to opening an ICRC regional delegation in Kiev. Accompanied by the regional delegate, he then visited the Crimea, where they met the Vice-President of parliament for an exchange of views and had contacts with the Red Cross.

As part of its tracing cooperation programme, the regional delegation in Moscow helped organize a seminar on tracing methods, which took place in Kiev in May (see Moscow regional delegation, Tracing activities).
After the political power struggles that culminated in violent confrontation between government and parliament in Moscow in October 1993, the Russian Federation entered a phase of relative stabilization in 1994. However, with some ten million people unemployed and an estimated 20 million living below the poverty line, the country continued to pay a high price for the transition to a free market economy. The return of more than one million Russians from countries of the former Soviet Union put further pressure on the decaying social and economic fabric.

The northern Caucasus remained the Russian Federation’s most troubled region. The state of emergency in North Ossetia and Ingushetia was again extended. Some 120,000 displaced Ingush people from North Ossetia and Ossetians from Georgia were still not able to return home. In December, long-simmering tensions between the breakaway republic of Chechnya and the government of the Russian Federation flared up into open warfare.

As before, the Moscow regional delegation, opened in 1992, covered the Russian Federation while running specialized services for all the countries in the region. Thus it was responsible for dissemination programmes for the armed forces and information and training in ICRC tracing methods for Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the entire former Soviet Union. The delegation continued to develop contacts with the Federal authorities which proved essential on several occasions when it was called upon to support the ICRC’s action in connection with the conflicts in the Caucasus, Tajikistan and in the former Yugoslavia. When the Chechen crisis came to a head, the delegation shifted into emergency gear and played a vital role in coordinating and facilitating the ICRC’s operation in that region.
In March the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation was received by the ICRC President at Geneva headquarters, where they discussed the follow-up to the 1993 Conference for the Protection of War Victims.

In May a member of the Committee, the ICRC’s governing body, together with an ICRC legal specialist, carried out a mission to strengthen the dialogue with the Russian Red Cross and some of its branches. In the northern Caucasus and in Moscow they met leaders of the regional and local branches and the National Society’s Central Committee, with whom they discussed possibilities for cooperation in the fields of tracing and disaster preparedness, as well as topics related to the Fundamental Red Cross and Red Crescent Principles and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

At the end of September a medical coordinator from Geneva headquarters took part in a seminar in Moscow on the consequences of torture and organized violence. Some 50 doctors and psychologists from 14 republics of the former Soviet Union, many of whom were treating patients from conflict zones on the periphery of the Russian Federation, attended the seminar.

In December the ICRC Vice-President received the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation at Geneva headquarters. Their discussions centred on the situation in Chechnya.

Activities for detainees

Following an amnesty in February 1994 for the people detained in connection with the events of October 1993 and the cessation of legal procedures against the participants in the 1991 coup attempt, the need for ICRC visits to detainees in the Russian Federation was greatly reduced. The ICRC submitted to the Federal authorities reports on visits conducted the previous year to places of detention in Moscow, North Ossetia and Ingushetia. In March the Chairman of the Presidential Human Rights Committee had talks with the ICRC President at the institution’s headquarters in Geneva on possibilities for improving conditions of detention.

Tracing activities

After the dissolution of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the former USSR, the National Societies of the newly independent States had to set up their own tracing services. Beginning in 1993, the ICRC launched a cooperation programme aimed at providing support for these services, according to their specific needs and levels of development. This involved furnishing substantial material and financial assistance for the National Society.

Moscow regional delegation

Total expenditure in 1994: Sfr 4,285,636
tracing services of the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Belarus and material support and training for the others. As part of the programme, the ICRC systematically organized seminars providing the new tracing services with information about the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and giving technical assistance. In May the Moscow regional delegation organized a seminar on tracing methods for members of the National Societies of Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus, which took place in Kiev. Another seminar, held in Moscow in June, was attended by leaders of the same National Societies, participants from the Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Russian Red Cross Societies and representatives of the International Tracing Service in Arolsen. The seminar focused on issues of common interest.

At the ICRC’s initiative, a number of National Societies interested in strengthening ties with sister Societies of the countries of the former Soviet Union met in Geneva in February to discuss current and future cooperation on tracing programmes and to decide on ways of ensuring the exchange of information.

Dissemination

Dissemination remained the regional delegation’s key activity within the Russian Federation, targeting mainly the military and the National Society and its branches.

In July the ICRC based a delegate in Moscow to develop special programmes for the armed forces throughout Eastern Europe and Central Asia, focusing on training military instructors in the teaching of international humanitarian law and spreading awareness of the law of war. The Federal Ministry of Defence gave its agreement for such activities to be carried out among troops stationed outside Russia. In September in Moscow, the ICRC held a seminar for military instructors of the Ministry of the Interior. At the end of October delegates organized the first seminar on humanitarian law at the Frunze academy, the leading military training establishment of the former Soviet Union and the Russian Federation, for more than 30 senior officers from the main military academies in Moscow. A training course for future military instructors was also held. In all, 14 seminars were given for over 700 high-ranking officers under the jurisdiction of the Ministries of Defence and of the Interior.

ICRC delegates gave presentations and training courses for representatives of Russian Red Cross branches throughout the Russian Federation and for the National Societies of the countries of the former Soviet Union. At the end of the year they completed a series of eight seminars held to familiarize leaders of
nearly all Red Cross branches with the structure of the Movement, the Fundamental Red Cross and Red Crescent Principles, humanitarian law, the use of the emblem and dissemination activities. The seminars were designed to prepare the ground for further cooperation programmes.

The regional delegation also organized presentations on humanitarian law, and particularly the rules providing protection for the civilian population, for university circles and maintained contacts with officials, representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations and the media. At the end of the year the ICRC sent two additional delegates to Moscow to set up special dissemination programmes, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, for schoolchildren and teachers and for students at the main universities in the Russian Federation and countries of the former Soviet Union.

In addition, it continued its extensive Russian-language publications programme. At the end of the year the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols were published in Russian translation.

Northern Caucasus

The ICRC had been present in the northern Caucasus since July 1993, when it opened a sub-delegation in Nalchik (Kabardino-Balkaria) to conduct activities for people who had been displaced or detained in connection with the outbreak of violence between the Ossetians and the Ingush people, with the Tbilisi delegation serving as logistics base. The move also facilitated closer monitoring of developments in Chechnya.

In February 1994 the Deputy Delegate General for Eastern Europe and Central Asia conducted a mission to the northern Caucasus, during which she discussed cooperation prospects with leaders of Russian Red Cross branches in the various republics.

In Chechnya the ICRC kept up negotiations regarding access to people detained by the authorities in connection with the conflict or for security reasons, and to those held by opposition groups. In February, the Deputy Delegate General held discussions with the Chechen authorities on the ICRC’s detention-related activities, and more particularly on the question of access to security detainees held in the republic. No tangible progress resulted.

The events in the republic that marked the second half of 1994 are dealt with separately under the heading Chechnya.

As part of its dissemination activities, the ICRC started working on a project involving a study to be carried out by local intellectuals. The aim of the study was to limit violence by formulating general principles related to the traditions and cultures of the northern Caucasus and acceptable to all the area’s communities.
Ingushetia and North Ossetia

Activities for the civilian population

The ICRC continued to keep a close watch on the situation of isolated population groups, in particular Ingush communities in areas controlled by North Ossetia, and where necessary urged the local and central authorities to ensure their protection. The institution provided medical assistance and relief supplies in the northern Caucasus, where the scarcity of resources made it increasingly difficult for local authorities to meet the needs of displaced people and vulnerable groups on a regular basis. The ICRC also pursued its goal of promoting the development of local Red Cross and Red Crescent branches by associating some of them with its relief work. In cooperation with these branches and aid committees, delegates completed distributions of food and other assistance to displaced civilians and vulnerable people in Ingushetia and North Ossetia, begun in November 1993.

In July, delegates assessed the situation of some 50,000 refugees from South Ossetia (Georgia) and 70,000 people displaced in connection with the Ossetian-Ingush conflict. On the basis of their findings they prepared a winter assistance programme aimed at providing supplementary food and other assistance for destitute and particularly vulnerable groups. Beginning in November, ICRC delegates, in cooperation with local committees of the Russian Red Cross, distributed blankets and family parcels to displaced people sheltering in public buildings and to other vulnerable groups of displaced people in Ingushetia and North Ossetia.

Medical activities

An ICRC evaluation mission conducted in the four republics of the northern Caucasus in July/August revealed a severe shortage of basic medicines and surgical supplies. To increase the capacity of medical establishments to respond to emergencies, the ICRC distributed surgical assistance to hospitals in Ingushetia, where needs were most urgent, and to medical facilities in North Ossetia, including dispensaries in isolated Ingush villages. The ICRC also provided financial support for the running of first-aid courses by local Red Cross branches in the northern Caucasus.

Activities for detainees

Delegates continued to visit people arrested in connection with the armed conflict between Ossetians and Ingush and held in places of detention in the...
northern Caucasus. The ICRC paid the travel expenses of families wishing to visit their relatives in detention.

Chechnya

In view of the growing rift between the Chechen authorities and opposition groups, the ICRC had for some time been planning to open an office in Grozny. However, when the crisis came to a head in September, the need for emergency action overrode all other concerns. The ICRC not only increased its staff numbers and brought in urgently needed medical aid for the war-wounded, but also endeavoured to take preventive action in case all-out combat should erupt. These measures included giving out video clips on the rules of behaviour in combat, which were televised by both the government and the opposition in October. On 28 November the ICRC launched a formal appeal to the warring parties to respect the basic rules of international humanitarian law. In particular, it urged them to spare civilians and their property, to ensure humane treatment of those who surrendered, captured combatants and civilians arrested in connection with the conflict, to refrain from taking hostages, and to respect the sick and wounded, medical personnel, establishments and vehicles and the red cross and red crescent emblems protecting them.

The involvement of Federal forces as of December prompted the ICRC to issue a memorandum reminding the Federal government and the Chechen authorities of their obligation to respect the provisions of international humanitarian law. The advance of Federal forces on Grozny met with fierce resistance from Chechen fighters, resulting in many casualties among combatants and civilians. Heavy fighting and aerial bombardments forced a large part of the population to flee from the capital and rendered access to the city and some of the neighbouring areas extremely hazardous. However, at the end of the year, ICRC delegates were working throughout Chechnya, with the exception of the embattled centre of Grozny. They carried out their activities from logistics bases in Nalchik, Nazran (Ingushetia) and Khasavyurt (Daghestan); this enabled them not only to operate within Chechnya but also to assist displaced people who had sought refuge in the neighbouring republics and the wounded who had been evacuated there.

While still striving to meet emergency-related needs, the ICRC began to draw up a plan of action outlining its humanitarian priorities for the next few months. Its objectives focused on gaining access to all detainees, both in Chechnya and elsewhere, who had been arrested in connection with the violence in Chechnya, and developing protection and tracing activities for civilians in order to help them restore contact with their families. In addition, the institution planned to rehabilitate medical facilities and to provide emergency relief.
for civilians affected by the crisis and assistance for displaced people on their return. The evident lack of awareness of the basic humanitarian rules governing the conduct of hostilities confirmed the need for dissemination activities, particularly among those taking part in the fighting.

ICRC delegates at headquarters and in the field made every effort to obtain respect for the rules of international humanitarian law. Greatly concerned to ensure protection for civilians and captured combatants, the institution reported violations of the law to the authorities of both sides, urging them to take preventive action. At the same time the ICRC consistently requested access to all people held on either side.

Activities for detainees

At the end of November, after the outbreak of fighting in Grozny, delegates visited 74 prisoners held by the Chechen authorities. The visits were carried out in accordance with standard ICRC procedures. In the early days of January 1995, delegates visited and registered three captured Russian servicemen in Grozny and one in the hospital in Staryi Atagi. The prisoners were also given the opportunity to send Red Cross messages to their families. In late 1994 the ICRC was still pursuing its efforts to gain access to all prisoners held in connection with the armed conflict.

Activities for the civilian population

At the end of the year the numbers of people displaced in connection with the hostilities were estimated at about 200,000 within Chechnya, 80,000 in Ingushetia, 30,000 in Dagestan and 15,000 elsewhere. Most of them had been taken in by friends and relatives, as is customary in the region. However, the ICRC remained concerned that those offering shelter would themselves run short of food and basic necessities, should the situation persist throughout the winter months. On 31 December three ICRC trucks crossed from Azerbaijan into Dagestan, bringing family parcels and blankets for the most destitute displaced people in the Khasavyurt area and in the neighbouring republic of Ingushetia.

Medical activities

The ICRC's medical involvement began as early as June, when an ICRC delegate based in Nalchik conducted an evaluation mission to Grozny and provided some limited assistance to hospitals treating people who had been wounded in armed clashes between forces loyal to the Chechen authorities and opposition groups. In August an ICRC team visited Grozny, as part of a survey
of medical facilities in the northern Caucasus, and provided seven hospitals with basic supplies. When renewed fighting broke out in September the ICRC again distributed first-aid materials to five hospitals in Chechnya. Beginning in October, against a backdrop of steadily escalating armed confrontation, an ICRC medical team stepped up assistance to hospitals treating the wounded throughout Chechnya, in both government-controlled areas and opposition strongholds. When fighting intensified in December after the arrival of Federal troops, lack of security severely restricted the ICRC’s access to Grozny and seriously affected areas nearby. Delegates nonetheless managed to deliver medical supplies regularly to ten facilities treating the wounded, including two hospitals in Grozny, and provided *ad hoc* assistance to four other medical establishments in Chechnya. In all, 17 hospitals received ICRC assistance on a regular basis, including two centres in Ingushetia and five in Daghestan treating casualties evacuated from Chechnya.

**The Caucasus**

**ARMENIA/AZERBAIJAN**

The beginning of 1994 was marked by further bloodshed over the status of Nagorny Karabakh as the fierce fighting of December 1993 spilled over into the new year. A period of calm ensued as of mid-February but, in the absence of a political solution, hostilities flared up again in April to the north and east of the territory held by Karabakhi forces. The battle raged for about five weeks, leaving thousands more dead and wounded and forcing over 50,000 people from the districts of Agdam, Terter and Geramboy in Azerbaijan to seek refuge in safer areas. In May, the Armenian, Azeri and Karabakhi leaders, brought to the negotiating table by Russian and Kyrgyz mediators, at last agreed on a cease-fire which, although fragile, held for the rest of the year. However, despite increased efforts on the part of the Russian government and the CSCE to help resolve the issue, the parties did not reach a political settlement. By the end of 1994 the six-year armed conflict, the longest-running on the territory of the former Soviet Union, had left a daunting legacy of about one million displaced people and refugees, rapidly deteriorating economic conditions and a badly disrupted social and medical infrastructure in the region.

During the bitter fighting in the first part of the year the ICRC's priorities were the provision of emergency assistance to medical facilities and newly displaced people and the protection of captured combatants and civilians. On 20 January the Delegate General for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, accom-
panied by the head of delegation in Baku, handed over to the President of Azerbaijan a report on the ICRC's protection activities for detainees held in connection with the Nagorny Karabakh conflict in 1993, including a number of recommendations based on the institution's findings. A similar report covering the first half of 1994 was submitted to the authorities of Armenia, Nagorny Karabakh and Azerbaijan by the Deputy Delegate General at the beginning of September. Among other things, the reports reflected the ICRC's concern about the fact that relatively few captured prisoners had been notified to it despite the extent of military operations.

After the cease-fire agreement came into effect, the ICRC concentrated on protecting people in detention. Delegates visited them and, in selected cases, worked to obtain their release on humanitarian grounds. Providing protection and assistance for vulnerable groups and the displaced population in districts near the front line was another focal point of the delegates’ activities. Spreading knowledge of humanitarian law was also a major concern throughout the year as delegates continued to witness violations of international humanitarian law by the warring parties. To make Red Cross work and principles better known and accepted in the Caucasus, where they were virtually unknown, the ICRC devised a special approach to dissemination in the region, in cooperation with local specialists. In these programmes the emphasis was placed on drawing parallels between the basic principles of humanitarian law and the ideas, religious precepts and traditional standards of behaviour rooted in local culture.

Activities for detainees

As in the past, the ICRC worked hard to obtain access to all combatants captured and civilians held in connection with the Nagorny Karabakh conflict or detained for security reasons, and to conduct visits to them in accordance
with its standard procedures. In all, ICRC delegates visited 412 people detained in connection with the conflict.

In Armenia delegates visited prisoners of war held under the jurisdiction of the National Security Department and in places of detention run by the military police. At the beginning of the year an incident in a prison camp run by the military police in Yerevan resulted in the death of one guard and eight prisoners of war. Having been informed of the deaths by the authorities, the ICRC, in accordance with the provisions of humanitarian law, notified the Azerbaijani authorities of the prisoners’ identities, repatriated their mortal remains and requested the Armenian authorities to investigate the circumstances of these deaths.

In Nagorny Karabakh ICRC delegates visited civilians and combatants held in 28 different places of detention.

In Azerbaijan visits were made to civilians and prisoners of war, including four Armenians who had been sentenced to death in 1992. At the repeated request of an ICRC doctor, the authorities gave permission for them to be transferred to a hospital for medical treatment at the end of the year. In July the General Chief of Staff of the Azeri armed forces gave a written authorization allowing ICRC delegates to visit a number of places of detention under the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence.

At the beginning of October tensions between factions of the ruling party, particularly in Baku and the country’s second largest city, Ganja, brought Azerbaijan close to civil strife and resulted in the arrest of over 100 people. On 30 November the Delegate General, together with the head of delegation, met the Minister for Foreign Affairs and other high-ranking government officials with whom the ICRC had had previous contacts. They initiated discussions regarding visits to detainees arrested in connection with the internal political situation in Azerbaijan; however, by the end of the year the ICRC’s efforts had not yet borne fruit.

In Armenia, Nagorny Karabakh and Azerbaijan ICRC nurses and a doctor provided medical treatment for detainees and urged the authorities concerned to provide health care on a permanent basis for people in detention. They also distributed medicines and medical supplies to prisons and prison hospitals affected by the severe shortage of such products in the region. On a number of occasions, ICRC delegates handed out food supplements and other necessities to detainees in places of detention where basic needs were not being met by the authorities.

The ICRC remained greatly concerned about the situation of civilians who had been detained solely because of their ethnic origin and whose lives were endangered by such detention. It repeatedly demanded their unconditional release, visited them in detention and facilitated the return home across the
front lines of all those who were released. Following an agreement concluded under the auspices of a Russian special envoy to release women and children detained in connection with the conflict, in September the three parties freed 31 women and children, who were then escorted home by the ICRC.

**Tracing activities**

During their visits ICRC delegates gave detainees the opportunity to restore contact with their families by means of Red Cross messages. The tracing services in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Nagorny Karabakh handled about 7,000 such messages in 1994. The ICRC also helped former detainees in both Armenia and Azerbaijan to return to their families.

The institution offered the parties its services as a neutral intermediary with regard to people missing in action and continued its efforts to trace others who had been reported missing in connection with the conflict. It also reunited family members who had been separated by the conflict.

**Activities for the civilian population**

The ICRC’s presence in conflict zones enabled it to make representations to the authorities concerned whenever delegates observed or were informed of violations of the basic humanitarian rules protecting civilians and their property; the indiscriminate bombing of Stepanakert, Barda and Beilagan was a case in point. After the cease-fire, delegates continued to monitor the situation of civilians in potential conflict zones.

At the beginning of 1994 the ICRC completed a series of distributions begun the previous year for vulnerable population groups affected by the conflict in the north-eastern border region of Armenia. The relief project was then delegated to the American Red Cross, but remained under ICRC responsibility. Throughout the year the ICRC ran an assistance programme for vulnerable groups in Armenia, such as war-widows and their families and elderly people.

During the winter months, the ICRC was the principal organization assisting people affected by the conflict in Nagorny Karabakh, where the hostilities and the economic embargo were causing extreme hardship. The ICRC provided the neediest families and vulnerable groups, such as the elderly, with basic relief supplies including food parcels, blankets, winter clothes, candles and soap and furnished plastic sheeting for repairs to war-damaged private homes, public buildings and hospitals. The general scarcity of even the most basic necessities prompted the ICRC to carry out a distribution of cooking oil, sugar and soap for the population. Although the renewed hostilities in early 1994 slowed the homeward flow of returnees to Nagorny Karabakh, more than one thousand
families benefited from the ICRC’s relief programme for returnees, initiated in 1993.

In addition to about 240,000 mostly Azeri refugees who had lived in Armenia until 1988, Azerbaijan’s displaced population was estimated at around one million in 1994. Many of them were taken in by local families, while others were forced to survive yet another harsh winter in tents, public buildings and other makeshift accommodation. A number of humanitarian agencies ran aid programmes for these groups, including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies which focused on areas unaffected by conflict. The ICRC’s assistance operation targeted some 75,000 displaced people in the front-line districts of Beilagan, Agdam and Terter, who were provided with food parcels and blankets in winter and spring; its aid programme for about 10,500 beneficiaries in the Barda district, begun at the end of 1993, ended in mid-February. In the wake of the fresh upsurge of fighting in April and May the ICRC delivered emergency relief in the form of family parcels, tents and reinforced plastic sheeting to some 55,000 newly displaced people.

After a mine-clearing operation had been carried out and the local infrastructure had begun functioning again, some 30,000 displaced people returned to their villages in the Fizuli district of south-eastern Azerbaijan, on the Iranian border. To help them through the winter months the ICRC provided reinforced plastic sheeting to repair war-damaged buildings and distributed food parcels.

Throughout the year the ICRC gave support to the Azeri Red Crescent programme to assist particularly vulnerable or destitute people in the districts bordering Armenia (Kasakh, Gedabekh, Tovuz and Agstafa) and those near the front line (Barda, Agdam and Terter). At the end of November an ICRC team conducted an evaluation mission in the Azeri autonomous republic of Nakhichevan, a region badly affected by economic isolation. Delegates handed out relief goods such as kitchen sets and reinforced plastic sheeting to the local Red Crescent for distribution to the neediest members of the population, and made preparations for further distributions of blankets and candles to several thousand displaced people and other vulnerable groups.

Health activities

As the urgent medical needs arising from the fighting at the end of 1993 and in early 1994 could not be fully covered by the authorities and other organizations, the ICRC stepped in to provide medical supplies directly to Azeri and Karabakhi medical facilities and field hospitals near the battle zones. The fact that as much as 21.5 tonnes of medicines and medical supplies had to be supplied in less than three months confirmed the usefulness of maintaining
the ICRC’s regional emergency stock in Tbilisi. Although the number of war-wounded dropped with the cessation of hostilities, landmines and sniper fire continued to claim casualties. Because of the general shortage of basic medical supplies, the ICRC kept up medical distributions to health facilities in the region.

The ICRC team that conducted a mission to Nakhichevan visited all the major medical facilities in the area and distributed much-needed medical supplies.

The ICRC ran a sanitation programme aimed at improving the water supply for medical facilities in Nagornoy Karabakh. An ICRC water and sanitation engineer installed sanitary facilities (latrines, washbasins and showers) at the regional hospital in Cheldran and connected the hospital to a well to ensure a supply of drinking water. Water supply projects were also carried out at the maternity and children’s hospitals in Stepanakert and at the hospital in Martuni.

In view of the general scarcity of materials for producing artificial limbs and orthopaedic appliances, the ICRC remained concerned about the situation of the thousands of war amputees in the Caucasus, both combatants who had lost limbs in recent or earlier hostilities and civilian victims of landmine explosions. While there was a sufficient number of operational workshops in Armenia, a survey carried out in February 1994 revealed the need for such facilities, as well as rehabilitation centres, in Azerbaijan. In September the ICRC began negotiations with the authorities on the setting-up of an orthopaedic programme in Baku. Following the signing of a cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection in December, the ICRC began construction work on the designated premises.

Dissemination

Throughout the year ICRC dissemination delegates were based in Baku and Yerevan and travelled regularly to Nagorny Karabakh. As before, they focused on spreading knowledge of international humanitarian law among the armed forces, with special emphasis on the importance of respect for civilians, prisoners and the red cross and red crescent emblems, and the need to impose limits on violence in combat.

The delegation in Yerevan organized seminars on the rules of behaviour in combat for members of the Armenian armed forces, military police and officers of Russian border-guard units based in Armenia. On 26 April the Vice-President of the Republic inaugurated an ICRC photo exhibition on international humanitarian law in Yerevan. The exhibition, entitled *Humanity in the Midst of War*, illustrated international humanitarian law and the International Red
Cross and Red Crescent Movement. During the three-week event the ICRC delegation organized lectures on humanitarian law and the ICRC's work in the region which were attended by several hundred Armenian and Russian military personnel.

Dissemination work in Nagorny Karabakh was limited during the first part of the year by the intensity of the fighting and the ensuing disruption. Nonetheless, dissemination sessions for combatants took place whenever the situation permitted, and the local television regularly broadcast ICRC-produced TV spots drawing attention to humanitarian rules. Towards the end of the year the relatively calm military situation enabled ICRC delegates significantly to step up their dissemination activities for troops at the front line. In October and November alone some 3,000 military personnel attended 29 ICRC lectures on humanitarian law, of which 11 were held in Armenia and 18 in Nagorny Karabakh.

In Azerbaijan a breakthrough occurred with the introduction of compulsory instruction in international humanitarian law for the armed forces. ICRC delegates regularly organized dissemination sessions for some 5,000 officers and soldiers under the responsibility of the Ministries of Defence and of the Interior who were stationed in Baku, on the front line with Nagorny Karabakh or on the border with Armenia. Similar presentations were given for 500 members of the Republican Guard and prison camp guards. The Azeri media gave wide coverage to the ICRC and its work, and academic circles in particular showed keen interest in the ICRC's photo exhibition *Humanity in the Midst of War*, which was shown in Baku in March. The President of Azerbaijan, several cabinet ministers and members of the diplomatic corps attended the event. In his opening speech, the President reiterated his government's commitment to respect the provisions of humanitarian law and to support Red Cross and Red Crescent activities.

The ICRC continued to work closely with the Azeri Red Crescent on dissemination activities. Together they held 12 seminars countrywide on the history and principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; two of the seminars, attended by the national and regional Red Crescent leadership, were organized with the participation of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

The ICRC kept up its publications programme for the armed forces in the Azeri and Armenian languages and produced dissemination material for National Societies and the general public. New items included a wall calendar using examples from local literature to illustrate the ICRC's message, and first-aid kits comprising explanations of the basic rules of humanitarian law, intended for distribution to all active military personnel in the Caucasus. Several ICRC films were also dubbed in the local languages.
Despite the victory of government forces over the “Zviadist” opposition in early 1994, instability continued to threaten western Georgia. On the Abkhaz/Georgian front, sporadic clashes occurred throughout the year. In January the situation in the district of Gali, in southern Abkhazia, deteriorated sharply following clashes between Abkhaz forces and Georgian troops near the Inguri river. This prompted several thousand inhabitants of Georgian origin to flee to Mingrelia, in western Georgia, joining tens of thousands of displaced people who had already sought refuge there. Several initiatives on the part of the international community, and Russia in particular, led to the signing of two agreements in Moscow in early April. One of these accords concerned the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons and the other contained proposals for a political solution to the conflict. In May Georgian and Abkhaz leaders signed a cease-fire agreement establishing a buffer zone along the Inguri river, to be monitored by peace-keeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States under UNOMIG* supervision. Peace-keeping troops were deployed on both sides of the Inguri river at the end of June. Further initiatives to bring about a political settlement yielded no tangible results. The quadripartite committee composed of Abkhaz, Georgian, Russian and UN representatives, established earlier to deal with issues related to the return of refugees under UNHCR auspices, at last reached an agreement providing for the official return process to begin in October. However, while in April and May several thousand displaced people had chosen to return from western Georgia to their villages in Gali province despite reports of sporadic fighting, following the official agreement the numbers of returnees remained low for the rest of the year.

* UNOMIG: United Nations Monitoring and Observation Mission in Georgia
For the first time since 1992 Georgian officials and representatives from North and South Ossetia met in Vladikavkaz, the capital of North Ossetia, to discuss ways of improving their relations. They issued a joint statement expressing their wish to find a peaceful solution to the question of South Ossetia’s status. Nonetheless, occasional tensions and hostage-taking incidents occurred later in the year. New negotiations in November with the participation of the CSCE* led to the decision to reinstate a joint control commission in the region.

In addition to the destabilizing political factors, Georgia was plagued by a severe energy shortage and a huge foreign debt. The continued presence of some 250,000 refugees and displaced people from Abkhazia and South Ossetia, most of whom had been taken in by local families, put further economic pressure on the population. Displaced persons, elderly people who received virtually no aid from any source and other vulnerable groups in western Georgia, Abkhazia and South Ossetia, were particularly hard hit by the breakdown of the social infrastructure and poor material conditions, and ethnic minority groups living in hostile environments remained exposed to harassment and mistreatment. While developing all its traditional activities throughout the region, the ICRC gave top priority to protecting civilians in danger because of their ethnic origin; its extensive tracing services, assistance to the displaced, support for vulnerable groups through local Red Cross branches and dissemination programmes were thus directed, even more than elsewhere, to ensuring the safety of these groups. In early September the ICRC Deputy Delegate General for Eastern Europe and Central Asia handed over to the Abkhaz authorities an interim report on problems concerning the protection of civilians, listing delegates’ findings and recommendations.

The ICRC maintained a permanent presence in Tbilisi, Zugdidi and Sukhumi. Tbilisi remained the logistics and supply base for ICRC medical and relief operations throughout the Caucasus and the coordinating centre for most ICRC activities carried out in Transcaucasia.

Activities for the civilian population

Western Georgia

The ICRC ran assistance programmes for displaced people in western Georgia, including the districts of Zugdidi and Tsalenjika in the security zone monitored by Russian peace-keeping troops. Between January and April food parcels and blankets were distributed to 130,000 displaced people in ten

* CSCE: Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe
districts of western Georgia. The improved situation in the local markets and massive food aid brought in by other humanitarian agencies eliminated the need for large-scale emergency distributions in the summer months. However, as winter approached, the ICRC again provided basic food and other assistance for 100,000 displaced people in the Zugdidi and Tsalenjika districts. Through the local Red Cross branches it provided assistance for several hundred elderly people. Further distributions for the displaced were in preparation at the end of the year.

South Ossetia

In Tskhinvali in South Ossetia, delegates distributed food parcels to the most destitute displaced people and provided the local Red Cross with food for its social welfare programme for vulnerable groups.

Abkhazia

As of the beginning of the year ICRC delegates were present in the Gali district, where the situation of ethnic Georgians and other vulnerable groups was again giving rise to particular concern. Whenever it encountered security problems, which was frequently the case in Sukhumi and to the south-east of the town, the ICRC made representations to the authorities at all levels, urging them to ensure the protection of all civilians under their responsibility. Apart from their need for protection, these minorities were also the hardest hit by the general lack of basic resources affecting the entire population. The ICRC provided food parcels and staples such as sugar and oil for some 60,000 elderly and vulnerable people and civilians living in areas seriously affected by the conflict, mainly in Sukhumi and the Gali and Tkvarcheli districts. Public canteens in Sukhumi, Gulripsh, Tkvarcheli, Ochamchira and Gali received food supplements from the ICRC, and the local Red Cross distributed more than a hundred ICRC family parcels through its social welfare programmes each month. Displaced people living in public buildings or with host families received food parcels and blankets. At the end of the year the ICRC was preparing further winter relief distributions for vulnerable groups, particularly elderly people.

Tracing activities

Because of the large numbers of families split up by the conflict, tracing had been a key aspect of the ICRC’s operation from the outset. Official communication channels between Georgia and Abkhazia having broken down, the exchange of Red Cross messages was often the only way for family members separated by conflict or detention to restore and maintain contact with one another. Since the start of its tracing programme, the ICRC had enabled several
thousand people from Abkhazia to have news from or about relatives with whom they had had no communication at all. In 1994 the tracing agency developed its activities considerably, setting up an efficient countrywide distribution network, and reunited 50 families separated by the conflict.

Activities for detainees

At the end of January the Delegate General for Eastern Europe and Central Asia met the Georgian Head of State in Tbilisi to submit an ICRC offer of services regarding visits to all persons detained either in connection with the conflicts or for security reasons. Delegates subsequently carried out visits to detainees in accordance with the ICRC’s standard procedures, regularly visiting more than a hundred people held in 20 places of detention in Georgia and Abkhazia.

Medical activities

Although there were fewer war-wounded in 1994, the risk of a new outbreak of fighting remained and the medical infrastructure continued to rely largely on outside assistance. The ICRC regularly toured hospitals treating the war-wounded in conflict areas in Abkhazia and western Georgia, including Mingrelia, and continued to provide them with emergency medical supplies. Because of the serious shortage of medicines for chronic illnesses, in April the ICRC launched an assistance programme for the main outpatient clinic in Sukhumi. A centre for tuberculosis patients and a psychiatric hospital also received assistance. On several occasions the ICRC transferred hardship cases from Abkhazia to Georgia for strictly medical reasons.

In view of the large numbers of war amputees and the presence of landmines which continued to claim victims among the civilian population, in July the ICRC launched two orthopaedic projects in cooperation with the authorities concerned. The project sites, located in Tbilisi and Gagra (northern Abkhazia), required extensive work before construction of the workshops could begin. The centres were ready to start producing artificial limbs and fitting amputees towards the end of the year.

Dissemination

As in the whole of the Caucasus, the ICRC attached great importance to its dissemination programmes, which were adapted as closely as possible to the culture and traditions of the target audiences. Dissemination delegates organized sessions on international humanitarian law and ICRC activities for officers and soldiers of the Georgian armed forces, troops under the jurisdiction of
the Ministry of the Interior and Abkhaz defence forces and militia. Following an agreement concluded with the Ministry of Defence the ICRC held for the first time a course on the law of war at the military academy; 200 students attended. At the end of the year the first dissemination session was organized for Russian peace-keeping forces. The travelling exhibition on the theme *Humanity in the Midst of War*, shown in Tbilisi in May, attracted 2,000 civilian and military visitors, including Georgian government representatives. During the exhibition the ICRC organized lectures and seminars for university students, the Ministry of Defence and the Georgian Red Cross. Talks on humanitarian law were also given in cooperation with universities throughout the region. During the year the ICRC and its activities were given regular media coverage in Tbilisi and western Georgia; an ICRC spot entitled *Abkhazia 1994* was broadcast on Abkhaz TV regularly during a two-week period, and two videos were dubbed in Georgian for use by television. The distribution of publications, including 25,000 copies of the ICRC’s manual on the rules of behaviour in combat, and of audiovisual material in Georgian and Abkhaz helped to make Red Cross and Red Crescent principles and work more widely known. Dissemination specialists produced a wall calendar drawing on Georgian literature to illustrate the basic principles of the Geneva Conventions, similar to the one published in Armenian and Azeri. Apart from working together with local Red Cross branches on social welfare programmes, the ICRC also initiated a cooperation programme for the production of Red Cross publications.

Central Asia

TAJIKISTAN

In 1994 the former communist government in Dushanbe gained control of most of the country, although true national reconciliation continued to elude Tajikistan. However, improved security conditions in many regions enabled thousands of internally displaced people and refugees who had sought haven in Afghanistan to return to their places of origin or settle in areas where the situation had stabilized, such as the Hatlon Oblast in the south-west.

Negotiations organized in Moscow in April and in Tehran in June under the aegis of the United Nations failed to bridge the deep rifts dividing the parties. During the summer months the southern border was the scene of violent clashes between opposition groups and Russian border guards. The armed opposition, among them combatants who had infiltrated from Afghanistan, penetrated into the heart of the country through the western reaches of the semi-autonomous region of Gorno-Badakhshan to launch renewed attacks in the
Garm valley, the Tavildara district and the Darwaz region. The offensive caused hundreds of casualties and forced thousands of civilians to flee from these regions, which were also made unsafe by the presence of numerous armed groups. On 17 September the parties met again in Tehran under UN auspices to sign a temporary cease-fire agreement providing for the deployment of UN observers. The cease-fire was extended for another three months during a further round of talks held under UN auspices in Islamabad (Pakistan) from 20 October to 1 November. Two ICRC delegates participated in the negotiations. They reiterated the institution's wish to have access to prisoners held by the parties and again outlined the services the ICRC could offer, in its capacity as a neutral intermediary, in the event of a release operation. The parties agreed to a simultaneous release of prisoners under ICRC supervision which took place on 13 November. Further talks between the parties were scheduled for the beginning of the following year. In the meantime, potentially destabilizing factors such as the wave of assassinations targeting politicians, Russian military personnel and civilians earlier in the year and growing general dissatisfaction with the plummeting economy continued to affect the political climate of Tajikistan.

Activities for the civilian population

In September 1993 the increased activity of other humanitarian agencies in the south-western Hatlon Oblast had prompted the ICRC to wind down its emergency relief operation for returning refugees, begun seven months earlier. While maintaining a presence in the region to monitor the situation of the returnees, the institution shifted the focus of its assistance to displaced people and refugees returning to their homes in western and central Tajikistan, mostly from Gorno-Badakhshan. These programmes, which also aimed to help the
returnees resume a normal life, were carried out in cooperation with the Tajik Red Crescent.

In March 1993, as soon as displaced people started returning in large numbers, the ICRC made the first of many approaches to the central and local authorities, urging them to ensure the safety of the returnees. This dialogue continued throughout 1994. The ICRC provided food and other assistance for nearly 40,000 people affected by the strife, including families who had returned to Dushanbe from Gorno-Badakhshan and, beginning in June, people who had fled the hostilities in the Tavildara district, the Mionadu valley and the Darwaz region. At the end of the year the ICRC distributed more food and blankets to people who had been newly displaced by further fighting in these areas and had taken refuge with families or in public buildings in Dushanbe and Kalai-Khum. At the same time it launched assistance programmes for displaced people who had since chosen to return to the Tavildara district and the Mionadu valley, despite the ravages caused by the hostilities. In coordination with the Ministry of Labour, ICRC delegates escorted a number of people at their own request from their temporary accommodation in Dushanbe back to Tavildara and Mionadu and provided them with blankets and food parcels. Some ICRC assistance was made available to the relief programme for particularly vulnerable people run by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in non-conflict areas; as the Tavildara district had become a conflict zone, the ICRC agreed to carry out a Federation programme for hundreds of elderly people in the district.

At the end of the year an estimated 20,000 displaced people were still sheltering in public buildings or staying with host families throughout Gorno-Badakhshan, as military operations along the only direct route between Dushanbe and Khorog had prevented their return to southern and central Tajikistan.

Activities for detainees

The ICRC had been requesting access to all those detained in connection with the conflict and the ensuing sporadic acts of violence since November 1992, and continued its efforts in 1994. Following a visit by the Delegate General at the end of June, the ICRC sent a letter to the Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Soviet requesting general access to detainees, in accordance with its standard procedures, and a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding access to all detainees within the ICRC's purview. At the end of the year the matter was still pending.

Under the agreement reached in Islamabad, 23 members of the opposition held by the authorities in Dushanbe and 27 government soldiers detained by the
Tajik opposition were released simultaneously in November. ICRC delegates were allowed to visit these detainees and then oversaw their release at the Khorog airport, in Gorno-Badakhshan. In keeping with customary ICRC procedures, delegates interviewed each detainee in private in order to register his identity and ensure that he was going to the destination of his choice. The detainees were also given the opportunity to send Red Cross messages to their families.

**Tracing activities**

Tracing activities remained limited as family members separated by the conflict were usually able to communicate through the regular postal and telecommunications service and via UNHCR, the organization in charge of refugee programmes in northern Afghanistan. The ICRC delegation in Dushanbe was concerned mainly with the cases of 80 unaccompanied minors of Afghan origin who had been placed in and around the Tajik capital for schooling and safe-keeping during the war in their home country.

**Medical activities**

As was the case in many countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, civil war and economic decay had eroded the health system of Tajikistan. Military operations along the Tajik-Afghan border, internal violence and open armed confrontation between June and mid-September all took their toll of casualties. The ICRC concentrated on responding to urgent needs in trouble spots and kept a permanent stock of medical supplies readily available in Dushanbe. Following an extensive survey early in the year, medical facilities treating the war-wounded and victims of violence in Tavildara, the Garm valley, Khorog, Kalai-Khum and Vanch received urgently needed assistance. In October an ICRC surgical coordinator gave presentations at a conference on war surgery organized by the Ministry of Health in Tursunsade, and assessed medical needs at four referral hospitals in Dushanbe, to which hundreds of casualties wounded in the fighting in the Darwaz district had been evacuated. These hospitals, along with other medical establishments in the conflict areas, received medicines and medical supplies from the ICRC according to need, including antibiotics, anaesthetics, surgical gloves, suture sets, injection sets and paediatric kits.

**Dissemination**

To continue its work in the precarious situation prevailing in Tajikistan, it was vital for the ICRC to be well known and accepted throughout the country.
The Tajik Red Crescent took part in efforts to spread knowledge of the Movement, its emblems and its ideals.

The ICRC organized four seminars on international humanitarian law for officers of the Ministries of Defence and of the Interior and forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States stationed in Tajikistan. Discussions on international humanitarian law were also held for doctors and officers at the Tajik armed forces' Central Hospital. In August and September a travelling exhibition on the history and development of the law, called *Humanity in Action*, was shown for two weeks in Dushanbe and subsequently in the northern city of Khojent. The ICRC also held a regional seminar on humanitarian law for 60 officials and members of the Red Crescent provincial branch.

**TASHKENT**

**Regional delegation**

(Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)

While in 1994 there was no armed conflict in the region covered by the delegation in Tashkent, the ICRC remained concerned about a number of existing and potential problems. The difficult economic situation prevailing in all four countries created a risk of social unrest, and ethnic tension gave rise to fears of renewed clashes in some areas.

In keeping with its main objective for the year, the ICRC worked, both from Geneva headquarters and from the regional delegation, to spread knowledge of the basic rules of international humanitarian law and of Red Cross/Red Crescent activities and their guiding principles of neutrality, impartiality and independence.

Apart from fostering contacts with political and military circles as well as the national and provincial Red Crescent and Red Cross organizations in all four republics, ICRC delegates gave talks on humanitarian law, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the ICRC's work, distributed essential dissemination material and organized events which were given extensive media coverage. This enabled the various National Societies, which are still awaiting recognition, to make their work better known among wide sectors of the population.

Throughout the year, the regional delegate had meetings with senior officials of the Ministries of Defence, the Interior, Justice and Foreign Affairs of the four republics and various ambassadors based there, and with the local authorities in 24 provinces and the autonomous republic of Karakalpakstan. The delegation arranged for three presentations on international humanitarian law and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to be given
for senior representatives of government and parliament in Ashgabat, Tashkent and Bishkek. High-ranking members of the armed forces of Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan attended specialized dissemination courses in Bishkek, Almaty and Ashgabat. The ICRC also organized a series of 29 lectures for representatives of the local authorities and Red Crescent/Red Cross members and volunteers in provincial capitals throughout the four republics.

At the beginning of the year an ICRC surgeon visited military hospitals in the capitals of the countries covered by the regional delegation, and later participated in a course in war surgery organized by the Uzbek Ministry of Defence. A number of surgeons from the other three countries also took part in the course.

As part of its support programme for National Societies, the ICRC provided the Red Crescent/Red Cross national headquarters and provincial branches in the four republics with substantial technical assistance in the form of telecommunication, audiovisual and office equipment. In July the regional delegate, on the invitation of the Red Crescent and Red Cross of Kazakhstan, attended an extraordinary convention at which the Society elected a new honorary President and a new Director General.

The Deputy Delegate General for Eastern Europe and Central Asia carried out a mission to Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in May. She gave presentations on humanitarian law and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the two capitals, which were attended by representatives of the President's office and the various ministries, members of parliament and Red Crescent representatives. She gave similar presentations in the oblasts for representatives of the local authorities and the local Red Crescent. In June the Delegate General visited Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. He met high-ranking government officials including the Deputy Ministers of Defence and of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan and the Deputy Prime Minister and the first Deputy Foreign Minister of Kyrgyzstan. Their discussions centred on topics related to international humanitarian law and the ICRC's work in the region. The Delegate General also presided at the opening of the ICRC exhibition *Humanity in Action*, tracing the history and development of international humanitarian law and illustrating its working mechanisms, held in Bishkek in June. The exhibition was shown in Almaty and Ashgabat in October and December.
The ICRC visited a number of detainees held in connection with the crisis in Chiapas, including those held at Cerro Hueco prison in Tuxtla Gutiérrez, according to its standard procedures.
Latin America

**ICRC delegations or missions:**
- Colombia
- Haiti
- Mexico
- Peru

**ICRC regional delegations:**
- Brasilia
- Buenos Aires
- Guatemala City

**Staff**
- ICRC expatriates\(^1\): 66
- National Societies\(^1\): 1
- Local employees\(^2\): 145

**Total expenditure**
- Sfr 20,645,965

**Expenditure breakdown**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection/tracing</td>
<td>8,799,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief</td>
<td>2,879,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistance</td>
<td>2,620,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation with National Societies</td>
<td>253,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissemination</td>
<td>1,290,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational support</td>
<td>3,555,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overheads</td>
<td>1,247,643</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

\(^1\) Average figures calculated on an annual basis.

\(^2\) Under ICRC contract, as at December 1994.
Once again in 1994, the ICRC placed preventive measures aimed at limiting the suffering of conflict victims high on its agenda in Latin America. One way of doing this is to increase the emergency preparedness of National Societies. During the year the ICRC worked closely with two National Societies facing new conflict-related challenges. The Mexican Red Cross was active from the very beginning of the insurrection in Chiapas, working hand in hand with the ICRC throughout the year to ensure the neutrality of protected areas, to provide medical care for people in the affected region and to distribute relief assistance to needy displaced people. In Haiti too the ICRC worked closely with the National Society, ensuring that its ambulance service and staff were prepared to act in case of need.

The protection of civilians and detainees affected by the internal violence in Colombia and Peru remained the major thrust of the ICRC’s two largest operations in the region. With conflict-related needs in Peru changing in 1994, the ICRC shifted the focus of its activities to the growing number of detainees. In Colombia, the efforts of past years began to show results as the ICRC gained the confidence of a greater proportion of conflict victims. The delegation in Colombia was thus able to extend its activities in 1994, opening an office in the Uraba region and another east of Bucaramanga.

As in the past, spreading knowledge of humanitarian law was an important aspect of the ICRC’s work. In March the ICRC’s dissemination delegate in Colombia, with the help of the delegate for dissemination to the armed forces and the regional delegate based in Buenos Aires, organized a course for 20 military instructors from nine countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela) at the military club in Bogotá. In addition, major dissemination efforts continued in Colombia and Peru, where the ICRC had its largest operations, and the regional delegations in Buenos Aires, Brasilia and Guatemala City continued to disseminate and promote humanitarian law throughout the continent.
COLOMBIA

The inauguration of the new President on 7 August led to fresh calls for peace talks with the main armed opposition groups. One of the major points of the new government's programme was the promotion of human rights and international humanitarian law. The ICRC took an active part in the discussions surrounding Colombia's accession to Protocol II additional to the Geneva Conventions and provided information to the authorities, the press and the public concerning its provisions. The Colombian Constitutional Court was still examining the constitutionality of the country's accession to Protocol II at the end of the year.

Other government initiatives which affected the ICRC's activities included the training of members of the armed forces in international humanitarian law and the decision to increase the level of assistance provided to victims of the conflict through the REDES (the Solidarity Network).

The ICRC's presence in the country was once again extended, enabling the delegation to increase its efforts to protect civilians. The delegation opened an office in Apartadó following a spate of political killings there, and another in Saravena, where there were a number of armed clashes and summary executions in February, and where late in the year dozens of young women who were assumed to be related to or friends of policemen received death threats (at least five were killed). The sub-delegation in Montería was temporarily closed for security reasons at the beginning of the year; it reopened in March.

The year saw an increase in many of the ICRC's activities. The number of visits to places of detention rose to over 600 and the number of places visited to 272 (as against 443 and 175 respectively in 1993); dissemination of humanitarian law continued for the police and armed forces and, for the first time, the DAS* and the DIJIN* requested and were given ICRC dissemination

* DAS: Administrative Department of Security
* DIJIN: Judicial Police

IN 1994 THE ICRC:
- visited 2,063 detainees, including 1,018 for the first time, in 272 places of detention;
- assisted in the production of 354 prostheses and 660 orthoses at the CIREC;
- held some 300 dissemination sessions, reaching over 16,500 people.
sessions on humanitarian law, in November and December respectively. Protection activities also increased for civilians.

The overall situation in Colombia at the end of 1994 was still marked by a high incidence of political killings, extra-judicial executions, hostage-taking and other serious violations of humanitarian law, primarily affecting the civilian population.

Protection of civilians

By conducting repeated missions from the delegation, sub-delegations and field offices, ICRC staff succeeded in gaining the confidence of civilians and in particular of many victims of the internal violence. During missions carried out in response to reports of abuses, tension or clashes, delegates recorded a growing number of incidents where the armed opposition or government forces had allegedly violated the provisions of humanitarian law. In addition, there were a number of cases in which paramilitary groups were held responsible for such violations. In all, cases concerning some 400 civilians were handled. In 93 of these the ICRC was authorized to pass on the information in detail to the forces or groups allegedly responsible for violations. Summary reports on the protection of civilians were submitted to the government in April and to the guerrillas in May.

When serious threats were made against civilians by one of the parties to the conflict, the ICRC offered, when necessary, to pay for the transport of the individuals concerned to other regions to ensure their safety. Some 450 people received such assistance in 1994.

Activities for detainees

In August the ICRC handed over to the new authorities a summary report on treatment of detainees during arrest and interrogation, and on the conditions of detention in Colombian prisons. It was presented to the Presidency, the Fiscalía General de la Nación (an autonomous body established as part of the judicial branch under the 1991 Constitution), the Ministry of Defence and the heads of the DAS and the police.

In 1994 ICRC delegates and medical staff carried out 602 visits to 272 places of detention under the authority of the Ministries of Justice and Defence and the DAS, and to six hospitals. Many of the detainees visited were under interrogation (detainees are generally supposed to be held under interrogation for less than 36 hours before being transferred to a prison).

In the course of the year there was an improvement in the notification to the ICRC of arrests made by the Colombian authorities.
During visits to prisons, military bases and police stations the ICRC supplied toiletries, recreational items and clothing to inmates, and paid for medical, dental or ophthalmological treatment for 202 detainees. The ICRC noted improvements in living conditions and in the functioning of the medical services, and efforts were made by the prison authorities to solve the problem of overcrowding.

Starting in mid-year the ICRC began providing help to any prisoner facing financial difficulties and requiring assistance at a place of detention visited by delegates, regardless of whether the individual in question was a security detainee.

For security detainees, the delegation also paid the transport costs to enable family members to visit their relatives in prison and for detainees to return home after their release. A total of 5,509 transport vouchers were issued.

As in previous years, the ICRC delegation stood ready to assist in the release of people captured by the armed opposition. In 1994 the delegation, together with representatives of the church, assisted in the release of 13 people, including one foreign national. It also retrieved the mortal remains of a Chilean engineer who had been killed in December 1992 and handed them over to his family.

**Tracing activities**

The delegation's tracing activities centred around visits to detainees and cases relating to the protection of civilians. As well as registering and keeping track of prisoners and checking on the arrest notification system set up by the authorities, the tracing agency handled information regarding people who had disappeared. A total of 88 tracing cases were opened and 87 closed. At the end of the year 21 cases remained pending. In addition, the ICRC provided training in tracing methods for staff of the Colombian Red Cross Society.

**Medical activities**

The ICRC continued to pay for the medical treatment of people injured as a result of the conflict. All told, more than 65 such cases were handled. The delegation also distributed medical supplies to health posts and other facilities in the field when their stocks were depleted owing to armed clashes.

ICRC cooperation with the CIREC* drew to a close at the end of 1994. In the three years of cooperation with the ICRC, the centre introduced the use of polypropylene technology for the production of artificial limbs and produced

---

* CIREC: Centre for Rehabilitation Surgery
1,081 prostheses and 1,863 orthoses. The average cost of a prosthesis was almost halved in this period, largely thanks to the introduction of the new production technique.

**Dissemination**

The new President’s policies led to growing interest in humanitarian law among various government authorities. The establishment in each military unit and in local government and other services of offices responsible for promoting human rights and related issues greatly facilitated the access of ICRC disseminators to various target audiences, including army officers, DAS and DIJIN personnel, and local authorities. As in previous years, the ICRC’s staff in the field continued to spread knowledge of humanitarian law and of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement among the police, soldiers, prison guards, the civilian authorities, students, journalists, health specialists and members of the National Red Cross Society, as well as to members of the armed opposition whenever conditions permitted.

In the second half of 1994 the ICRC continued to develop its activities for officers of the armed forces. Beginning in July the ICRC, in cooperation with the Colombian Red Cross Society, gave four one-week courses for naval officers and later for the marines. Following a first course for army officers in late 1993, a second course was held in November 1994 and attended by 25 commanding field officers. Dissemination to the police continued as well; by the end of the year the ICRC presentation was considered a routine part of the three-month training programme.

Activities at the national level were conducted in close cooperation with the dissemination services of the Colombian Red Cross. These included a seminar for the national press in January and a series of lectures and events for students, professors and lawyers. The ICRC also continued to support a number of National Society dissemination sessions by providing matching funds for such activities.

**HAITI**

The ICRC maintained close cooperation with the Haitian National Red Cross Society during the time of the United Nations embargo, when the army was still in power. The delegation in Guatemala City, which covered Haiti until September 1994, kept one delegate in Haiti throughout the early months of the year. During this period the ICRC continued, as it had in 1993, to provide financial support for the upkeep of the National Society’s ambulance service and radio network. Up to mid-April it also carried out visits to places of
detention (mainly in the southern part of the country), registering eight security detainees.

On 20 April, on the basis of an assessment of the situation carried out by the delegate in Haiti, the ICRC issued a note verbale to the military authorities, pointing out that the institution’s activities in Haiti were based on its humanitarian right of initiative. The note proposed in particular the development of dissemination activities on a more systematic basis, visits to detainees, and measures for the protection of civilians. The Minister of Justice of the government in Port-au-Prince received a copy on 14 June.

Unfortunately, the authorities did not respond favourably to this note until 3 October, well after the political situation in the country had changed dramatically. Visits to detainees were suspended in the middle of the year. The ICRC’s activities were limited to building up the emergency preparedness of the Haitian Red Cross (from June the National Society had a reserve of fuel, a fleet of vehicles and a team of relief workers at the ready) and to conducting dissemination sessions for members of the armed forces, police units and customs officials in Port-au-Prince and in all major towns.

Following the adoption of United Nations Security Council resolution 940, which authorized the creation of a multinational force to restore the elected government of Haiti and to apply the Governor’s Island agreement, the ICRC issued a memorandum on 4 August calling attention to the basic obligations of humanitarian law. The memorandum was given to the military authorities of Haiti, the President in exile, the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and the United States government (which was acting under the United Nations Security Council resolution). Later in August and in early September the ICRC sent in additional staff and carried out surveys of facilities throughout Haiti that were likely to receive casualties in the event of a military intervention.

With tension rising quickly in the first half of September the ICRC coordinated with the World Health Organization in building up stocks of medical supplies, explained the neutral status of medical facilities to hospital staff, and distributed protective Red Cross flags and markers and signs banning weapons from hospitals.

After the intervention of international forces on 19 September and the subsequent return of the exiled President of Haiti, the ICRC conducted a wide range of activities. Throughout the violent incidents which marked the end of September and beginning of October it maintained contacts with all sides, Haitian and foreign; in particular, the delegation helped the Haitian Red Cross carry out hundreds of emergency evacuations of the injured, and radio spots were broadcast calling on the population to let the Red Cross work unhindered.
At the end of the year the situation in Haiti was marked by a high degree of uncertainty, as the United States drastically reduced the number of troops it had based in the country and the International Police Monitors began operating. The Haitian authorities and national police were not yet functioning effectively. A number of people were killed or injured when they were accused publicly of being former or current members of various organizations associated with the former regime, including the attachés and the FRAPH*. Many members of these groups were still armed and their behaviour, especially following the departure of the United States forces, could not be predicted.

Activities for detainees

The ICRC visited two groups of security detainees in 1994. As mentioned above, until April delegates visited people detained by the Haitian authorities, and registered eight security detainees. After the armed intervention the delegation visited Haitians detained by the international forces in Haiti. Delegates continued visiting such detainees held at the Joint Detention Facility run by the United States forces in Port-au-Prince up to the end of the year. All told, some 120 people detained by the United States forces were registered. Within two weeks of the initial intervention the United States military had established a system to notify the ICRC of any detainees held by them; over 200 cases were notified by the end of the year. Many detainees were released shortly after arrest, so were not registered during visits by delegates.

In a letter dated 3 October the ICRC was at last given authorization by the outgoing Haitian authorities to visit people detained at facilities run by the government. In the first month and a half of these visits ICRC delegates assessed the situation during some 60 visits to 40 places of detention, including all 14 major prisons in the country. From these visits the delegation concluded that prisoners in Haiti were a vulnerable group which required humanitarian assistance. The delegation discussed its findings with the Haitian authorities, and began extensive sanitation work in some of the facilities. It also began distributing relief (including food, mats, buckets and recreational items) and medical supplies.

Towards the end of the year the ICRC delegation played an active part in facilitating contacts between non-governmental organizations, international agencies and the Haitian authorities, with a view to improving living conditions in the country’s prisons.

* FRAPH: Front for the Advancement and Progress of Haiti
Dissemination

In the climate of uncertainty which prevailed at the end of the year, the ICRC delegation attempted to maintain contacts with all groups and to make all parties present aware of the basic rules of humanitarian law. This task was particularly complicated because there were thousands of International Police Monitors from various countries training the Haitian police and helping to maintain public order at the end of the year, together with the thousands of foreign troops still based in the country. In December the ICRC therefore sent in a team of delegates specialized in dissemination activities for the armed forces and for the public, in an attempt to reach as many target audiences as possible. One of their main tasks was to ensure that proper instruction in humanitarian law was given to the Haitian police and armed forces as part of their training in 1995.

MEXICO

When the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) launched an offensive in the southern state of Chiapas at the beginning of 1994, the Mexican Red Cross and the ICRC took immediate action. The rebellion in the south was one of the major factors marking the political scene in Mexico in 1994; it was followed by political upheaval marked by assassinations and mounting tension (notably between farmers and land-holders in the south) prior to the August elections. In Chiapas tension rose again significantly at the beginning of December as the armed opposition declared that the eleven-month-old cease-fire had come to an end following the inauguration of the new state governor. The situation calmed down in the last two weeks of the year.

In response to the uprising in Chiapas, the National Society at once began to evacuate the wounded to hospitals, sometimes at great risk (three Red Cross workers were wounded when two ambulances were caught in cross-fire on 5 January), and quickly issued an appeal for respect for humanitarian law. The ICRC’s regional delegate based in Guatemala City arrived in Chiapas on 5 January.

The government announced a unilateral cease-fire on 12 January. The ICRC submitted an offer of services to the Mexican Ministry of External Relations in Mexico City, proposing protection and assistance activities for people affected by the conflict, including visits to those detained in connection with the fighting. On 17 January the Mexican government accepted the offer.

After the cease-fire was declared by the government, the EZLN remained in the mountains of the south-east and the Lacandona forest regions in the
In 1994 the ICRC:
- visited 74 detainees captured in connection with the fighting in Chiapas;
- assisted about 25,000 people affected by the fighting (either displaced or otherwise in need) in mid-year;
- evacuated 320 people to medical facilities and vaccinated more than 6,200 people.

There were a number of concerns shared by the two sides, but contact between the government and the armed opposition was difficult to establish because of the high level of suspicion that prevailed after nearly two weeks of fighting. First and foremost they both wanted to ensure that the ceasefire held, and that talks could begin so as to avoid future clashes. Another concern was the provision, as quickly as possible, of medical services in the affected area.

At the request of the government and the EZLN, the ICRC began to play a role in solving these problems. The two sides requested the ICRC's help in initiating talks between them. To set up the talks, the ICRC guaranteed the neutrality of the site of the negotiations — the cathedral in San Cristóbal de las Casas — and provided transport under the protection of the Red Cross for the EZLN delegates as they crossed into government-controlled territory. ICRC staff remained in contact with the church mediator (the Bishop of San Cristóbal de las Casas), the Commissioner for Peace, and representatives of the EZLN in Chiapas, and with representatives of the Ministry of External Relations and other government officials in Mexico City throughout the year.

With the agreement of the parties, two neutral zones were set up in February, in Guadalupe Tepeyac and in San Miguel, both to the east of San Cristóbal de las Casas. This made it possible for the ICRC, together with the Mexican Red Cross and the Mexican Ministry of Health, to provide medical assistance in these regions, to evacuate seriously ill patients to hospitals in government-held towns and to restore medical facilities. The ICRC also established a neutral presence during the elections in August. ICRC delegates ensured that ballot boxes and staff of the Federal Election Board could cross eastern part of Chiapas, and the army stayed outside this area. This left much of the eastern section of the state off-limits to government representatives and certain government-provided services, including medical care.
lines into territory where the EZLN was present, thus enabling thousands of people to vote.

On 12 June the EZLN leadership announced that, after consulting its membership, it could not accept the proposals made during the February negotiations. This heightened tension in Chiapas and prompted thousands more people to move into government-held areas. The number of displaced people rose through the year, reaching about 20,000 in December.

As early as April it became obvious that the conflict was going to have a lasting effect on thousands of displaced people and people living in or near the neutral areas. The ICRC and the Mexican Red Cross therefore jointly initiated a relief programme in mid-year for displaced people and others affected by the fighting. In September a member of the Committee, the ICRC's governing body, visited Mexico and discussed joint programmes with the leadership of the National Society. On 22 November the two institutions concluded an agreement on further cooperation in the field of relief, and they later began dissemination activities together. At the end of the year, the Mexican Red Cross provided medical staff for the facilities in the neutral areas.

Activities for detainees

In the initial fighting in the first two weeks of the year, the Mexican authorities captured over 100 people accused of taking part in the armed insurrection, many of whom were released soon after. The EZLN took one prisoner (the former governor of Chiapas), who was captured on 2 January, the day after the insurrection broke out. ICRC delegates first began visiting detainees held by the authorities on 19 January, when they registered 70 people at Cerro Hueco prison in Tuxtla Gutiérrez, the capital of Chiapas. The detainees were gradually released by the government in small groups until 11 July when the last three were set free. The ICRC visited them a total of 15 times, and regularly submitted reports on the visits to the Mexican authorities.

As for the prisoner held by the EZLN, ICRC delegates visited him twice within a few days of their initial contact with the guerrilla group, on 11 and 13 February, and arranged for his release on 16 February.

Health activities

As well as ensuring the neutral status of the medical personnel and facilities in Guadalupe Tepeyac and San Miguel, the ICRC provided staff for these facilities and evacuated the sick and wounded to hospitals. The ICRC also
assisted with vaccinations and medical consultations and carried out work in the affected region, helping to restore the water supply system at the Ministry of Health's hospital in Guadalupe Tepeyac. In June the ICRC submitted a report on medical facilities and the population's health needs to the Vice-Minister of Health.

The ICRC maintained a presence and continued its medical activities in the two neutral zones throughout the year.

Activities for the civilian population

The initial fighting led to the displacement in January of about 25,000 people from areas not under the control of the government. Many of these displaced people returned after the cease-fire. In March and April the ICRC anticipated that, since they were cut off from their main source of income, the situation of the remaining 5,000 displaced people would soon begin to deteriorate. At the same time conditions also worsened in the regions not under government control. Communications were interrupted because of roadblocks, and this adversely affected trade and commerce in the region, making it impossible to stock food or sell produce as normal. The Mexican Red Cross, with financial assistance from the ICRC, implemented a relief programme in May, June and July for about 5,000 displaced people and for 20,000 people remaining in the regions which were not under government control.

PERU

The advances made in 1994 and in previous years by government forces reduced the overall intensity of the fighting and led to the arrest of thousands of people accused of belonging to or supporting the two armed opposition groups. By the end of the year calm had returned to large portions of Peruvian territory, and in response the ICRC decided to scale down its presence in certain regions. Nonetheless, in 1994 there were still many violent incidents in the upper Huallaga valley and the Ucayali region, as well as in the jungle region of Junín department. The ICRC maintained its presence in these regions, as in others, throughout the year.

The focus of ICRC activities in Peru shifted significantly in 1994. More emphasis was placed on the protection of detainees and less on relief and medical assistance for civilians. Although there was a quantitative drop in the number of cases involving the protection of civilians, this work still played an important part in the delegation’s activities, especially in the regions where fighting persisted. The delegation continued to conduct dissemination activities
for the military, the national police, self-defence committees, university staff and students, teachers and other groups.

One of the reasons for the large number of arrests in 1994 was the adoption by the government of a Law of Repentance, which temporarily had the effect of encouraging people involved in the armed insurrection to turn themselves in and to denounce other members of the armed opposition groups. The provisions of this law remained in force until the beginning of November. The increase in arrests accentuated the need for ICRC protection and assistance activities for detainees and highlighted the importance of the delegation’s efforts to ensure that prisoners were treated humanely.

As regards the protection of both detainees and civilians, the delegation maintained contacts with the authorities at all levels with a view to ensuring the observance by the armed forces, the police and self-defence committees of the provisions of humanitarian law. The Delegate General for Latin America visited Peru at the end of May and met the President of the Republic, to whom he submitted three summary reports on the treatment of security detainees, conditions of detention at police stations and prisons and the behaviour of the armed forces with respect to civilians and detainees. In addition, another summary report, on respect for judicial guarantees, was submitted to the highest authorities in October. In November the Vice-President of the ICRC and the Delegate General for Latin America met the Peruvian Minister of Justice at ICRC headquarters in Geneva to discuss the conditions of detention of security detainees.

At the request of the Peruvian Red Cross, the ICRC also assisted, with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, in the restructuring of the National Society, notably by supplying technical assistance and by conducting joint missions with Federation representatives with a view to revising the National Society’s statutes. As a result the Peruvian Red Cross began to implement a nationwide development plan aimed at recruiting and
training volunteers, strengthening its activities and introducing new decision-making structures based on grass-roots participation.

On 25 February two ICRC employees flying to Lima were killed when the plane on which they were travelling crashed after taking off from Tingo María.

Activities for detainees

Throughout the year the ICRC had free access to places of detention run by the Ministries of Justice, the Interior and Defence (including the DINCOTE*). Delegates were allowed to visit people detained for “terrorism” or “treason” in all stages of detention, including interrogation, transfer and final incarceration. They also visited people accused of taking part in the abortive coup d’état of 1992.

The ICRC also provided material assistance, mainly consisting of cleaning materials, recreational and educational items, blankets and some medicines to detainees and prison authorities during these visits. In addition the delegation paid the travel expenses of family members visiting security detainees. Approximately 2,100 travel vouchers were issued each month.

Activities for the civilian population

During their field missions, delegates continued to note allegations of violations of humanitarian law, although there were fewer cases than in previous years. When these allegations concerned government forces the delegation mentioned them in its regular confidential reports and discussions with government and military officials. When they concerned the armed opposition, they were reported during visits to prisons to the representatives of these movements who were held in detention. In 1994 the lack of contact with the armed opposition in the field precluded any other approaches to representatives of the guerrilla movements.

The ICRC provided material assistance (food, blankets, clothing, tools and kitchen utensils) to over 4,430 civilians (about 900 families) directly affected by the internal violence, including widows, orphans and displaced people. In addition, the delegation supported a school canteen which provided one hot meal daily to 350 orphans or children from displaced families in Ayacucho. A total of 54 tonnes of relief supplies were distributed.

* DINCOTE: Dirección Nacional contra el Terrorismo
Medical activities

The ICRC paid for the treatment of some 260 people who had been wounded as a result of the internal violence and hospitalized in medical facilities run by the Ministry of Health. The delegation also provided support for hospitals and health posts, providing X-ray equipment to the Dos de Mayo hospital in Lima and distributing medical supplies to smaller facilities in conflict areas. Delegates evacuated 57 wounded or sick people from remote health posts to larger facilities for specialized treatment. The ICRC assisted in the transport of amputees to the National Rehabilitation Institute in Lima for fitting with prostheses, and funded the treatment of 20 amputees at the Institute.

ICRC medical staff also participated in visits to places of detention.

The ICRC again reminded the authorities on numerous occasions of the need to respect the neutral status of medical personnel and to recognize the obligation of such personnel to treat the wounded and sick without discrimination.

Tracing activities

The ICRC's tracing offices in Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Chiclayo, Cuzco, Huancavelica, Huancayo, Juliaca, La Merced, Lima, Tarapoto, Tocache and Tingo María kept track of detainees whose arrest had been notified by the authorities and who were visited by the delegation, issued travel vouchers for family visits and maintained contact between detainees and their families. The delegation opened files regarding 100 tracing requests from families of people who had disappeared, and resolved 35 cases (i.e., the subject was found, either in detention or otherwise, or it was ascertained that he or she had died). Some 65 cases were still pending at the end of the year.

Dissemination

The dissemination of humanitarian law and the Red Cross principles was one of the delegation's main priorities and an integral part of its activities to protect detainees and civilians against violations of humanitarian law. Every month, the delegation held an average of 30 dissemination sessions. These reached over 25,500 people, including 13,400 members of the military and the police and 500 members of self-defence committees.

In addition, the delegation held a number of special courses for high-ranking army officers in May and October, and gave special courses at the naval and air force academies in August.
BRASILIA
Regional delegation
(Brazil, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname, Venezuela)

BRAZIL

The ICRC regional delegation maintained contacts with various government officials, including the Ministers of External Affairs and Justice, the Minister of the Army and the Armed Forces’ Joint Command, and with non-governmental organizations active in the country. It concentrated its activities on the dissemination of humanitarian law. The delegation worked closely with the armed forces to establish a regular programme in the army, air force and navy for instruction of officers and soldiers in the provisions of the law. Seminars, presentations and debates were organized for the army, air force and navy at various training institutes and military facilities in the states of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and the federal district of Brasilia. Police forces were also included in dissemination activities. A special course on humanitarian law and human rights was given at the military police academy in São Paulo, and civilian police officials in the federal and state police forces also attended dissemination sessions. In addition, the ICRC held dissemination sessions for Brazilian troops about to be sent on United Nations peace-keeping missions in southern Africa. Libraries and comprehensive documentation on humanitarian law were often provided to the facilities where the programmes took place. All told, about 1,500 military officers and over 500 non-commissioned officers took part in these courses.

University students and faculty at the University of Brasilia, the University of São Paulo and those attending the OAS* international law course in Rio de Janeiro also were given numerous talks on humanitarian law.

Dissemination activities were conducted for groups attending events held by other bodies (such as UNHCR and the government of the state of Ceará) on subjects related to the ICRC’s work.

The ICRC also promoted the adoption of measures to strengthen humanitarian law, for instance by urging the federal government to ratify the 1980 United Nations Weapons Convention. By the end of the year the government had sent the Convention to the Congress for consideration.

* OAS: Organization of American States
ECUADOR

In March the ICRC organized a one-week course for high-ranking officials of the army, navy, air force and police at the National War Institute. The programme was later integrated into the Institute's syllabus, and a second course was given in October, with the participation of the ICRC and the Ecuadorean Red Cross.

The National Society conducted dissemination activities for military and police units, university staff and students, the media and local Red Cross staff throughout the year, and the ICRC provided support for these activities.

In February the ICRC submitted a confidential report to the Minister of Defence on the treatment of 11 people captured at the end of 1993 along the Colombian border and accused of facilitating or participating in attacks by the FARC* in Ecuador. They had been visited by delegates in December 1993 and January 1994. In May the ICRC sent a team to Ecuador to visit 13 security detainees held in the capital and in Guayaquil. Material and medical assistance were provided.

SURINAME

In November the ICRC’s regional delegate based in Brasilia went to Suriname to hold talks with the Minister of Justice and Police, the acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Defence, the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and officials of the National Society. The main topics of discussion were the adoption of legislation for the application of humanitarian law and dissemination of the law to the armed forces. These discussions led to a dissemination session held by the National Society’s legal adviser for members of the armed forces leaving on a United Nations peace-keeping mission in Haiti.

VENEZUELA

The election of a new government at the end of 1993 led to the release in 1994 of all the security detainees who had been held since the two abortive coups of 1992. They had been visited regularly by the ICRC in 1992 and 1993.

ICRC activities in 1994 centred around the dissemination of humanitarian law and information about the Red Cross. In November the delegation held, for the first time, a one-week course at the National Defence Study Institute on the law of war. Thirty high-ranking officers of the army, navy, air force and

* FARC: Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces
National Guard attended the course, which was opened by the Minister of Defence. Other debates and talks on humanitarian law were organized for military officers, foreign and local diplomats and students of diplomacy, and university students throughout the year.

The ICRC kept up its close cooperation with the Venezuelan Red Cross in the field of dissemination. The regional delegate gave a presentation to students enrolled in a Masters course on humanitarian law which the National Society helped to set up at the University of Santa María in Caracas.

The ICRC sent its regional delegate to Caracas in March shortly after the inauguration of the new President, and the Delegate General for Latin America visited Venezuela in June. They held meetings with the Ministers of Defence, the Interior, Foreign Relations and the Presidency, the President of the Congress and the head of the National Guard, and discussed among other things the ratification by Venezuela of the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions, dissemination to the armed forces and the situation of detainees in the country.

BUENOS AIRES
Regional delegation
(Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay)

The dissemination and promotion of humanitarian law again played an important part in the ICRC’s activities in the region, which were conducted mainly at the national level. The ICRC’s regional delegate based in Buenos Aires took part in various regional events in Bogotá and elsewhere, and at the end of November the ICRC’s delegate for dissemination to the armed forces held a three-day introductory course in Buenos Aires for 22 officers from Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil. The aim was to present new educational materials developed by the ICRC for the training of military officers.

Other dissemination activities for the armed forces were held for about 60 soldiers from Argentina, Peru, the United States and the Republic of Korea during the “Juno II” peace-keeping exercise held in August at the War College in Buenos Aires. In addition, the ICRC held a seminar on the use of force and humanitarian law in Santiago for about 100 members of the armed forces and representatives of the Ministries of Defence and Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay, as well as for university students.

In September the ICRC and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies held a regional seminar in Santiago on communications and dissemination strategies, for representatives of the National
Societies of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela.

ARGENTINA

The ICRC organized a number of dissemination sessions for members of the armed forces and police at various military academies and institutes, reaching hundreds of soldiers and officers. Several dissemination sessions were held for Argentine soldiers and policemen leaving on United Nations peacekeeping missions in Croatia and Mozambique. In addition, the delegation gave presentations and held debates on humanitarian law for students and teachers at numerous universities and institutes throughout the country.

The delegation continued to urge the Argentine Congress to ratify the 1980 United Nations Weapons Convention and to recognize the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission established pursuant to Article 90 of Additional Protocol I. The ICRC also assisted the government in setting up an interministerial commission for the implementation of humanitarian law. The Commission was inaugurated on 29 December 1994.

In October the delegation held a seminar on the Red Cross principles and humanitarian law in Tucumán, for representatives of branches of the Argentine Red Cross located in the country’s north-western region.

In November a member of the Committee, the ICRC’s governing body, went to Argentina and held talks with representatives of the National Society.

BOLIVIA

In March the ICRC’s delegate for dissemination to the armed forces held a three-day intensive course on the law of war for some 40 majors and captains at the Bolivian Air Force Academy in La Paz, and also gave a presentation to about 200 high-ranking military officers at the La Paz aeronautical club. In October the regional delegation held a seminar for 25 captains and lieutenants of the army, navy and air force.

The ICRC’s Delegate General for Latin America visited Bolivia in March and met the Vice-President of the Republic, the Deputy Foreign Minister, the Ministers of Defence and Justice and the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. They discussed the ICRC’s activities in Latin America and its efforts to promote humanitarian law. During these and other missions, dissemination sessions were held at various educational institutions, including the Diplomatic Academy and the University of San Andres.

In December the regional delegation held a training course in humanitarian law for professors of international law from eight universities located throughout Bolivia.
CHILE

The regional delegation maintained its efforts to strengthen humanitarian law, notably by encouraging the newly elected government to ratify the 1980 United Nations Weapons Convention and by urging it to establish an interministerial commission for the implementation of humanitarian law. The Commission was established by a presidential decree on 31 August 1994.

Throughout the year the ICRC, in cooperation with the Chilean Red Cross, conducted dissemination activities for the armed forces, police, students and teachers at universities, and members of the National Society.

The ICRC also continued to visit security detainees. In late January and early February delegates visited 154 prisoners, 41 of whom were seen for the first time, in 17 places of detention, including one hospital. In March and April the regional delegate saw 44 security detainees held at a new high-security prison.

In November a member of the Committee, the ICRC’s governing body, went to Chile to hold talks with representatives of the Chilean Red Cross.

PARAGUAY

Early in the year there was tension in rural areas because of disputes relating to the distribution of land. The regional delegate travelled to Paraguay in April and June to follow the situation and to visit the areas affected by these disturbances.

During the year the regional delegate met various officials, including the President of the Republic and the Commander-in-Chief of the army, who welcomed the ICRC’s efforts to disseminate humanitarian law among the Paraguayan military. A number of courses and seminars were held by the ICRC for military officers and civilians (including members of parliament and government officials), and for magistrates and attorneys. The President and other government officials discussed with the ICRC’s regional delegate the possibility of establishing an interministerial commission for the implementation of humanitarian law, ratification of the 1980 United Nations Weapons Convention and recognition by the Paraguayan government of the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission established pursuant to Article 90 of Additional Protocol I.

URUGUAY

The ICRC’s regional delegate based in Buenos Aires attended the first meetings of the Uruguayan government’s interministerial commission for the implementation of humanitarian law, held in late March and early April. He contributed to the discussion on the Commission’s priorities, which addressed
the legal and administrative aspects of the dissemination and application of humanitarian law. During meetings with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence the regional delegate explained the need to revise the 1980 United Nations Weapons Convention. The Convention was ratified by the Uruguayan Congress on 24 June 1994.

The ICRC, together with the Catholic University of Montevideo and the Uruguayan Red Cross, also held various dissemination sessions for future diplomats, officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, members of the National Police and lawyers, and organized a course for National Society dissemination specialists in October.

GUATEMALA CITY
Regional delegation
(Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and other countries in the Caribbean)

For an account of the ICRC’s activities in Haiti and Mexico in 1994, which were initially coordinated from the Guatemala City regional delegation, please see the relevant chapters. As of February 1994 and September 1994 respectively these operations were coordinated by an ad hoc mission in San Cristóbal de las Casas, Mexico, and a delegation in Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

COSTA RICA

Two delegates from Geneva took part in the twelfth interdisciplinary course on human rights organized by the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights in San José. The course took place from 18 to 29 July and brought together 120 participants, including judges, jurists, members of non-governmental organizations, and church representatives from practically all the countries of the Americas.

CUBA

During missions throughout the year ICRC delegates discussed with the Cuban authorities the possible resumption of ICRC visits to detainees (the last visits took place in 1989), Cuba’s accession to Protocol II additional to the Geneva Conventions and the logistics involved in the opening of a centre for the dissemination of international humanitarian law in Havana. In October the future director of the centre came to ICRC headquarters in Geneva for talks
with specialists in dissemination and other ICRC staff. On 23 November the centre, the first of its kind in Latin America, was inaugurated by representatives of the armed forces, the Minister of Health (also President of the Cuban Red Cross), the Secretary-General and other officials of the Cuban Red Cross and three ICRC delegates sent from headquarters in Geneva and from the delegations in Guatemala City and Bogotá. The centre is to be run by the armed forces, together with the National Society and the ICRC.

DOMINICA
On 21 and 22 July two ICRC delegates met the President and the Minister for External Affairs. They discussed Dominica's ratification of the Additional Protocols and the goals and activities of the ICRC.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
On 26 May the Dominican Republic ratified the two Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions. The ratification took effect on 26 November. In mid-September, as the crisis in Haiti came to a head, the ICRC temporarily stationed a relief coordinator in the Dominican Republic to provide any necessary support for its activities in Haiti.

EL SALVADOR
The ICRC conducted dissemination sessions for officers of the armed forces at the military academy.

GRENADA
The ICRC sent two delegates to Grenada at the end of July to inquire about the situation of people detained in connection with the international military intervention of 1983 and previously visited by the ICRC. They had talks with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice and the Commissioner of Prisons before visiting 17 prisoners at Richmond Hill on 26 July. During this mission the delegates also held discussions with the President of the Red Cross Society of Grenada.

GUATEMALA
The ICRC conducted dissemination activities for officers in training at the Military Studies Centre in Guatemala City. In October the ICRC renewed the offer of services it had made to the Guatemalan authorities in 1992 to undertake activities for security detainees held in connection with internal violence in the country.
HONDURAS

On 20 August the Honduran Congress ratified the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions.
Dissemination sessions were held for officers in the military command’s training academy.

NICARAGUA

The ICRC conducted dissemination activities for army and police officers in their respective training academies.

PANAMA

Two ICRC delegates went to Panama in early June to hold talks with the authorities and with representatives of the National Society. They submitted a report on the visits conducted by the ICRC in 1993 to people detained as a result of the United States military intervention of 1989.
In December the regional delegate returned to Panama to discuss the situation with the new authorities following the release of security detainees under an amnesty declared by the new government in September, and a dissemination delegate conducted the first part of a training programme on humanitarian law for high-ranking officers of the Police Academy.
Civilians queue for water in Aden. The water supply system broke down after being damaged by the fighting in June, and the ICRC set up pumps and generators to increase the output of local wells.
The Near East

**ICRC delegations:**
Israel, the occupied territories and the autonomous territories, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria

The Gulf

**ICRC delegations:**
Iraq
Yemen

**ICRC regional delegation:**
Kuwait

North Africa

**ICRC delegation:**
Egypt

**ICRC regional delegation:**
Tunis

Staff

ICRC expatriates\(^1\): 73
National Societies\(^1\): 3
Local employees\(^2\): 303

Total expenditure
Sfr 43,663,880

Expenditure breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection/tracing</td>
<td>13,793,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief</td>
<td>2,216,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistance</td>
<td>13,676,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation with National Societies</td>
<td>2,600,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissemination</td>
<td>1,698,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational support</td>
<td>7,175,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overheads</td>
<td>2,502,777</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

\(^1\) Average figures calculated on an annual basis.

\(^2\) Under ICRC contract, as at December 1994.
In Israel and the occupied territories the ICRC pursued its protection activities for the civilian population under Israeli occupation and detainees held by the Israeli authorities, in accordance with its mandate under the Geneva Conventions. ICRC delegates kept up their efforts to make the various parties aware of their responsibilities in the face of violations of the most basic principles of international humanitarian law.

Following the Cairo agreement of 4 May between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and under the terms of a memorandum of understanding signed by the ICRC and the PLO in July, the institution adapted its activities to meet the humanitarian needs emerging in the autonomous territories of the Gaza Strip and Jericho.

Following various meetings between the ICRC, the Federation and the "Palestine Red Crescent Society" in 1994, it was confirmed that the ICRC would continue to coordinate the activities of the various National Societies participating in programmes for the Palestinian population in the occupied and the autonomous territories. The ICRC also maintained close contacts with the "Magen David Adom" in Israel.

Elsewhere in the region, and despite sustained efforts by the ICRC to resolve a number of humanitarian issues, the following situations still required its attention.

- In the aftermath of the Iran/Iraq conflict of 1980 to 1988, the repatriation of Iraqi POWs and efforts to elucidate the fate of tens of thousands of missing soldiers from both sides remained deadlocked. The ICRC submitted a memorandum to the signatory States of the Geneva Conventions which were members of the UN Security Council, to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and to the United Nations requesting that they do everything in their power to resolve the situation.

- The ICRC pursued its efforts to resume its activities for the some 20,000 Iraqi civilians on record as being interned in the Rafha camp in Saudi Arabia since the end of the Gulf war. Some of them had been POWs and had lost that status once the general repatriation was completed in October 1991.

- The fate of the some 650 individuals (Kuwaitis, Saudis, Iraqis and others) reported missing in connection with the Gulf war remained to be determined. A Technical Sub-Committee was established to speed up progress in this matter.

When conflict broke out in Yemen in May the ICRC immediately started to carry out its traditional activities, in coordination with the National Society, in particular providing food aid, medical, sanitation and other supplies, and tracing services. ICRC delegates were able to visit and register persons detained in connection with the situation.
Living conditions in Iraq continued to deteriorate to an alarming extent. In order to meet the most urgent needs throughout the country, the ICRC carried out medical, orthopaedic and sanitation programmes.

In North Africa the ICRC's main concern continued to be the situation in Algeria. The ICRC's activities in the country had been suspended in July 1992, and it was unable to resume its work despite many approaches made to the authorities. In connection with the conflict in the Western Sahara the ICRC registered Moroccan prisoners held by the Polisario Front, and continued to visit Sahrawi prisoners in Moroccan hands who had been receiving ICRC visits since they resumed in 1993. The institution made representations to both sides with a view to finding a speedy solution to the problem of these people, some of whom had been detained for 19 years.

Finally, the ICRC used audiovisual material, much of which was produced by the Cairo delegation, to spread knowledge of humanitarian law in the region and provide information about ICRC operations. In several countries the internal situation made it vital for the ICRC to pursue and step up contacts established with the authorities concerning the nature of its mandate and the exercise of its right of humanitarian initiative in situations of internal conflict not specifically covered by humanitarian law. In addition, delegates encouraged countries which had not yet signed one or both of the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions to become party to these treaties.
The Near East

ISRAEL, THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES AND THE AUTONOMOUS TERRITORIES

The process of normalizing relations between Israel and the Palestinians and between Israel and its Arab neighbours continued in 1994. On 4 May Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) signed an agreement in Cairo marking the beginning of limited self-rule for the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area. On 25 July Israel and Jordan signed a declaration in Washington formally ending the state of belligerency between the two countries, followed by a peace accord signed on 26 October.

Following the signing of the Cairo agreement in May the Palestinian police force started to take responsibility for maintaining law and order in the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area. The inhabitants were living under very harsh economic conditions, exacerbated by the periodic closing-off of the autonomous territories during the year which made it difficult to work in Israel and export goods. Tension was heightened by the continued presence of settlers in Gaza and Israeli armed forces assigned to protect them.

Regarding the ICRC's activities, on 13 July the institution signed a memorandum of understanding with the PLO "for the benefit of" the Palestinian Authority. The agreement gives formal status to the ICRC's presence and activities in the territories under Palestinian jurisdiction. In particular, it allows the institution to visit all persons detained by the Palestinian Authority as soon as they are arrested. The ICRC Delegate General for the Middle East and North Africa met the President of the Palestinian Authority and Chairman of the PLO on two occasions in 1994. The first was just after the signing of the Cairo agreement, to discuss matters concerning the ICRC's presence and activities in the autonomous territories; the second was in November, when questions relating to the implementation of the ICRC/PLO...
agreement were raised. The Delegate General also handed over the ICRC's first report on conditions of detention following visits to people detained under Palestinian jurisdiction.

The ICRC stated in writing to the Israeli authorities that, in its view, the Fourth Geneva Convention remained applicable in all the territories occupied by Israel, including East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. Moreover, the ICRC considered that all Palestinians from the autonomous territories who were held by the Israeli authorities were also entitled to protection under the Fourth Geneva Convention.

In the occupied territories the ICRC continued to promote compliance with the Fourth Geneva Convention by calling on the Israeli government to respect its provisions, at the same time taking practical steps to help the civilians whom the Convention protects. It acted as a neutral intermediary between the Israeli authorities and civilians under occupation, making constant representations for humanitarian reasons on behalf of people from all the occupied territories. For the ICRC, the Fourth Geneva Convention provides the answer as to how to respect the victims' right to humane treatment and at the same time satisfy a State's security requirements.

Indiscriminate acts of violence against both Palestinian and Israeli civilians were on the increase in 1994. In a Hebron mosque 29 Palestinian worshippers were killed by an Israeli settler on 25 February. Several attacks took place on Israeli soil, causing the deaths of dozens of Israeli civilians. The ICRC issued four public appeals between February and October, urging all parties to respect and/or ensure respect for the most basic principles of international humanitarian law.

The ICRC remained at the disposal of the parties concerned to act as a neutral intermediary in order to determine the fate of Israelis reported missing in action in Lebanon. No progress was made in this regard.

Activities for the civilian population in the occupied territories

The ICRC was deeply concerned about the expansion of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, especially along the "green line" and around Jerusalem. The policy, which is in violation of Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, had serious consequences in humanitarian terms: the constant tension caused by the close proximity of Israeli and Palestinian communities and the presence of Israeli troops to protect settlers erupted periodically in incidents of violence.

During 1994 the delegation made a number of written representations at various levels, mainly concerning cases of ill-treatment of protected persons,
acts of violence by settlers and the use of live ammunition by Israeli security forces in situations in which it appeared to be unjustified. No reply was received from the authorities to summary reports on implementation of the Fourth Geneva Convention in the occupied territories submitted by the ICRC in 1991, 1992 and 1993.

In 1994 the IDF* demolished or walled up a total of 90 houses belonging to protected persons. Seventy cases were for administrative reasons, 15 during operations to arrest wanted people and five, in clear violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention, as a punitive measure.

Israeli occupation of the so-called security zone in southern Lebanon and military operations in and near the zone continued to affect civilians in the area. The ICRC delegations in Israel and Lebanon coordinated their efforts on behalf of these people. During 1994 delegates made representations to the Israeli authorities regarding the conduct of hostilities and alleged failure to respect international humanitarian law on the part of the IDF and the SLA.*

### Activities for detainees in Israel and the occupied territories

As a result of releases and transfers carried out under the terms of the agreements between Israelis and Palestinians, the number of Palestinians detained in Israel and the occupied territories fell from 10,375 at the end of 1993 to 6,191 on 31 December 1994. However, a monthly average of 576 arrests were made in the West Bank and 205 in Gaza. Of particular concern to the ICRC were detainees under interrogation: an average of nearly 300 people a month were notified to the ICRC after they had spent more than 12 days in interrogation sections, and about half of these spent more than 28 days under interrogation. ICRC delegates who regularly visited these detainees did not note any improvement in their treatment. Under Article 31 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, physical or moral coercion against protected persons is prohibited.

ICRC delegates carried out ad hoc visits to 20 prisons, five military detention centres and a number of police stations and provisional military detention centres. They provided material and medical assistance and monitored medical conditions. Following the visits the ICRC submitted oral and written reports to the competent authorities. (For tracing services for detainees, see below.)

---

* IDF: Israel Defence Forces
* SLA: South Lebanon Army
The delegation's legal expert attended public hearings in the trials of security detainees and remained in contact with their lawyers and the Israeli judicial authorities to ensure that the guarantees to which protected persons are entitled were respected.

The ICRC was still denied access to the Khiam detention centre in the Israeli-occupied zone in southern Lebanon. A memorandum was submitted in June reminding the Israeli authorities of their responsibility under the terms of the Geneva Conventions and reporting on conditions of detention in the centre, on the basis of accounts given by former detainees.

By the end of 1994 access had not yet been granted to two Lebanese detainees known to be held in Israel. Nine others, who had been hidden from the ICRC for several years, were visited by delegates for the first time. A total of 73 Lebanese nationals were being held in facilities run by the Israeli Prison Service or in police stations.

Despite difficulties caused by the closing-off of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank from Israel and the closing-off of East Jerusalem from the rest of the occupied territories, arrangements continued to be made for family visits to Palestinians detained by the Israeli authorities. The programme was supervised by the ICRC, coordinated and funded by the Norwegian Red Cross, with financial assistance from the Swedish government via the Swedish Red Cross, and run by the Central Committee of the Red Crescent Societies in the Gaza Strip and West Bank. In addition, the tracing agency organized a visit in June by 83 relatives from Jordan to 23 Palestinians who were held in six places of detention under Israeli responsibility.

Also under ICRC supervision, the Australian Red Cross started to provide support for programmes run by two non-governmental organizations to help former detainees resume normal life in their families and the community at large.

Activities for detainees in the autonomous territories

Under the terms of the agreement signed by the ICRC and the PLO in July, delegates started to visit people detained by the Palestinian Authority in Gaza and Jericho. As from 9 August, a total of 522 detainees were visited in seven places of detention. By the end of the year the ICRC had not yet been granted access to all people detained in interrogation sections.

Tracing activities

The ICRC continued to act as a neutral intermediary between Israel and the Arab countries with which it still had no direct official relations. The institution worked with the respective authorities to organize the transfer and repatriation
of 390 people across the King Hussein/Allenby bridge between Israel and Jordan and 772 people, mainly pilgrims and students, across the demarcation line separating the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights from Syria. However, no family visits could be organized, and 73 people from the occupied Golan Heights were still waiting for the green light from the Israeli authorities to cross the line to visit relatives in Syria. Red Cross messages and radio messages were exchanged between civilians in Israel, the occupied and the autonomous territories and their families in countries without diplomatic relations or postal links with Israel.

The tracing agency gathered information on the whereabouts of detainees, mainly through notification by the Israeli detaining authorities, the registration cards filled in by detainees during ICRC visits and information collected from families of detainees. The data was then circulated to the network of ICRC offices. In 1994 the agency responded to more than 80,000 requests from families for information on detained relatives, and exchanged Red Cross messages between detainees and their relatives in countries having no official links with Israel. The agency issued certificates of detention enabling detainees' families and ex-detainees to obtain certain benefits and arranged for detainees to sign powers of attorney to enable their families to settle their affairs on their behalf.

In the autonomous territories the tracing agency started to collect information on detainees held by the Palestinian authorities in order to inform their families of their whereabouts.

Medical activities

In January the ICRC launched an assistance programme for Palestinian NGOs providing primary health care for the population of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The programme enabled health care to be provided free of charge to the large proportion of Palestinians who could not afford the nominal charges levied: some 800,000 people benefited from the scheme. In support of the programme, the Finnish, French and Icelandic Red Cross Societies seconded nurses to work in the field.

A programme providing financial assistance to private Palestinian hospitals in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which was funded by the European Community and implemented by the Netherlands Red Cross under ICRC supervision, was renewed and ran until the end of the year.

Dissemination

The ICRC organized sessions for the legal department of the Israeli security forces and, for the first time, gave a presentation on humanitarian law and the
ICRC to about 30 instructors from the Israeli border police in November. In another first, an exhibition on ICRC operations and the Movement’s principles was shown in Tel Aviv in March.

In the occupied and the autonomous territories the ICRC set up its travelling exhibition of the original calligraphy used in its 1994 Arabic calendar, gave talks on its activities at Palestinian youth camps and, in connection with World Red Cross/Red Crescent Day, carried out a major information campaign in cooperation with the “Palestine Red Crescent Society”.

The delegation also arranged for translations into Hebrew and Arabic of the Movement’s basic texts and organized seminars for academics on humanitarian law.

From 10 to 12 September the ICRC took part in an international human rights colloquium organized by the Gaza Centre for Rights and Law and attended by some 60 eminent professors, lawyers, researchers and members of NGOs.

Cooperation with the “Magen David Adom” (MDA) and the “Palestine Red Crescent Society” (PRCS)

Close contacts were maintained with the MDA in 1994. The ICRC’s Director for Principles, Law and Relations with the Movement met the MDA’s President in May in Tel Aviv to discuss topics of mutual interest.

A programme to support the PRCS’s emergency medical service was launched at the beginning of 1994, with the aim of replacing 11 ambulances and providing financial assistance to cover the costs of existing services, including vehicle maintenance expenses and salaries, for one year. In July an expert from the German Red Cross carried out a survey of emergency services in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and drafted a report which was submitted to the President of the Palestinian Council for Health and to other organizations concerned.

The ICRC also cooperated with the PRCS with a view to teaching humanitarian principles in schools.

Coordination of international Red Cross/Red Crescent activities in the occupied and the autonomous territories

The ICRC and the Federation had agreed in 1993 that the ICRC, by virtue of its role as neutral and independent institution and intermediary, would be responsible for the overall coordination of international Red Cross and Red Crescent activities to support the PRCS and the Palestinian population during the transitional period provided for in the Declaration of Principles signed in
1993 by Israel and the PLO. At a series of meetings in 1994 between the ICRC, the Federation and the PRCS, it was confirmed that the Federation would concentrate on supporting the PRCS elsewhere in the region, while the ICRC would continue to be responsible for overall coordination of National Society projects in the Gaza Strip and West Bank. During 1994 four National Societies carried out projects in the area under ICRC supervision, and four National Societies provided staff to help implement ICRC projects.

JORDAN

On 26 October, following a declaration signed in Washington three months earlier, Jordan and Israel signed a peace accord ending 47 years of belligerency between the two States. The ICRC’s activities in Jordan continued to focus on visits to detainees and dissemination. The delegation carried on its tracing work for Palestinians affected by the consequences of the Arab-Israeli conflict, although the volume of such activities fell substantially. As in 1993, the delegation in Amman also acted as a logistic base for the ICRC’s humanitarian relief programmes carried out in Iraq.

The Executive Committee of the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies met in Amman on 4 and 5 April. The ICRC was represented by the Delegate General for the Middle East and North Africa.

Activities for detainees

In 1994 the ICRC delegation in Amman concentrated essentially on visits to security detainees under interrogation at the GID.* Some security incidents occurred early in 1994, leading to a rise in arrests. Delegates made regular two-weekly visits to a total of 436 detainees held at the GID and submitted reports to the authorities concerned. During the year they also carried out 15 ad hoc visits to security detainees at the Swaqa, Qafqafa and Juweideh rehabilitation centres and at the Zarqa military detention centre.

In September the head of delegation in Amman met the Crown Prince and the Prime Minister of Jordan to discuss the ICRC’s detention activities.

Tracing activities

The ongoing peace process brought some benefit to families separated as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict: the telephone service between Jordan and Israel was restored in August and a postal service was expected to be in

* GID: General Intelligence Directorate
operation by 1995. However, as the restrictions on the free movement of
Palestinians between Jordan and the occupied and the autonomous territories
remained in force, the ICRC continued to act as a neutral intermediary in
arranging for transfers across the River Jordan on humanitarian grounds and
to exchange official documents and urgent Red Cross messages.

Following an agreement with the authorities, the ICRC was able to set up a
system for the exchange of Red Cross messages between detainees held at the
GID and their families. It also arranged occasional family visits to the GID.

Dissemination

During the year major dissemination efforts were directed at the troops
assigned to serve as UN peace-keepers in the former Yugoslavia. Delegates
also briefed military and police observers going to the former Yugoslavia,
Mozambique, Angola, Georgia and other countries. An exceptional
dissemination activity in Jordan was the holding of sessions for around
200 officers of the Palestinian police forces assigned to serve in the
autonomous territories of Gaza and Jericho.

Various seminars on international humanitarian law were held for academic
circles, especially law and political science students, and dissemination
activities for schools were carried out in cooperation with the Jordan National
Red Crescent Society. The exhibition of calligraphy used in the ICRC’s 1994
Arabic calendar was shown in Amman in November under Royal patronage
and in cooperation with the National Society.

In 1994 the delegation expanded its contacts with local and foreign media,
particularly those of other Arab countries, and regularly supplied press
 correspondents and TV and radio stations in Jordan with information about
ICRC activities worldwide. This network of media contacts helped to raise
awareness of the ICRC’s mandate in the region.

LEBANON

The population of southern Lebanon continued to suffer the consequences
of the conflict in the area. Frequent armed clashes between the IDF/SLA and
Lebanese resistance movements caused deaths and injuries among civilians,
particularly during the first four months of the year and among those living just
north of the occupied zone. In addition, civilians living in and near the
occupied zone were subjected to regular harassment owing to the situation
prevailing in the area.

The 24th Regional Conference of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross
Societies was held in Beirut from 1 to 4 November. The ICRC was represented

IN 1994 THE ICRC:

- handled 5,500 Red Cross messages
- issued 89 certificates of detention,
- opened 65 tracing cases and resolved 37;
- fitted 154 new patients with prostheses
- and 137 with orthoses, manufactured
- 392 prostheses and 293 orthoses, and
- made 86 repairs to artificial limbs.
by its Vice-President and the Delegate General for the Middle East and North Africa.

Protection of the civilian population

ICRC delegates in the field monitored events and, in cases of alleged violations of international humanitarian law, intervened on behalf of the victims: delegates collected information on incidents in which civilians had been targeted in the fighting and passed it on to the parties concerned. In order to assist civilians in practical terms, delegates organized temporary cease-fires so that inhabitants of the villages near the edge of the zone could work in their fields and repair water-supply pipes, distributed relief supplies to victims of the hostilities and arranged for the lifting of expulsion orders from the occupied zone.

Activities for detainees

For activities relating to the Khiam detention centre see Israel, the occupied territories and the autonomous territories.

In November the ICRC made an offer of services to the Lebanese government with the aim of gaining access to all security detainees. At the end of the year, discussions were still going on with the authorities concerned.

The ICRC was able to arrange occasional family visits and forward parcels to detainees held by the Hezbollah movement, and exchange Red Cross messages for them.

Tracing activities

The ICRC’s tracing work in Lebanon involved processing information on detainees in Israeli-run places of detention, including Khiam, exchanging Red Cross messages between families separated as a result of the conflict and/or without other means of communication, and dealing with tracing requests concerning people reportedly arrested by parties to the conflict. The agency also arranged for detainees released from the Khiam detention centre to return to their families.

Medical activities

ICRC mobile clinics, staffed by Lebanese medical teams, gave a total of 2,172 medical consultations to the inhabitants of several villages in and close to the occupied zone who had difficulty in gaining access to medical facilities. Delegates distributed medical and surgical supplies to hospitals and
dispensaries providing treatment to those wounded in the conflict, and provided emergency assistance to medical facilities in Palestinian refugee camps.

The ICRC continued to run orthopaedic workshops in Sidon and Beit Chebab.

**Cooperation with the National Society**

The ICRC gave 11 Lebanese Red Cross dispensaries in the occupied zone equipment and financial support, thus enabling them to become operational by the end of 1994. It also paid part of the running costs of the National Society’s first-aid department and provided it with medical supplies.

**Dissemination**

In addition to continuing dissemination activities for officers of the Lebanese army, the ICRC for the first time held dissemination sessions for officers and soldiers of UNIFIL* and the SLA, concentrating on rules of behaviour for combatants and ICRC activities.

The ICRC arranged two round tables on international humanitarian law, one attended by members of the legal profession and the other by members of the Hezbollah movement. In April the ICRC helped to finance and participated in a seminar organized by the human rights centre at Jinan University on the theme “Prisoners of war and the application of international humanitarian law”. In March Lebanese radio began broadcasting the serial on humanitarian law produced by the Cairo delegation and entitled *One Thousand and One Days*.

**SYRIA**

The ICRC’s activities in Syria mainly comprised tracing services for families separated by the Arab-Israeli conflict and, in particular, for the population of the occupied Golan Heights (see *Israel, the occupied territories and the autonomous territories, Tracing activities* for details). Other traditional activities, such as the exchange of Red Cross messages and the processing of tracing requests, continued for Palestinians. In some cases the ICRC arranged for Palestinians to return to their homes in Gaza or the West Bank.

For the first time, a course on international humanitarian law was held for officers of the Syrian armed forces. It took place in December and lasted one week. Two seminars on humanitarian law and the Movement were organized

---

* UNIFIL: United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

**IN 1994 THE ICRC:**

- handled 1,700 Red Cross messages and issued 196 travel documents;  
- arranged for 772 transfers between the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights and Syria;  
- fitted 113 new patients with prostheses and 14 with orthoses, manufactured 232 prostheses and 20 orthoses, and made 90 repairs to artificial limbs.
The ICRC continued to support the "Palestine Red Crescent Society" orthopaedic centre, successfully completing a programme to introduce new, cost-effective technology for the production of artificial limbs.

**The Gulf**

**IRAN**

The ICRC had withdrawn its expatriate staff from Tehran in 1992 at the request of the authorities. Negotiations with the Iranian authorities regarding unresolved humanitarian issues left over from the Iran/Iraq war were carried out from Geneva headquarters (see Aftermath of the Iran/Iraq war).

**IRAQ**

Iraq's population continued to suffer severe hardship under the embargo imposed on the country in August 1990 and still in effect throughout 1994. According to figures published by WHO,* there was a sharp rise in infant mortality from 1990. In 1994 Iraq's medical structure deteriorated further under the embargo: it had depended heavily on imported technology, and spare parts and technical expertise were in short supply. There was also a severe shortage of essential drugs. Likewise, water supply and waste water disposal systems were increasingly unable to meet demands, with serious consequences for public health. Frequent and lengthy power cuts in the north of the country made the situation even worse. In an effort to alleviate the effects of these shortages on the population, the ICRC continued to carry out several health programmes during the year.

A priority for the delegation in Iraq was to maintain regular contacts with the authorities on issues of humanitarian concern connected with the aftermath of the Iran/Iraq war and the Gulf war (for details, see Aftermath of the Iran/Iraq war and Aftermath of the Gulf war).

The three northern governorates of Arbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah under Kurdish control were the scene of conflict as from May. Military operations in the area frequently led to the displacement of thousands of people and put a

---

*WHO: World Health Organization*
severe strain on the daily life of the population. The ICRC stepped up its presence in the area during 1994, carrying out several missions from Baghdad to provide ad hoc emergency medical assistance, intervene on behalf of civilians and detainees and maintain contact with the local Kurdish authorities and other parties to the conflict.

**Activities for the civilian population**

In northern Iraq ICRC delegates had regular contacts with the local Kurdish authorities and factions involved in the fighting in order to monitor the situation of vulnerable population groups and intervene on their behalf. In their contacts with commanders of military operations, the delegates repeatedly reminded them of the protection and respect due to the civilian population.

**Activities for detainees**

Delegates carried out monthly missions to northern Iraq and visited detainees held by the local Kurdish authorities. Following the clashes in May, delegates also had access to a number of detainees held by the various parties to the conflict.

In 1994 the ICRC carried out several visits to foreign nationals held in Abu Ghraib prison in Baghdad who had no diplomatic representation in Iraq. Delegates distributed personal hygiene products and educational and leisure items.

Delegates visited 64 Iranian servicemen held in Ramadi camp IX in May. The ICRC took steps during 1994 to regain regular access to these detainees.

At the beginning of May six Iranians recently released from detention in Iraq were seen by the ICRC. Three of them were repatriated to Iran under ICRC auspices. The ICRC had visited these prisoners regularly since their capture in March 1991 and during the last visit the month before their release delegates had handed out family parcels from Iran to the prisoners concerned.
Tracing activities

The ICRC’s tracing work in Iraq continued to focus on maintaining contact between separated families in the region. The tracing agency handled Red Cross messages for people living in Iraq and their families in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other countries without diplomatic links with Iraq. It processed tracing requests, organized repatriations in cases of hardship and acted as a neutral intermediary in the forwarding of information on people missing in connection with the Gulf war (see *Aftermath of the Gulf war*).

During their visits to the Abu Ghraib prison and Ramadi camp, the ICRC exchanged Red Cross messages between detainees and their families. They also handled messages for detainees in Iraq and their families abroad, and for detainees held in other countries and their families in Iraq.

Most of the delegation’s tracing activities were carried out in cooperation with the tracing service of the Iraqi Red Crescent Society. The ICRC continued to support the development of this service.

Health activities

The ICRC carried out a nationwide programme to distribute medicines and medical equipment — surgical and X-ray materials — to all the blood transfusion centres in the country, the central pharmacies of each governorate and a number of medical centres. It also undertook construction and renovation work on two orthopaedic centres in Basra and Najaf, which became operational by the end of 1994, had an air-conditioning system installed in a paraplegic centre run by the Ministry of Health in Baghdad so that the centre could start operating, gave training in orthopaedic techniques to Iraqi technicians and supplied materials to three government orthopaedic centres in Baghdad for the manufacture of prostheses. In addition, a nationwide programme was conducted to deliver the spare parts and chemicals needed to maintain water treatment plants supplying drinking water.

In northern Iraq the ICRC maintained a stock of emergency medical supplies at its offices and made ad hoc distributions to health facilities treating people wounded in the periodic clashes. In November an ICRC team including a doctor carried out a medical survey in the area, and identified major needs in the orthopaedic field.

Dissemination

In late October, for the first time, the ICRC organized three days of lectures and simulated war situations illustrating the basic principles of the law of war.
for 26 high-ranking military instructors to the Iraqi armed forces. The seminar was concluded by a two-day presentation on the essential rules of international humanitarian law.

During the year delegates in Iraq took part in dissemination sessions at the Palestine Representation in Baghdad covering various topics of interest for Palestinian policemen training for service in the autonomous territories of Gaza and Jericho. Sessions were also held for student nurses at the Ministry of Higher Education, and for members of the Iraqi Red Crescent Society. In cooperation with the National Society, the delegation again set up an information stand at the International Baghdad Fair held annually in November.

AFTERMATH OF THE IRAN/IRAQ WAR

Six years after the end of the Iran/Iraq war, the ICRC continued to be seriously concerned about unresolved humanitarian issues, particularly the plight of Iraqi prisoners of war (POWs) still not repatriated and Iranian POWs whose fate remained unknown. According to the Geneva Conventions, these matters should have been settled immediately after the cessation of hostilities, i.e. in 1988.

The ICRC again did its utmost in 1994 to gain access to some 19,000 Iraqi POWs held in Iran who had been visited and registered by the institution or were known to it on the basis of information received from other reliable sources. The aim was to ascertain whether the POWs wished to return home, and to organize repatriations for those who did. Attempts were also made to determine what had happened to 475 Iranian POWs who remained unaccounted for by the Iraqi authorities.

Despite several meetings held to further the process, no progress was made in organizing the repatriation of the 1,244 Iraqi POWs visited in Iran by the ICRC in October/November 1993 who had expressed their wish to return home. This was inconsistent with Iran’s undertaking to repatriate them at latest one month after their interviews with the ICRC. The institution never received the Red Cross messages written by the POWs during these visits, nor was it able to exchange messages on behalf of the thousands of others remaining in captivity.

Several high-level missions were carried out. The ICRC’s Director of Operations, accompanied by the Delegate General for the Middle East and North Africa, visited Iran from 13 to 17 February. They met the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Chairman of the Commission for POWs.
The Delegate General carried out a mission to Baghdad from 29 April to 4 May to meet the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Head of the Ministry’s Legal Department. In August the Delegate General was received by the Iraqi Ambassador to the UN in Geneva.

However, by September stalemate had been reached with regard to the POWs held in both countries. The ICRC submitted a memorandum to a number of signatory States of the Geneva Conventions, pursuant to Article 1 common to the four Conventions, requesting that the relevant articles be implemented, notably those relating to the repatriation of POWs. The Delegate General, on a mission to New York from 21 to 23 September, handed over the memorandum to the UN Secretary-General and the signatory States of the Conventions which were members of the UN Security Council. The obligation of signatory States to respect and ensure respect for the Conventions was invoked and their good offices were requested to find a solution to this pressing humanitarian issue. The memorandum was also submitted to the Secretary-General of the OIC* and to the Chairman of its Summit. The ICRC stated that it would remain at the disposal of the parties to find a solution to the issue.

On 19 November the Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister met the ICRC President and the Delegate General in Geneva; Iraq’s remaining obligations as mentioned in the memorandum were discussed. No formal response was received from the Iranian authorities, but they did propose to submit to the ICRC a list of 4,168 Iranians missing or reportedly held captive in Iraq.

**AFTERMATH OF THE GULF WAR**

In an effort to resolve the humanitarian issues still outstanding after the Gulf war, in particular the some 650 individuals (Kuwaitis, Saudis, Iraqis and others) reported missing, representatives from Iraq and the Coalition (France, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom and the United States) attended three meetings of the Tripartite Commission chaired by the ICRC on 1 July, 6 September and 8 December. The Iraqi authorities had started as from June to provide information on the 609 people reported missing by the Kuwaiti authorities. All the parties involved agreed at the September meeting to form a Technical Sub-Committee in order to speed up progress in this matter; the Sub-Committee met for the first time directly after the Tripartite Commission meeting in December, the eleventh since the Gulf war.

* OIC: Organization of the Islamic Conference
The issue was also discussed at several high-level meetings during the year. These included meetings between the Delegate General for the Middle East and North Africa and the Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Head of the Ministry's Legal Department in Baghdad in early May, between the Delegate General and the Iraqi Ambassador to the UN in Geneva on 15 August and between the ICRC President and Delegate General and the Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister on 19 November at ICRC headquarters.

On 26 June representatives from the regional delegation in Kuwait attended a hearing of the Human Rights Committee of the National Assembly in order to explain the situation regarding people who went missing after Kuwait was liberated. Together with the Kuwaiti authorities, the ICRC continued to follow the cases of 89 such people.

**Repatriations**

On 11 December, under the auspices of the ICRC, mortal remains identified by the Iraqi authorities as those of a Kuwaiti national reported missing in connection with the Gulf war were handed over to the Kuwaiti authorities at the border between Iraq and Kuwait. In March the mortal remains of an Iraqi soldier who had died in 1991 were handed over at the border under ICRC auspices.

In April the ICRC was officially informed by the Kuwaiti Ministry of the Interior that it should no longer deal with family reunification requests or other requests made by former residents of Kuwait who were living in Iraq and had requested permission to return to Kuwait. The Kuwaiti authorities considered that the remaining cases, concerning some 2,000 people, should use the normal channels through the immigration office. Nevertheless, the ICRC continued to facilitate the return of those suffering particular hardship. During the year four Kuwaiti nationals or former residents were repatriated from Iraq to Kuwait under ICRC auspices, and 13 Iraqi nationals, one Sudanese national and nine stateless persons from Kuwait to Iraq.

**KUWAIT**

**Regional delegation**

(Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen)

In order to carry out its humanitarian activities in connection with the conflict that broke out in Yemen in early May, the ICRC set up a delegation in the country (see separate heading).
KUWAIT

Activities for detainees

During the year ICRC delegates continued to monitor the conditions of detention and treatment of people held in connection with the Gulf war. The majority of those visited were Iraqi, Jordanian, Yemeni and Sudanese nationals, Palestinians with travel documents and stateless persons. The average number of detainees visited by the ICRC at the end of the year was 435. Delegates had access to people held in places of detention under the jurisdiction of the Ministries of the Interior (police stations, prisons and deportation centres), Defence and Social Affairs.

The ICRC ensured that people under deportation orders (non-Kuwaiti residents of the country and illegal immigrants) were not expelled to a country where they had reason to fear persecution, that they had the opportunity to settle their personal affairs and were allowed to take their belongings with them, and that they were not separated from their close relatives. During the year 83 deportees, along with their relatives, were accompanied to the border by ICRC delegates.

The delegation followed trials of Kuwaiti and other nationals accused of security offences, in order to monitor respect for the fundamental judicial guarantees.

Tracing activities

The delegation took part in the efforts still being made to trace people who had disappeared in connection with the Gulf war and maintained regular contacts with the National Committee for Missing and POW Affairs (see Aftermath of the Gulf war). It also continued to handle thousands of Red Cross messages to maintain contact between separated families in Kuwait and Iraq.

SAUDI ARABIA

At the request of the Saudi authorities the ICRC closed its delegation in Riyadh in January 1994. The ICRC was henceforth unable to continue its visits to the some 20,000 Iraqi civilians on record as being interned in the Rafha camp. Some of them had been POWs and had lost that status once the general repatriation was completed in October 1991; they were subsequently entitled to protection as civilians under the Fourth Geneva Convention.
In order to find an arrangement which would enable the ICRC to resume its protection activities in Rafha, the ICRC made repeated approaches to high-level Saudi authorities. The regional delegate saw the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, the Governor of Riyadh and the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, but no further access was granted to Rafha camp.

A cooperation agreement with the Jeddah-based OIC was signed at ICRC headquarters on 17 February.¹

Following a meeting early in the year between the President of the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND) and the regional delegate, the ICRC was granted the status of organization officially accredited to the Programme in March.

**BAHRAIN**

Several demonstrations against the Bahraini authorities took place towards the end of 1994, leading to violent incidents in which a number of people were injured and arrests were made. The ICRC intensified its contacts with the authorities, in particular the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, the Interior and Social Affairs. Contacts were also maintained with the National Society.

**OMAN/QATAR/UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

The ICRC maintained regular contacts with the authorities and National Societies in these countries.

The ICRC's exhibition of the calligraphy used in its 1994 Arabic calendar was shown in Abu Dhabi in February.

**YEMEN**

The tension already prevailing in Yemen after the 1993 elections, combined with several outbreaks of violence early in 1994, culminated in open conflict on 5 May between government forces and breakaway southern forces. The conflict ended on 7 July with the fall of Aden.

ICRC delegates started to arrive in the country on 4 May. They were sent first to Sana’a, then to Aden, Taiz and Mukalla. At the height of the fighting there were 29 expatriate delegates in Yemen, concentrating on sanitation and medical activities, the distribution of relief to civilians and visits to those detained in connection with the conflict. The ICRC issued several appeals to all combatants, reminding them of their responsibilities under international

¹ See p. 19.
humanitarian law and urging them in particular to respect civilians, the sick and wounded, people placed *hors de combat* and prisoners. During the conflict the ICRC coordinated its activities closely with the Yemeni Red Crescent Society and the various UN organizations and NGOs on the spot.

In early June the Delegate General for the Middle East and North Africa visited Yemen in order to evaluate ICRC activities in the country.

The war was followed by a period of widespread looting in Aden, then sporadic clashes between various armed groups in the city and in the Hadramout area of south-eastern Yemen. The ICRC continued to assist the thousands of displaced people in Aden until they were able to return to their homes, and carried out major sanitation work to ensure water supplies.

Throughout the country, the ICRC continued to distribute medical supplies to hospitals treating the wounded, and to visit people detained for security reasons or in connection with the conflict.

Activities for the civilian population

The intensity of the fighting forced many civilians to flee combat areas. Some 20,000 sought refuge in public buildings in Aden. In cooperation with the National Society, the ICRC distributed food and other supplies from its emergency stocks to these displaced people, in some cases carrying on distributions after the war had ended to enable them to return to their villages.

As part of its activities to protect vulnerable groups and in cooperation with UNHCR and the authorities, the ICRC organized the evacuation on 24 May of some 800 Somali refugees still living in Al Kud camp, which had been caught in crossfire between the warring forces. The evacuees were resettled in villages outside the combat zone. During the conflict the ICRC also evacuated 150 foreign nationals by boat to Djibouti.
Activities for detainees

Between February and April ICRC delegates visited various places of detention in Sana’a, Hodeida, Taiz, Dhamar and Aden, and in some prisons carried out a scabies control programme. When hostilities broke out, the ICRC was able to visit most of the detainees held in connection with the conflict.

After the war the ICRC continued its work in Yemen’s central prisons run by the Ministry of the Interior, carrying out visits in September and December. The delegates looked at conditions of detention, made representations to the authorities and provided material assistance in cooperation with the Yemeni Red Crescent Society. A programme to repair and improve the water supply and waste water disposal systems in the main prisons was started in December.

In addition, during the war, the ICRC reached an agreement with the authorities to visit places of detention under the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence and the Department of State Security.

Tracing activities

Throughout the year, with the exception of the war period, the ICRC offered its tracing services to Somali refugees living in Yemen. During the war the agency also maintained links between family members living in Yemen and their relatives abroad, between families separated within the country and between detainees and their relatives, and kept track of individual detainees registered by the ICRC.

Medical activities

Yemen’s medical structure was put under severe strain by the influx of war-wounded. An estimated 2,000 to 3,000 people were killed and between 6,000 and 7,000 were wounded in the conflict. Most of the victims were members of the armed forces, with the notable exception of the casualties among civilians in Aden towards the end of the war. Between May and August the ICRC visited hospitals and other facilities treating the wounded, and provided them with emergency medical supplies. At the beginning of July the ICRC set up a surgical unit at the Thawra Hospital in Taiz with equipment provided by the Finnish Red Cross and a surgical team seconded by the Belgian, British, Finnish and Icelandic National Societies. The unit functioned for seven weeks, helping local surgeons to cope with serious cases.

During the siege of Aden the ICRC marked two hospitals near the front line with Red Cross flags in order to ensure that they were spared the effects of the fighting. When the city fell ICRC delegates made representations to the authorities in an effort to avoid a further erosion of basic infrastructures, to
bring about improvements in water supplies and rubbish collection and to encourage hospital staff to carry on working. Delegates maintained a presence in the main hospitals to prevent looting. In cooperation with MSF,* the ICRC provided material assistance to help prevent a further deterioration in the health situation.

ICRC doctors accompanied delegates in their visits to detention facilities and provided ad hoc medical assistance. Following the visits, the ICRC drew the authorities’ attention in particular to the situation of psychiatric patients in prisons and discussed possible solutions with them.

Water and sanitation

Following damage caused to the main pumping station of Bir Nasser during the battle for Aden, the city’s 450,000 inhabitants were virtually without water and had to rely on around 50 wells producing insufficient and poor-quality water.

The ICRC immediately sounded the alarm, warning that a human catastrophe would result if the situation continued. In cooperation with the local authorities, ICRC sanitation engineers rehabilitated wells in public places and in mosques in the city, installed generators and pumps, repaired and replaced piping systems, tanks and standpipes and set up distribution points to maintain a limited supply of water.

Once the conflict was over ICRC delegates organized a system for distributing water by tanker truck, making between 250,000 and 300,000 litres of water a day available to vulnerable groups — such as people in hospitals and prisons, the displaced and the inhabitants of certain areas of the city — during the most critical period. They also arranged for the collection of the rubbish that was accumulating in the city. In the meantime ICRC engineers, in cooperation with their Yemeni counterparts, started to repair the two main pumping stations in Bir Nasser and Lahej to enable them to resume operation, and provided the water services with logistic back-up, equipment and technical expertise.

Dissemination

After the war the ICRC started to prepare a dissemination programme in cooperation with the National Society. The programme aims, through the intermediary of Red Crescent volunteers and military experts, to alert children in schools in Aden and Lahej provinces to the danger of landmines scattered in the southern part of the country.

* MSF: Médecins sans frontières
North Africa

EGYPT

The delegation in Cairo pursued its policy of publicizing the activities of the ICRC and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the ICRC’s mandate under the Geneva Conventions. In addition, it continued to promote understanding and acceptance among opinion-makers of the ICRC’s role in situations of political violence. Target audiences were the media, academic and diplomatic circles, schools and military and police academies. The delegation drew particular attention to the issues of humanitarian law given prominence by the ICRC during the year, such as limiting the use of landmines.

The delegation produced high-quality educational and promotional material in Arabic for distribution throughout the Arab world. In 1994 it again produced a calendar, this time illustrated with calligraphy from classical Arab literature, and organized a travelling exhibition of a collection of calligraphy which was shown in several countries in the region. At the end of the year it brought out a calendar for 1995 illustrating how humanitarian ideals in the area have developed through the ages. Other productions included an illustrated booklet, strip cartoons and a series of brochures on humanitarian law. The delegation also produced radio programmes, a film, voice-overs for ICRC films, video clips and an animated cartoon on the Third Geneva Convention. It arranged for the translation into Arabic of several ICRC documents, including the booklet *Code of Conduct for Combatants*, for distribution to armed forces throughout the region. Members of the delegation gave presentations on humanitarian law and the ICRC to senior officers and instructors of the Egyptian armed forces and Palestinian policemen assigned to serve in the autonomous territories of Gaza and Jericho. They represented the ICRC at a number of regional and international seminars and conferences held during the year in Cairo, including the UN International Conference on Population and Development and an OAU* meeting on an inter-African mechanism to prevent conflicts.

The delegation’s tracing activities consisted mainly in the forwarding of Red Cross messages and processing of tracing requests for Egyptians living in Iraq, Palestinians and people from the Horn of Africa. Some 80 tracing cases were under investigation at the end of the year.

---

* OAU: Organization of African Unity

IN 1994 THE ICRC:
- received 194 tracing requests and resolved 101 cases, handled 2,000 Red Cross messages and issued 162 travel documents in connection with the Arab-Israeli conflict and the aftermath of the Gulf war for Egyptians and people living in Egypt.
TUNIS
Regional delegation
(Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco/Western Sahara, Tunisia)

The regional delegation for North Africa coordinated the ICRC’s activities in the region. It maintained contact with the authorities and the National Societies of the countries covered in order to promote wider acceptance of the activities entrusted to the ICRC by the international community under the Geneva Conventions and the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It promoted compliance with international humanitarian law by spreading knowledge of the law itself and of the history, principles, ideals and work of the Movement. Principal target groups included government authorities, the armed forces and academic circles. The delegation also urged governments and National Societies to take action at the national level to ensure implementation of the humanitarian treaties.

The tracing agency in Tunis handled thousands of Red Cross messages in connection with the Western Sahara conflict, mainly for Moroccan prisoners held by the Polisario Front, and, up to early July, forwarded family messages for Bosnian children in a camp in Libya.

The travelling exhibition of calligraphy from classical Arab literature used in the ICRC’s 1994 calendar and produced by the delegation in Cairo was shown in Morocco and Tunisia.

ALGERIA

Once again in 1994, the ICRC was seriously concerned about the events in Algeria. The civilian population continued to suffer the tragic effects of a widening spiral of violence. Tens of thousands of people were believed to have lost their lives since 1992, including intellectuals, civil servants, journalists and at least 70 foreigners, and in 1994 thousands of arrests were reported.

The ICRC’s visits to detainees had been suspended by the Algerian authorities in July 1992. Throughout 1994, the institution continued its efforts to regain access to detainees in the country. The Delegate General for the Middle East and North Africa met the Algerian Ambassador to the UN in Geneva on many occasions in connection with this matter. ICRC representatives at such meetings as the 91st Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Paris in March, the OAU conference in Tunis in June and the OIC Summit in Casablanca in December took the opportunity to talk
to Algerian government contacts. During the year ICRC staff also met various personalities from the Algerian political world.

In order to further the ICRC’s objectives and discuss the development of dissemination activities in Algeria, the regional delegate went to Algiers in February and September. He followed up contacts with the National School of Administration, the National Observatory for Human Rights, the media and the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC). On 7 November the ICRC’s President, Vice-President and Delegate General for the Middle East and North Africa received the President and Vice-President of the ARC in Geneva; the National Society leaders gave assurances that the ARC would remain available to facilitate the ICRC’s work.

LIBYA

In Libya the regional delegation concentrated on building up contacts with the Libyan Red Crescent. Towards the end of March and again in October the regional delegate met National Society representatives in Benghazi to discuss the holding of dissemination seminars. In May an ICRC doctor attended a conference on medical science in Benghazi with about 800 participants, and gave a talk on the ICRC’s medical approach in emergency situations.

On the occasion of a national celebration, the regional delegate took the opportunity to meet government officials.

As in 1993, the ICRC arranged for the exchange of Red Cross messages between some 800 Bosnian children and those accompanying them, who had arrived in Libya in December 1992, and their families near Zenica. The Libyan Red Crescent was very active in forwarding these messages, which numbered some 2,400 in 1994. The children returned to Bosnia-Herzegovina at the beginning of July.

MAURITANIA

Delegates carried out three missions to Mauritania during the year. They maintained contact with the authorities and the media and discussed the promotion of international humanitarian law, particularly among the armed forces and in academic circles. They also collected information on the situation in neighbouring Mali.

MOROCCO/WESTERN SAHARA

The plight of prisoners taken in connection with the Western Sahara conflict, many of whom had been in captivity for 19 years, remained a major concern for the ICRC. Under the UN settlement plan, the cease-fire in effect since

IN 1994 THE ICRC:
- carried out 2 visits to 1,253 detainees held by the Polisario Front, registering 981 for the first time;
- carried out 2 visits to 93 detainees held by the Moroccan authorities, registering 21 for the first time;
- handled 25,699 Red Cross messages for Moroccan prisoners held by the Polisario Front and Sahrawi prisoners held in Morocco.
September 1991 was to be followed by the registration of all those eligible to vote in a referendum on self-determination for the people of Western Sahara, but the referendum has repeatedly been delayed because of differences in opinion over who should be allowed to vote. The ICRC's view is that the release of all prisoners should be carried out in accordance with the rules of international humanitarian law, whether or not a political solution is found. In particular, the institution continued to negotiate with the Moroccan authorities the return home of a group of 198 Moroccan prisoners whose names had been put forward for repatriation in 1989 by the Polisario Front and a group of 25 Moroccans considered by the ICRC as serious medical cases.

Throughout the year the ICRC continued its visits to combatants held by both parties to the conflict. Under the authorization to visit detained Sahrawis given by the King of Morocco in January 1993, ICRC delegates again visited 72 Sahrawis held by the Moroccan authorities in Agadir from 30 May to 4 June and from 6 to 9 December 1994.

In early February the ICRC handed over a note addressed to the Secretary-General of the Polisario Front to the Front's representative in Algiers. The note summarized the humanitarian issues outstanding from the Western Sahara conflict, in particular ICRC access to all the remaining Moroccan prisoners who had not yet been registered. Following a meeting of the ICRC President with a member of the political secretariat of the Polisario Front and talks in May between the Delegate General for the Middle East and North Africa and the Front's Secretary-General, at the beginning of August a team of seven delegates, including two doctors, registered Moroccan prisoners being held by the Front in Tindouf in southern Algeria. The team saw 950 prisoners, 689 for the first time. During a further visit in November, delegates saw 307 prisoners, 292 of whom were registered for the first time.

By the end of the year, the ICRC had carried out five visits since 1978 to Sahrawis held in Morocco, registering a total of 92. During ten visits between 1975 and the end of 1994, the institution had registered 2,156 Moroccans held by the Polisario Front.

All Sahrawi and Moroccan prisoners were photographed during the visits; the photographs were then sent along with the Red Cross messages they had written to their families to give added reassurance.

**TUNISIA**

The ICRC's activities in Tunisia centred around dissemination and information projects.

A manual in Arabic was produced by the Ministry of Defence on the basis of the ICRC's *Code of Conduct for Combatants*. 
Close contacts were maintained with the Arab Institute for Human Rights, and ICRC representatives spoke on several occasions at seminars and training sessions organized by the Institute.

The regional delegation cooperated with the Tunisian Red Crescent in organizing a drawing competition for schoolchildren in celebration of 8 May, and at the invitation of the National Society the ICRC gave three presentations on humanitarian law, the ICRC and the Movement for a group of young first-aiders on 21 and 22 July.

Close contacts were maintained with the Tunisian press. A delegate took part in a seminar held by the Association of Tunisian Journalists, and several interviews with ICRC delegates were broadcast by Radio Sfax and Radio Tunis. In December Radio Sfax also broadcast a round table convened by the delegation with journalists on the theme of water and armed conflict, and the regional delegate attended a seminar on the media at the service of human rights organized by the Ministry for Human Rights.

An ICRC team headed by the ICRC Vice-President attended the OAU conference held in Tunis from 6 to 15 June. Meetings were arranged with African heads of State, ministers and other government representatives, and interviews were given to the press.
When spreading knowledge of the principles of international humanitarian law, the ICRC attaches great importance to the culture and traditions of the various audiences targeted.
During 1994 the focus was on preparations for two major events:

- the meeting of the intergovernmental group of experts for the protection of war victims, whose task is to seek practical means of promoting full respect for and compliance with international humanitarian law and to prepare a report for submission to States and to the forthcoming International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (the group of experts met in Geneva from 23 to 27 January 1995);

- the 26th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, due to be held in Geneva from 4 to 7 December 1995.

These important meetings follow on from the International Conference for the Protection of War Victims, which took place in Geneva from 30 August to 1 September 1993. Their essential purpose is to promote full respect for humanitarian law in order to ensure more effective protection for victims of armed conflicts.

Yet if the law is to be faithfully observed, it must be better known. During the year under review the ICRC intensified its efforts, both in Geneva and in the field, to make humanitarian law more widely known, particularly among the armed forces and everyone bearing arms. These efforts are described in the chapters of this report relating to ICRC operations.

In other respects, the law needs to be clarified. In view of the spectacular expansion of peace-keeping operations conducted by the United Nations, which is with increasing frequency being assigned tasks related not only to peace-keeping but also to the delivery and distribution of humanitarian aid, the ICRC has been trying, together with UN representatives and other experts, to determine the law applicable to such operations.

In some cases, moreover, the adoption of new rules should be contemplated. Antipersonnel mines cause so much suffering, both during armed conflicts and for years after the fighting has ceased, that the ICRC has called for these treacherous weapons to be banned. To this end the ICRC has taken an active part, as an observer, in three meetings of the group of governmental experts responsible for preparing the Review Conference of the 1980 UN Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, to be held from 25 September to 13 October 1995.

Turning now to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, 1994 saw the establishment of the Policy and Planning Advisory Commission, in pursuance of Resolution 1 adopted by the Council of Delegates in Birmingham in October 1993.
The ICRC is doing its utmost to make a useful contribution to the work of this new Commission, which will no doubt help to enhance the Movement's efficiency and thus prepare it to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

The ICRC was pleased to have been able to join in the ceremonies held in Paris on 5 May 1994 to mark the 75th anniversary of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
THE LAW AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

PROMOTION OF THE TREATIES
OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

Although the Geneva Conventions have attained the status of truly universal law, the two Additional Protocols have not yet achieved the degree of universality that they deserve.

States party to the Geneva Conventions
of 12 August 1949: 185

No State became party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions during the year under review.

Only one State — Lithuania — remains bound by the two Geneva Conventions of 1929.

States party to Protocols I and II additional
to the Geneva Conventions: 135 and 125 respectively

In the course of 1994, the following States became party to both Protocols:
San Marino, Ethiopia, Lesotho, the Dominican Republic and Namibia. None made reservations or declarations of interpretation.

The ICRC pursued its campaign to promote adherence to the 1977 Protocols. Its staff raised the matter whenever the opportunity arose, in particular in multilateral forums and during informal contacts with representatives of States not yet bound by the instruments.

The General Assembly of the United Nations placed a debate on the Protocols on its 1994 agenda, as it has done every two years since they were adopted in 1977, and passed a resolution (49/48) calling on States which had not already done so to become party to them.

In addition, at its June meeting in Tunis the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity appealed to member States to endorse the Additional Protocols, as did the Organization of American States at its 24th regular session.

International Fact-Finding Commission

In 1994, Bulgaria, Namibia and Portugal filed the optional declaration concerning the International Fact-Finding Commission with the depositary,
the Swiss Federal Council. This brought to 42 the number of States having accepted the Commission’s competence to enquire into alleged violations of the 1949 Geneva Conventions or of Protocol I of 1977, as provided for in Article 90 of the latter.

1980 United Nations Weapons Convention

In 1994 Canada ratified the United Nations Convention of 10 October 1980 on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects. Canada further declared that it considered itself bound by the three annexed Protocols.

RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

Implementation measures at the national level

In 1994, the ICRC continued to urge States party to the Geneva Conventions to adopt national measures in peacetime to give effect to international humanitarian law. In its contacts with the States and the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the ICRC requested all relevant data on measures taken or contemplated in this respect, in order to facilitate an exchange of information.

To follow up approaches already made to encourage the adoption of national measures, the ICRC organized two regional seminars on the subject. The first was held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 31 January to 4 February, bringing together senior government officials, military officers, and representatives of academic circles and of Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies from 18 English-speaking countries in Africa. A report on this meeting was published in the *International Review of the Red Cross* (No. 302, September-October 1994).

The second seminar was held in Minsk, Belarus, from 28 to 30 June and was attended by senior government officials, military officers, and representatives of academic circles and Red Cross Societies from the Russian Federation, Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus itself.

---

1 On 17 January 1995, the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs gave notice that Rwanda had deposited the optional declaration provided for in Article 90 on 8 July 1993.

2 See also pp. 257-259.
These seminars offered an opportunity to assess measures taken at the national level and to propose appropriate action, in particular the setting-up of interministerial committees responsible for adapting domestic legislation to the obligations arising from treaties of international humanitarian law.

The ICRC also continued compiling and updating information on measures taken by States at the national level and the setting-up of interministerial committees. The latest information was published in the *International Review of the Red Cross* (No. 809, September-October 1994).

In the course of its day-to-day contacts, the ICRC regularly raised the subject of national implementation measures and continued to do its utmost to help States meet their obligations.

### Protection of children in armed conflicts

The ICRC pursued its efforts to secure greater compliance with the rules for the protection of children in armed conflicts.

In conjunction with the Henry Dunant Institute and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the ICRC helped promote the study entitled “Child soldiers”, which had been prepared with the Movement. The ICRC was also involved in the drawing-up of a plan of action for the Movement with a view to prohibiting recruitment of and participation in hostilities by young people under 18 years of age and taking practical steps to protect and assist child victims of armed conflict.

Within the framework of the United Nations, the ICRC closely monitored the first meeting of the intersessional working group of the Commission on Human Rights, which has the task of drawing up an optional protocol to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child dealing with the situation of children in armed conflict. ICRC representatives impressed upon the group the importance of ensuring that the provisions of the optional protocol were in keeping with those of international humanitarian law.

The ICRC also addressed the UN General Assembly in support of current efforts to improve the rules protecting children in armed conflicts. It nevertheless emphasized the need for greater compliance with the existing rules.

### Applicability of international humanitarian law to United Nations peace-keeping forces

United Nations peace-keeping forces are present in more and more theatres of operation around the world and their mandates are increasingly extensive
and complex. These mandates sometimes include the provision of humanitarian relief and protection of the civilian population. Such duties are assigned to forces authorized to use their weapons in carrying out their mandates, and this actually occurred on several occasions in 1994. The ICRC therefore studied the question of the applicability of international humanitarian law to UN forces.

The ICRC recognized the need to establish a dialogue in order to promote mutual understanding between military, civilian and humanitarian entities present at the scene of these operations. To this end it organized a symposium in June under the title “Humanitarian action and peace-keeping operations”. It brought together civilians and military personnel with field experience, members of the UN Secretariat (Office of Legal Affairs and Office for Peacekeeping Operations), government officials, representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and academics specialized in the subject. The symposium focused mainly on the difficulty of distinguishing between a military mandate and a humanitarian mandate within the same operation. There was also discussion of the complex relationship between, on one side, operations conducted under a UN mandate and, on the other, those undertaken by organizations working for purely humanitarian ends and with the consent of all involved in the situation. The role and responsibility of the community of States in relation to large-scale violations of international humanitarian law and the resulting suffering, and the need for UN forces to respect that body of law, were also considered in detail.

The ICRC sent a report summarizing the symposium’s work to all governments and to the United Nations departments concerned.

The ICRC also took part, as an observer, in the three sessions of the intergovernmental group of experts that drew up the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel. The statements made by ICRC representatives were intended in particular to ensure that the text of this new treaty would be in keeping with international humanitarian law. Thus, the Convention does not apply to UN operations which are authorized by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the UN Charter as enforcement measures. In such cases, UN contingents may become involved in fighting against organized armed forces and the law of international armed conflicts is therefore applicable. The new Convention contains a saving clause to the effect that none of its provisions affects the applicability of international humanitarian law for the protection of UN operations and UN and associated personnel; nor does it affect their obligation to comply with that law.
International Conference for the Protection of War Victims: implementation of the Final Declaration

The International Conference for the Protection of War Victims (Geneva, 30 August-1 September 1993) made a solemn appeal to all States and all parties to the myriad armed conflicts around the world to do more to respect their humanitarian obligations. At the same time, the Conference called upon the Swiss government to convene an intergovernmental group of experts to study “practical means of promoting full respect for and compliance with that law”.

To lay the groundwork for this meeting, the Swiss Federal Council organized a preparatory meeting in Geneva from 26 to 28 September 1994. The meeting, which was attended by representatives of 60 States, the ICRC and the Federation, made a series of recommendations to give direction to the work of the open-ended intergovernmental group of experts, scheduled to meet in Geneva from 23 to 27 January 1995. These recommendations deal with ways of achieving universal acceptance of international humanitarian law, implementation measures at the national level (dissemination and domestic legislation) to be taken by States in peacetime, including the possible establishment of a system of periodic reports on such measures, and, finally, what every State and the international community as a whole must do in response to violations of the law. The group of experts will be asked to prepare a report for States and for the 26th International Conference of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, to be held in Geneva in December 1995.

With reference to the follow-up to the International Conference for the Protection of War Victims, the Australian government and the Australian Red Cross Society organized the Second Regional Conference on International Humanitarian Law in Canberra in December. Experts from governments, the Red Cross and Red Crescent, and academic circles in Asia and the Pacific discussed the matter of follow-up, among other topics. The ICRC took an active part in the proceedings.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

Identification of medical transports

Pursuant to Resolution III of the 25th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, the ICRC continued its work to improve means of

---

4 See the Conference’s Final Declaration.
identification of medical transports in wartime. It focused its efforts on gathering information on new and reliable technologies available in this area. In particular, it conducted tests on different materials likely to increase the visibility of the distinctive emblem when infrared observation or aiming devices are in use.

Finally, ICRC representatives attended numerous meetings of experts at specialized international agencies such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Revision of Annex I relating to identification of medical facilities and transports


In accordance with that provision, the ICRC convened a meeting of technical experts in August 1990. The experts proposed a number of amendments designed to:

(a) incorporate into Annex I various technical provisions already adopted by the relevant international agencies (ITU, IMO and ICAO);
(b) make certain provisions of Annex I more specific and bring them up to date.

Thereupon the Swiss Confederation, as depositary of the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, invited the States party to Protocol I to adopt the proposed amendments. With this consultation completed, the amendments entered into force on 1 March 1994 for all States party to Protocol I, with the exception of Sweden and Jordan, which had made reservations or declarations of non-acceptance.


The ICRC took an active part in the work of the group of governmental experts, in particular by submitting, as requested at their first meeting, detailed background documents and proposals on the regulation of landmines and blinding laser weapons.
Mines

Following the symposium on anti-personnel mines that it had convened in Montreux in April 1993, the ICRC hosted a meeting of military experts in January 1994. The experts studied the military utility of anti-personnel mines, the viability of possible alternatives to mines and, finally, possible further restrictions on certain types of mines. Military specialists from all parts of the world and with experience relating to both international and internal conflicts took part in the meeting.

The background document on mines that the ICRC was asked to prepare for the May meeting of the group of governmental experts included not only an analysis of the various possible means of regulating the production, transfer and use of landmines, but also, as annexes, summaries of the findings of the Montreux symposium of April 1993 and of the meeting of military experts, and information, provided by the Human Rights Watch Arms Project, on the medical, social and economic effects of anti-personnel landmines. This last annex was based on the findings of the various country studies undertaken by the Human Rights Watch Arms Project.

At the meeting of governmental experts in May, the ICRC submitted formal proposals on the regulation of landmines. The first was for a ban on the use of anti-personnel landmines, on the grounds that this was the only really effective solution to the problem. The ICRC also proposed a less stringent alternative if States could not accept the total ban, namely, prohibition of the use of landmines that are not fitted with self-destruct or self-neutralizing mechanisms.

Blinding laser weapons

The ICRC submitted to the group of governmental experts in August a formal proposal for a further protocol to the 1980 Convention which would prohibit blinding as a method of warfare and would specifically prohibit the use of laser weapons that damage eyesight. The ICRC distributed to the delegations a background document and the book on the results of the four expert meetings that it had held on the subject of blinding laser weapons.

Other weapons

At the request of the group of governmental experts, the ICRC decided to organize an expert meeting on new developments in weapons which could

---

5 Blinding Weapons, ICRC 1993.
cause particular humanitarian problems; this meeting was held from 30 May to 1 June. The participants examined in particular the subjects of unexploded submunitions, new naval mines, new developments in research on bullets, high-power microwave weapons and infra-sound weapons. The results of this meeting were included in a background document prepared for the August meeting of the group of governmental experts.

Other possible amendments to the 1980 Convention

In its initial report prepared in February and submitted to the first meeting of the group of governmental experts, the ICRC underlined the importance of the Review Conference extending the applicability of the Convention to internal armed conflicts and the need to introduce implementation mechanisms into the 1980 Convention:

— **Extension of the Convention to non-international armed conflicts:** at present, the 1980 Convention applies formally only to international armed conflicts, although the majority of today’s conflicts are non-international and the enormous problems caused by the indiscriminate use of mines in particular have arisen in internal armed conflicts. In its initial report to the group of governmental experts and in a background document, the ICRC pointed out the need for the applicability of the 1980 Convention to be extended to internal conflicts and suggested some of the ways in which this could be achieved.

— **Introduction of implementation mechanisms:** in its initial report, the ICRC included some implementation mechanisms that could be introduced into the 1980 Convention, principally based on the recommendations made in this respect at the Montreux symposium on anti-personnel landmines.

The ICRC decided to include in the agenda for the meeting it organized on 30 May-1 June an analysis of implementation mechanisms that exist in other branches of international law and their relative success or failure. The purpose of this study was to enable the group of governmental experts to benefit from experience in other fields in order to assess the most effective means of implementation that could be introduced into the 1980 Convention. These findings (the complete report of the meeting, including the papers prepared by the experts, and a summary) were submitted to the group of governmental experts at the August session.

The law of war at sea

Since 1987, the ICRC has been supporting and actively contributing to a project, undertaken under the auspices of the San Remo International Institute of Humanitarian Law, to update the law of war at sea by drafting a document
reviewing the content of present customary law applicable to armed conflict at sea and including some suggestions for progressive development.

This task has now been completed and has resulted in the adoption of the San Remo Manual on international law applicable to armed conflict at sea: prepared by a group of international lawyers and naval experts convened by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law and an accompanying commentary, called the Explanation.

The project was carried out by experts in international law and naval experts from many major naval powers. Not all of its results conform to the views of the ICRC, but the Manual may in many respects be seen as a modern equivalent of the Oxford Manual on the Laws of Naval War Governing the Relations Between Belligerents, adopted by the Institute of International Law in 1913. Like the Oxford Manual, the San Remo Manual is not a binding document, but will doubtless be seen as an authoritative text on contemporary law. It was regarded as necessary as developments since 1913 have not been incorporated into new treaty law regulating armed conflict at sea, with the exception of provisions for the protection of the shipwrecked, sick and wounded at sea in the Second Geneva Convention and Additional Protocol I. The Manual’s provisions take into account recent State practice, technological developments and the effect of related areas of the law, in particular the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention, air law and environmental law.

The San Remo Manual contains sections on naval activities in different regions of the sea; the principle of distinction at sea and precautions in attack; methods and means of warfare at sea; measures short of attack, namely, interception, visit, search, diversion and capture; and, finally, protected persons, medical transports and medical aircraft. The Manual’s Introductory Note states that it should be read together with the Explanation for a full understanding of its provisions.

Humanitarian assistance

The difficulties encountered in reaching the victims of armed conflict, in particular to bring in consignments of supplies vital for the survival of the population, have given rise to intense discussion within the international community. The ICRC is taking an active part in this process, drawing attention at every opportunity to the applicable rules of international humanitarian law among those engaged in humanitarian action, government experts and researchers.

At the symposium on humanitarian action and peace-keeping operations the ICRC laid emphasis on a number of rules of humanitarian law, which provides that a State on the territory of which an armed conflict is taking place
has a duty to accept a relief operation when the civilian population is suffering excessive hardship, on condition that the operation is exclusively humanitarian and impartial in nature and is conducted without any adverse distinction being made.

No aspect of humanitarian assistance, therefore, should in any way contribute to the military effort of one side or the other. Distributions should be guided solely by the needs of the victims, regardless of the side to which they belong or the reasons for the conflict.

The difficulty of gaining access to conflict victims has also led to practical measures, such as armed protection for those engaged in emergency aid and the setting-up of zones and corridors under military protection. Whether such measures are compatible with the provisions of humanitarian law remains a question which the ICRC invites its partners and experts in the field of humanitarian aid to consider.

Finally, in accordance with Resolution 6 of the 1993 Council of Delegates (Birmingham), the ICRC joined the Federation in promoting the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations in Disaster Relief, which is based on the Movement’s Fundamental Principles. Organizations outside the Movement are invited to endorse the code if they are willing to comply with its provisions.

Water and armed conflict

In November the ICRC organized a symposium in Montreux, Switzerland under the title “Water in armed conflicts”, calling attention to the dire effects of water shortages resulting from destruction of or damage to water supply systems. Some 50 experts — specialists from United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, jurists, sanitary engineers, scientists, members of National Societies, representatives of the Federation and journalists specializing in the subject — attended the meeting.

The symposium focused on the effects of armed conflict on the supply of drinking water, means of protecting this resource so vital to the survival of the civilian population (and of protecting those responsible for the repair and maintenance of water-supply installations), and the need to comply with the relevant humanitarian rules. The ICRC described the work carried out by its sanitation teams to restore water supplies to civilians. The participants discussed the effects of damage to or destruction of water-supply facilities, which can lead to outbreaks of cholera, typhoid fever, hepatitis, dysentery and

---

6 See also p. 26.
other diseases, causing the death of thousands of civilians. One of the goals of the Montreux symposium was to draw the attention of the international community to the consequences of shortages or contamination of drinking water and to seek appropriate solutions.

In their conclusions the participants called for more effective protection of the victims of armed conflict, particularly in places where water supplies are affected by hostilities. They resolved to work towards a number of objectives, in particular:

- to ensure more effective material and legal protection of water-supply systems and the sanitary engineers who maintain them;
- to increase cooperation in this respect between the ICRC, the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and their Federation, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector;
- to improve coordination and cooperation in the exchange of information and expert knowledge;
- to seek the support of the private sector in repairing water-supply systems damaged by hostilities;
- to take the necessary measures in peacetime to prevent or at least limit the devastating effects of water shortages in wartime, and to extend the scope of emergency medical action in wartime to include public health;
- to promote information and education at all levels of society in order to spread knowledge of the international rules protecting water-treatment installations and sources of supply.

The proceedings of the symposium will be published in 1995.

Displaced persons

The plight of people displaced within their own countries was a matter of serious concern to the ICRC throughout the year. Their numbers have increased steadily and were estimated at 25 million in the year under review. The ICRC not only undertook large-scale operations to help displaced people but also contributed to the search for solutions to this grave problem.

As victims of armed conflict, displaced persons are protected by international humanitarian law, which affords broad immunity to the entire civilian population. Indeed, Protocol II of 1977 prohibits forced movement of civilians, so compliance with the law would prevent displacement in many cases. That is why the ICRC has emphasized the importance of improving implementation of humanitarian law, beginning with wider dissemination among the armed forces. On the other hand, the ICRC has reservations about proposals to develop specific rules relating to displaced people, a step that could well weaken existing law.
People who have been forced to flee armed conflict or disturbances occupy a central place in the ICRC’s mandate and are entitled to its traditional protection and assistance services.

The ICRC closely followed the work on the problem of displaced persons being carried out within the United Nations. In particular, it maintained a dialogue with the Secretary-General’s representative for the matter, took part in the deliberations of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs’ working group on displaced persons, and remained in close contact with various other organizations.

There was also continuous dialogue between the ICRC and the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). For example, the ICRC took part in a meeting on displaced persons held on 18 May by the Sub-Committee of the Whole on International Protection.

The ICRC expressed its concern about displaced persons in other fora, in particular meetings of the Commission on Human Rights, the UNHCR Executive Committee and the UN General Assembly.

Activities conducted in the field to protect and assist displaced persons are described in the relevant operational chapters.

Environment

As in the previous three years, the ICRC circulated information on its activities to protect the natural environment in times of armed conflict as widely as possible. It also received information on various aspects of environmental protection from a number of other organizations concerned with the problem, and took part in meetings devoted entirely or in part to protection of the natural environment.

In March a Conference on international legal issues arising under the United Nations Decade of International Law was held in Doha, Qatar. Organized by the State of Qatar in conjunction with the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee and the UN Secretariat, the Conference dealt with the major topics relating to the environment. There were a number of informative statements and discussions on what could be done to protect the natural environment in wartime and the ICRC presented a report on the subject, which was taken into account in the drafting of the Conference’s Final Declaration.

A meeting of experts was held in May at the UN’s Geneva headquarters to discuss the report entitled Environment and human rights drawn up by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission of the Commission on Human Rights. The Special Rapporteur presented a draft under the title Principles and guidelines on the right to a healthy environment. The ICRC representative
reviewed the work being done in the field of environmental protection in wartime and it was decided that consultations would continue.

In accordance with the wish expressed in UN General Assembly resolution 48/30 of 9 December 1993 on the United Nations Decade of International Law, the ICRC drew up a new version of its Guidelines for military manuals and instructions on the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict. The new text takes due account of the views expressed in the General Assembly and comments made later by certain States as requested by the resolution. In its report on the Decade submitted to the 49th session of the General Assembly, the ICRC requested that States be invited to take note of the new Guidelines and to incorporate the content in their national military training and manuals. The basic points of the information provided by the ICRC are reproduced in the Secretary-General’s report on the Decade to the 49th session of the General Assembly, in which the new version of the Guidelines is included as an annex (document A/49/323 of 19 August 1994). In its resolution of 9 December 1994, entitled United Nations Decade of International Law, the Assembly echoed the wishes expressed by the ICRC while asking it to continue reporting on activities undertaken in the field of environmental protection in times of armed conflict either by the institution itself or by other qualified organizations. As in the past, the information provided by the ICRC will be included in the Secretary-General’s report to the 50th session of the General Assembly.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE REALM OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

The ICRC continued its cooperation with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo, Italy, in particular for the 19th Round Table, which in 1994 was on the theme “Conflict prevention — the humanitarian perspective”. The ICRC also took part in the 10th international course on refugee law.

As usual, the ICRC attended the training session organized by the Tunis-based Arab Institute of Human Rights on the subject of human rights and international humanitarian law, the 25th teaching session of the International Institute of Human Rights in Strasbourg, France, and seminars on international humanitarian law organized for diplomats at Geneva’s Graduate Institute of International Studies and New York University.

---

7 See the ICRC’s 1993 Annual Report, p. 247.
In addition, the ICRC took part in a number of courses, meetings and seminars held by organizations concerned with international humanitarian law, such as the African Society of International and Comparative Law in Kampala, Uganda, the American Society of International Law in Washington, USA, the Canadian Human Rights Foundation in Montreal, Canada, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in The Hague, Netherlands, the Institut für Friedenssicherungsrecht und humanitäres Völkerrecht in Bochum, Germany, the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights in San José, Costa Rica, the International Peace Research Institute in Geneva, Switzerland, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute in Lund, Sweden, the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences in Syracuse, Italy, and the Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs.

HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENTS

In 1994 the ICRC signed headquarters agreements with the following countries: Pakistan (21 March), Georgia (11 April), Croatia (20 April), Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (15 June), Cambodia (26 June) and Kenya (10 August). This last agreement replaced a previous one dating from 1976. At the end of the year, several other agreements were under negotiation.

The ICRC is thus party to over 50 headquarters agreements, which establish the legal status of its delegations and their staff. Generally speaking, these agreements grant the ICRC a status analogous to that of intergovernmental organizations.
STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

The following tables show which States were party to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to the two Additional Protocols of 1977, as at 31 December 1994. They also indicate which States had made the optional declaration under Article 90 of 1977 Protocol I, recognizing the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission. The names of the countries given in the tables may differ from their official names.

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 succeeding to the Conventions and Protocols or accepting the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission. Apart from the exceptions mentioned in the 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.

Abbreviations

Ratification (R): 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, where appropriate, succeed to them.

Accession (A): instead of signing and then ratifying a treaty, a State may become party to it by the single act called accession.

Declaration of Succession (S): 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 them (declaration of provisional application). At present no State is bound by such a declaration.

Reservation/Declaration (R/D): a 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).

Declaration provided for under Article 90 of Protocol I (D 90): prior acceptance of the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission.

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1994

- States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions: 185
- States party to the 1977 Additional Protocol I: 135
- States having made the declaration under Article 90 of Protocol I: 42
- States party to the 1977 Additional Protocol II: 125
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>GENEVA CONVENTIONS</th>
<th>PROTOCOL I</th>
<th>PROTOCOL II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R / A / S</td>
<td>R/D</td>
<td>R / A / S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>27.05.1957</td>
<td>R X</td>
<td>16.08.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>06.10.1986</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>06.10.1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>07.06.1993</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>07.06.1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>27.08.1953</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>13.08.1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>01.06.1993</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>10.04.1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>30.11.1971</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>20.05.1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>04.04.1972</td>
<td>S X</td>
<td>29.06.1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>10.09.1968</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>08.09.1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>03.08.1954</td>
<td>R X</td>
<td>23.10.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>03.09.1952</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>20.05.1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>14.12.1961</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>28.05.1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>10.01.1991</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>08.12.1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>29.03.1968</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>23.05.1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>29.06.1957</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>05.05.1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>14.05.1965</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>17.07.1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>20.11.1990</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>01.09.1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>08.11.1961</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>21.11.1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>04.02.1967</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10.11.1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>11.05.1992</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>11.05.1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>15.04.1954</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>25.11.1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY</td>
<td>GENEVA CONVENTIONS</td>
<td>PROTOCOL I</td>
<td>PROTOCOL II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R / A / S</td>
<td>R/D</td>
<td>R / A / S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>23.05.1962</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>01.06.1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>05.02.1993</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>05.02.1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>27.06.1951</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>17.06.1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>06.03.1978</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>08.04.1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td>28.09.1981</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>22.01.1958</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>26.05.1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>11.08.1954</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>10.04.1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>10.11.1952</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>09.10.1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>17.06.1953</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>23.11.1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>18.01.1993</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>18.01.1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>02.10.1969</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>08.04.1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>09.08.1971</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>22.02.1955</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>07.08.1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>28.06.1951</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>26.02.1965</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>08.04.1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>20.10.1966</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>12.01.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>05.06.1956</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>31.03.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>13.04.1981</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>22.07.1968</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>18.01.1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>11.04.1957</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>31.12.1965</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>09.11.1950</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>30.09.1958</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran (Islamic Rep.of)</td>
<td>20.02.1957</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>14.02.1956</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>27.09.1962</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>06.07.1951</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>17.12.1951</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>27.02.1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>21.04.1953</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>29.05.1951</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>01.05.1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>05.05.1992</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>05.05.1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>20.09.1966</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY</td>
<td>GENEVA CONVENTIONS</td>
<td>PROTOCOL I</td>
<td>PROTOCOL II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R / A / S</td>
<td>R / A / S</td>
<td>R / A / S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R/D</td>
<td>R/D</td>
<td>R/D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>05.01.1989</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea (Dem.People's Rep.of)</td>
<td>27.08.1957</td>
<td>A X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea (Republic of)</td>
<td>16.08.1966</td>
<td>A X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>02.09.1967</td>
<td>A X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>18.09.1992</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao People's Dem.Rep.</td>
<td>29.10.1956</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>24.12.1991</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>10.04.1951</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>20.05.1968</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>29.03.1954</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</td>
<td>22.05.1956</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>21.09.1950</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>01.07.1953</td>
<td>10.08.1989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>18.07.1963</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>05.01.1968</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>24.08.1962</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>18.06.1991</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>24.05.1965</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>22.08.1968</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>30.10.1962</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>18.08.1970</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>29.10.1952</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova (Republic of)</td>
<td>24.05.1993</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>05.07.1950</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>20.12.1958</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>26.07.1956</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>14.03.1983</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>25.08.1992</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>22.08.1991</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>07.02.1964</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>03.08.1954</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>02.05.1959</td>
<td>R X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>17.12.1953</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>21.04.1964</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>20.06.1961</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>03.08.1951</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>31.01.1974</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>12.06.1951</td>
<td>R X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>10.02.1956</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>26.05.1976</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>23.10.1961</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>15.02.1956</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>06.10.1952</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

269
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>GENEVA CONVENTIONS</th>
<th>PROTOCOL I</th>
<th>PROTOCOL II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R / A / S</td>
<td>R/D</td>
<td>D90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>14.03.1961 R X</td>
<td>27.05.1992 R</td>
<td>01.07.1994 R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>05.05.1964 S</td>
<td>19.11.1984 A</td>
<td>08.07.1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>18.05.1963 A</td>
<td>21.08.1987 A X</td>
<td>02.04.1993 R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>18.05.1963 S</td>
<td>07.10.1982 R</td>
<td>07.10.1982 R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>08.11.1984 A</td>
<td>08.11.1984 A</td>
<td>22.05.1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>28.12.1953 R</td>
<td>31.08.1979 R X 31.08.1979</td>
<td>31.08.1979 R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>31.03.1956 R</td>
<td>17.02.1982 R X 17.02.1982</td>
<td>17.02.1982 R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>24.09.1963 A</td>
<td>13.03.1991 A</td>
<td>13.03.1991 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>04.05.1957 A</td>
<td>09.08.1979 R</td>
<td>09.08.1979 R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>18.05.1964 A</td>
<td>13.03.1991 A</td>
<td>13.03.1991 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>03.08.1954 R X</td>
<td>25.01.1990 R</td>
<td>25.01.1990 R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY</td>
<td>GENEVA CONVENTIONS</td>
<td>PROTOCOL I</td>
<td>PROTOCOL II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R / A / S  R / D</td>
<td>R / A / S  R / D</td>
<td>D90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>10.05.1972 A</td>
<td>09.03.1983 A X</td>
<td>06.03.1992 09.03.1983 A X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>23.09.1957 R X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>02.08.1955 R X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>08.10.1993 A</td>
<td>08.10.1993 A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>27.10.1982 A</td>
<td>28.02.1985 A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>13.02.1956 R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>28.06.1957 A X</td>
<td>19.10.1981 R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>21.04.1950 R X</td>
<td>11.06.1979 R X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaire</td>
<td>24.02.1961 S</td>
<td>03.06.1982 A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>07.03.1983 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lithuania

Party to the 1929 Geneva Conventions (sick and wounded, prisoners of war).

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".

---

1 Djibouti's declaration of succession in respect of the First Convention was dated 26 January 1978.
2 On accession to Protocol II, France made a communication concerning Protocol I.
3 Entry into force on 7 December 1978.
4 Entry into force on 7 December 1978.
5 Entry into force on 23 September 1966, the Republic of Korea having invoked Art. 62/61/141/157 common to the First, Second, Third and Fourth Conventions respectively (immediate effect).
6 An instrument of accession to the Geneva Conventions and their additional Protocols was deposited by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 18 October 1983. In an instrument deposited on 22 August 1991, Namibia declared its succession to the Geneva Conventions, which were previously applicable pursuant to South Africa's accession on 31 March 1952.
7 The First Geneva Convention was ratified on 7 March 1951.
8 Accession to the Fourth Geneva Convention on 23 February 1959 (Ceylon had signed only the First, Second, and Third Conventions).
9 Entry into force on 21 October 1950.
DISSEMINATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

The year under review was a key period both for devising strategies and for dissemination work in the field, and was marked by new initiatives and developments and an overall increase in dissemination activities. The progress made in 1994 has thus prepared the ground for 1995 and should make it possible to improve and extend programmes at a time when conflicts are becoming ever more diverse and complex.

In 1993 the ICRC had about 20 specialized dissemination delegates in permanent posts in the field. That figure more than doubled in 1994. In their efforts to spread knowledge of the principles of international humanitarian law among various target groups, the delegates used a wide range of methods and materials, including publications, radio and TV spots, talks, and theatre productions. The growing need for such specialized staff in the field prompted the ICRC to hold another course in dissemination methods for some 15 participants, a third of whom were from National Societies.

To make it easier for the target groups to identify with the message conveyed by humanitarian law the ICRC relied more systematically on the intercultural approach. This involves relating the essential rules of humanitarian law to the humanitarian values inherent in the culture and traditions of every people. The target population thus recognizes familiar values, which are illustrated by local proverbs, historical and literary references, folk songs and so on.

In conflict situations the desire to prevent and contain violations of humanitarian law, and thus to limit the number of victims and the suffering they have to endure, is coupled with concern about gaining access to those victims and ensuring the safety of Red Cross and Red Crescent staff. To deal with the complexity of today’s conflicts, and especially with new types of conflict, the ICRC — with the help of a manual — has introduced the principle of planning dissemination campaigns or operations. This is done on the basis of observation and analysis of the needs and problems relating to actual or potential victims, with due consideration of the security aspect. Such planning will subsequently facilitate assessment of the impact of dissemination activities, and thus enhance efficiency.

In peacetime situations, which are the ideal context for preventive work, the ICRC has developed a systematic approach to dissemination needs taking account of various priorities and parameters such as the degree of risk of an outbreak of violence or conflict. The primary targets in this case are the regular
armed forces and any groups bearing weapons, the National Society, schoolchildren and young people, and academic circles. This is a long-term venture, a real challenge which it is important to share with other organizations. Each of the priority groups mentioned has a vital role to play in society and is well placed to act as a relay for the humanitarian message. Pilot projects have already been launched in schools and universities in the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Following a seminar held in Denmark in June 1994 to stress the importance of dissemination activities and attended by representatives of all the National Societies of Eastern and Western Europe, the ICRC embarked on a series of regional meetings designed to help draw up or improve the Societies’ national dissemination programmes. The first of these meetings, bringing together the National Societies of Bulgaria, Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Greece and Romania, took place in Bulgaria in October 1994. It offered some useful pointers for further meetings, whose programmes will have to undergo certain adjustments to take account of the wide diversity of experiences and situations.
COOPERATION WITHIN THE MOVEMENT

WORK OF THE STATUTORY BODIES

Standing Commission

The Standing Commission is made up of National Society members elected by the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and representatives of the ICRC and the Federation. Its principal functions are to make arrangements for the International Conference and for the Council of Delegates. Under the chairmanship of the President of the German Red Cross, the Commission met three times in 1994, on 21 and 22 February, 6 May and 31 October. It concentrated mainly on preparatory work for the Council of Delegates and for the 26th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, which are due to take place in Geneva on 1 and 2 December and 4 to 7 December 1995 respectively. In a letter sent on 28 February 1994 to all the National Societies and the governments of States party to the Geneva Conventions, the Standing Commission stated that the Conference should deal with three areas: respect for international humanitarian law; matters of common interest to States and National Societies, such as the role of the Movement in helping refugees and displaced persons; and statutory questions. The letter also invited comments, with a view to drawing up the provisional agenda for the Conference.

The Standing Commission enlisted the support of a group of representatives of permanent missions in Geneva in making preparations for the Conference, and asked the ICRC and the Federation to organize the event. The Swiss Confederation assured the Standing Commission of its support, pledging a contribution of 800,000 Swiss francs and making an ambassador available to help with the preparatory phase.

The International Conference for the Protection of War Victims, which was convened in Geneva from 30 August to 1 September 1993 by the Swiss government, decided that an intergovernmental group of experts should study practical means of promoting full respect for and compliance with international humanitarian law. The group’s report will be a prominent item on the agenda of the 26th International Conference.

---

1 The Council of Delegates is composed of representatives of the entire International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (ICRC, Federation and National Societies).
Action taken on resolutions of the 1993 Council of Delegates

At its meeting in Birmingham in October 1993 the Council of Delegates embarked on a thorough review of the Movement’s management structures and of the way in which it functions. To this end the Council decided to set up a Policy and Planning Advisory Commission to identify challenges that the Movement will have to take up in the future, so as to ensure that it is better prepared. The Council of Delegates also approved a Code of Conduct for organizations taking part in disaster relief operations.

During the year both the ICRC and the Federation devoted part of their efforts to implementing the resolutions of the Council of Delegates.

Policy and Planning Advisory Commission

The Advisory Commission was established by Resolution 1 of the Council of Delegates. It is made up of 12 members appointed ad personam (six from National Societies, three from the ICRC and three from the Federation). It first met in early May 1994 and held three sessions during the year, on 26-27 May, 4-5 July and 19-20 September. The Commission, which is funded by the National Societies (half its budget), the ICRC (one quarter) and the Federation (one quarter), has an independent secretariat at the Henry Dunant Institute in Geneva.

The Commission met with the members of the Federation’s Executive Council and the ICRC’s governing board on 28 and 29 October to determine the direction of its future work. It will submit a report to the next Council of Delegates, focusing on the tasks explicitly assigned to it by Resolution 1 of the previous Council (to study the functions of the Standing Commission, to identify the modalities of establishing the Council of Delegates as the supreme deliberative body for internal matters of the Movement, and to improve functional cooperation between the components of the Movement). The report will also deal with matters of principle concerning all the components of the Movement, with a view to strengthening it (in particular the emblem, the development and integrity of National Societies, and the new social, political and economic environment in which the humanitarian agencies work).

Code of Conduct for organizations taking part in disaster relief operations

In 1994 the ICRC and the Federation promoted acceptance of the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and for non-governmental organizations taking part in disaster relief operations which
had been approved by the 1993 Council of Delegates (Resolution 6). Approaches were made to numerous non-governmental organizations and several governments with a view to having them endorse the Code and to encourage compliance with its provisions in the field.

The aim of the Code of Conduct is to maintain, on the part of organizations having endorsed it, a standard of behaviour that guarantees the independence and effectiveness of the humanitarian response to disaster situations.

**Armed protection of humanitarian assistance**

Pursuant to Resolution 5 of the Council of Delegates, the ICRC and the Federation prepared to draw up guidelines for the Movement in relation to the armed protection of humanitarian aid.

A joint working group was set up and met on 30 September, 17 October and 20 November. It studied means of ensuring better protection for personnel and equipment during humanitarian operations, which are conducted in increasingly violent and dangerous contexts.

The working group sent a questionnaire and submitted proposals to certain National Societies with experience of working in hazardous situations, inviting their opinions and suggestions with a view to formulating recommendations in this respect for the Movement as a whole.

**Commission on the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Peace**

The Commission on the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Peace is composed of representatives of the Federation, the ICRC, the Henry Dunant Institute and 16 National Societies (Australia, Brazil, Colombia, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Hungary, Malaysia, Nigeria, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Sudan, Sweden and Tunisia).

The Commission met twice in 1994. A preparatory session was held on 6 May in Paris and another meeting on 31 October in Geneva.

The Commission considered what the Movement could do to promote respect for children’s rights. It felt that the National Societies could play an active part in that respect, not only in preventive terms (education, spreading knowledge of the Movement’s ideals and principles) but also by providing direct aid (food and medical assistance, teaching), or by contributing to the process of rehabilitation. A programme of work for 1994-95 was drawn up taking these factors into account.

The members of the Commission were also invited to submit proposals on the basis of programmes carried out by their own National Societies. These
COOPERATION WITHIN THE MOVEMENT

could be presented as recommendations to the next Council of Delegates and could include:
- combating illiteracy;
- education for peace;
- combating drug abuse;
- promotion by the Movement of respect for the rights of the child;
- continuation of projects undertaken in connection with the study on the role of National Societies in the prevention of conflicts involving minorities.

RELATIONS WITH THE COMPONENTS OF THE MOVEMENT

National Societies

Recognition of new National Societies

In 1994, the ICRC's governing board officially recognized two National Societies:
- the Andorra Red Cross, on 24 March;
- the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea, on 28 September.

This brought the number of recognized National Societies to 163 by the end of the year.

Dialogue and contacts

Wishing to forge closer links with the other components of the Movement and to become better acquainted with the National Societies, the ICRC arranged for members of the Committee to carry out missions to numerous Societies in order to discuss all matters relating to the future of the Movement. During the year under review members of the Committee went on such missions to Chile, the Czech Republic, Kenya, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Norway, Russia, El Salvador, Singapore, Slovakia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Visits to ICRC headquarters by National Society representatives

In 1994 the ICRC organized 78 visits for 166 people, including presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries-general, directors, staff members and volunteer workers, from National Societies in Africa, Latin America, Asia, the Middle East, Europe and North America.
The visits enabled some National Society representatives to gain a more comprehensive view of the structure, mandate and functioning of the ICRC. They also provided the visitors with an opportunity to meet people from various ICRC departments and, by means of working meetings, to establish closer cooperation between the ICRC and the National Societies concerned.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Joint ICRC/Federation Commission for National Society Statutes

In 1994, the Joint ICRC/Federation Commission for National Society Statutes met in Geneva on seven occasions: on 8 February, 15 March, 21 April, 15 June, 9 August, 21 September and 5 December. In accordance with Resolution VI of the 22nd International Conference (Tehran, 1973) and Resolution XX of the 24th International Conference (Manila, 1981), the Commission examines amendments that National Societies propose making to their statutes. Such amendments have to be submitted to the Commission before being adopted by the competent body of the National Society. The Commission must be allowed enough time to make the appropriate recommendations, especially if the amendments concern the conditions for recognition or the Fundamental Principles. The other essential aspect of the Commission’s work is helping emerging Societies to prepare for recognition by the ICRC and, subsequently, admission to the Federation.

On the basis of the Joint Commission’s recommendations, the ICRC recognized the Andorra Red Cross and the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea.

Joint ICRC/Federation meetings

The 1989 ICRC/Federation Agreement provides for joint meetings at least three times a year, in addition to the almost daily and usually informal working relations between staff of the two institutions at all levels. The main purpose of the meetings is to assist the statutory bodies of the Movement in procedural and substantive matters. In practice such meetings are held more frequently than required under the Agreement as they provide an opportunity to take decisions and to keep both sides informed of matters of common interest.

In 1994, ICRC and Federation leaders met on seven occasions. Among the subjects dealt with were the following:
- the follow-up to the International Conference for the Protection of War Victims, held in Geneva in 1993;
• the preparation of the programme and the agenda for the Council of Delegates and the 26th International Conference, due to be held in Geneva in 1995;
• consultation between the Movement’s international institutions before and after meetings of their statutory bodies, in particular the Standing Commission;
• adoption of a common approach in certain areas concerning both institutions.

In addition, the ICRC and the Federation set up a joint working group to devise ways of improving operational cooperation between the two institutions, both in Geneva and in the field, so as to make optimum use of resources and cut costs. Progress has already been made in this regard in areas such as the purchase of office automation equipment, telecommunications and staff training.

The Federation’s 75th anniversary

The ICRC was pleased to take part in ceremonies held in Paris on 5 May to mark the 75th anniversary of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

The ICRC President, accompanied by several members of the Committee, gave an address in front of the Hotel Regina, where the League of Red Cross Societies, as the Federation was then called, was founded in 1919 by the American, British, French, Italian and Japanese Red Cross Societies. He congratulated the Federation on its achievements over the years and wished it every success in its future activities.

Funds and medals

Joint Commission for the Empress Shôken Fund

This Fund was created in 1912 by a gift from the Empress of Japan for the purpose of promoting the development of National Societies. Its capital has been increased several times by gifts from the Japanese Imperial Family, the government, the Japanese Red Cross, various associations and the Japanese public.

The Joint Commission for the Fund, which includes members and staff of the ICRC and representatives of the Federation Secretariat, met on 8 April in the presence of Japan’s permanent representative in Geneva.

After examining 42 requests for grants submitted by 30 National Societies, and one for a regional training programme in the Asia/Pacific zone, the Commission distributed a total amount of 423,000 Swiss francs. Grants went
to 12 National Societies (Albania, Botswana, Honduras, Libya, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Panama, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe), and to the Asia/Pacific regional programme, which covers some 30 National Societies.

Each recipient Society is required to send the Joint Commission, within 12 months of receiving its grant, a report on the results achieved with the equipment it acquired or on the activities conducted with the amount allocated.

**Maurice de Madre French Fund**

Count Maurice de Madre, who died in 1970, bequeathed part of his property to the ICRC, stipulating the use to be made of it. The purpose of the Fund is to assist staff of National Societies, the Federation or the ICRC who suffer injury or illness in the service of the Movement or, in the event of their death, to assist their families.

The Board of the Fund met once during the year, on 6 June. The major part of its work was done by correspondence and consultation amongst its members, outside formal meetings. Most of the files examined are submitted by delegates from the Federation and the ICRC; fewer applications come from National Societies. Since staff of the Movement’s international institutions and of National Societies in the more developed countries have adequate insurance coverage, grants from the Fund are generally allocated to staff from Third World National Societies, where they may be the only assistance available for the persons concerned or their families.

In 1994, the Board of the Fund considered applications relating to staff of the Movement in the following countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, the Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Zambia.

A total of 54,000 Swiss francs was allocated. Several files were still pending at the end of the year.

**Florence Nightingale Medal**

In 1912 the 10th International Conference of the Red Cross, held in Washington, decided to set up the Florence Nightingale Fund and to award medals to qualified nurses who showed exceptional courage or dedication in time of war. This was intended as a tribute to the exceptional services rendered by Florence Nightingale in improving health care for the wounded and sick during the Crimean War (1854-1856).

Under the Fund’s Regulations, the latest version of which was adopted by the Council of Delegates in Budapest in 1991, the Florence Nightingale Medal
may be awarded to qualified male or female nurses and also to male or female voluntary nursing aides who are active members or regular helpers of a National Red Cross or Red Crescent Society or of an affiliated medical or nursing institution.

The Medal may be awarded to persons in these categories who have distinguished themselves in time of peace or war by their exceptional courage and devotion to the wounded, sick or disabled and to civilian victims of a conflict or disaster; or by exemplary services or a creative and pioneering spirit in the areas of public health or nursing education. The Medal may be awarded posthumously if the prospective recipient has fallen on active service.

On 1 September 1994 a circular was sent to all the central committees of the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies inviting them to submit, by 1 March 1995 at the latest, one or more candidates for the 35th award of the Florence Nightingale Medal, which is scheduled for May 1995. No more than 50 medals may be issued at any one of the distributions, which take place every two years.

Henry Dunant Institute

The Henry Dunant Institute was set up in 1965 by the ICRC, the Federation and the Swiss Red Cross, with the object of providing the Movement with an instrument for carrying out research and training aimed at strengthening its unity and promoting its development. To this end, the Institute opens its doors to researchers whose fields of study are of interest to the Movement as a whole.

The Institute seeks to establish closer ties with the National Societies, which follow its work attentively and would like to increase their financial assistance for its work. It has therefore created the status of Associate Member for these Societies.

Each of the founding bodies provides the Institute with a Chairman for a two-year term. In 1994 its General Assembly elected the President of the Federation as Chairman for 1995-96. He will replace the ICRC Vice-President in this position.

During the year under review the Henry Dunant Institute completed some 15 projects in a wide range of fields, often in cooperation with National Societies. One of these projects involved supervising a study on the problem of child soldiers, its subsequent translation and its publication in several languages. Early in the year the Institute published a paper on the role of National Societies in preventing conflicts involving minorities. Another study was undertaken to seek new methods of teaching the Red Cross and Red
Crescent principles in schools in Europe. In cooperation with the Hungarian Red Cross, the ICRC and the Federation, the Institute also held a symposium on family reunification. Lastly, it organized the 19th introductory course on the international activities of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, an annual event in which ICRC staff regularly take part as instructors.
THE INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE

More than 50 years after its creation, the International Tracing Service (ITS) in Arolsen, Federal Republic of Germany, continues to respond to requests from victims of persecution under the National Socialist régime. In 1994, as a result of changes on the geopolitical map (the emergence of new States), the International Tracing Service received enquiries from 55 countries all over the world. This figure is a good illustration of one of the consequences of the Second World War, showing as it does the many corners of the earth to which former "displaced persons" emigrated; it also highlights the value of the work done in Arolsen. Indeed, the certificates that the ITS issues are recognized by every State, without any need for notarization.

The four mandates of the ITS — to gather, classify, preserve and retrieve information — define its activities to this day. Although the events to which these cases relate are receding in time, the number of requests received by the ITS again rose in 1994. This trend had an effect on the priority and urgency assigned to the Service's tasks: during the year the retrieval of information took precedence over classification and preservation activities.

Because of the substantial rise in the number of replies provided, working conditions in general remained difficult, owing in particular to the lack of opportunity to streamline working methods. Sustained efforts were nevertheless made to keep ahead in this race against time.

In 1994, the ITS received 212,512 enquiries, or 22% more than in 1993. It provided 238,222 replies as compared with 213,178 the previous year. This volume of work was a real challenge for the ITS; indeed, already in the spring, the flood of requests obliged the Service to provide for the future by asking for additional posts. The Federal Ministry of the Interior which, on behalf of the German government, finances the ITS announced that it had allowed for 20 new posts in the 1995 budget. This will bring the number of staff to nearly 400.

The heavy workload during the year made it difficult to train new staff members. Thus, with the agreement of the International Commission for the ITS at its annual meeting in Jerusalem in May 1994, a system of "streamlined processing" of requests was introduced. By diverging slightly from its basic mandate, the ITS was able significantly to increase the number of replies it sent out in the second half of the year. This is a very positive development. Nevertheless, at the end of 1994 there were still 277,000 requests pending, or 4.7% more than in 1993. This small increase could not be avoided, despite the best of efforts.

In addition, the ITS acquired 401 linear metres of documents relating to individuals (civilian victims of persecution during the Second World War). This record result was due to a number of factors, in particular the acquisition of extensive archives from Munich and Dresden and approaches made to the Russian Red Cross in Moscow. The new records will enable many individuals whose cases are being handled by the ITS to document their entitlements to pensions or other benefits.
Since certain tasks were given priority, there was a backlog in other sectors of ITS activity. For example, work on classifying and preserving documents was held up. Of the entire set of recorded archives, less than 1% were microfilmed for safekeeping in 1994 (bringing to 18.6% the proportion on microfilm to date). The decision to postpone certain administrative tasks was justified by the need to speed up replies to the victims of persecution, most of whom are now very elderly. This decision was endorsed by the ICRC and the International Commission for the ITS.
The ICRC Human Resources Department organizes special training programmes for future delegates. The programmes include simulation exercises of situations that delegates may encounter in the field.
During the year under review ICRC field staff had to respond to ever more desperate humanitarian needs, in situations whose horror was matched only by the suffering endured by the victims, most of them civilians.

Meanwhile, in Geneva, a new challenge faced the institution: devising the most efficient means of solving the problems posed by the increasingly complex planning and management of ICRC activities. New policies were ready to be put into effect and much progress was made in the course of the year, especially as regards development of management and control mechanisms. These concerned not only staff management, as defined in the new personnel policy, but also the installation of a high-performance system for circulating information within the institution and outside, together with a management information system for keeping control over and predicting the evolution of the financial situation.

An in-depth study on the ICRC's image and identity was also undertaken, on the basis of a survey conducted both inside and outside the institution. This laid the groundwork for formulation of a communication policy which will identify the most effective and modern methods of putting the ICRC's message over to target groups without impairing its identity as a humanitarian organization dedicated to alleviating and as far as possible preventing the suffering of the conflict victims.
COMMUNICATION AND EXTERNAL RESOURCES

In a world which is ever more media-oriented, where public opinion and even government policies can be swayed by images broadcast on worldwide networks, it is essential for the ICRC to maintain a clear profile among the numerous humanitarian players on the international scene, in keeping with the 130-year mandate which gives it its unique strength and credibility. Both at headquarters and in the field ICRC staff must not only protect and assist victims of war and internal strife but also ensure that information about their plight reaches the right people in the right form at the right time.

On numerous occasions ICRC representatives addressed communication experts, press and TV journalists, producers and editors, heads of communication of UN agencies, and government spokespersons at high-level meetings and workshops held to examine the influence of television reporting on foreign policy and the humanitarian agenda as well as more technical issues regarding current trends in reporting and technological advances. Two such meetings took place in November, one at Wilton Park in England ("The media and international affairs: international crises, new communication technologies and their effect on public consciousness") and the other in Washington, DC (third symposium on "National security and national competitiveness: Open Source Solutions"). At the latter the ICRC Director General gave an address entitled "Handling information in humanitarian operations within armed conflicts".

Special attention was given in 1994 to forging closer links with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and involving them in the ICRC’s public affairs programme, in particular its information campaigns. In September an information workshop was held at headquarters to present and discuss the ICRC public affairs programme for 1994 and 1995. Thirty-one Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies participated in the two-day event.

In the run-up to the International Conference for the Protection of War Victims in 1993 many National Societies had already been involved in press campaigns and lobbying to encourage high-level participation. In February and June 1994 they supported the ICRC’s call for a total ban on anti-personnel mines and blinding weapons respectively, in preparation for the Review Conference of the 1980 United Nations Weapons Convention due to be held in 1995.¹ Major press campaigns on these issues were launched by the ICRC and

¹ See also pp. 257-259.
again a number of National Societies participated in the effort to raise public awareness of the suffering inflicted by these treacherous weapons. In November the ICRC embarked on another campaign, this time drawing attention to the disastrous consequences when people are deprived of drinking water and proper sanitation in time of war.²

At the close of the year work was already under way to prepare the launching of the 26th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, involving National Societies right from the beginning in the setting-up of the communications strategy.

While encouraging National Societies to relay information within their own countries, the ICRC continued to build up its own communication network in the field, to be closer to the action and also to tune in to local culture and make the ICRC's message more meaningful. In 1994, new decentralized information units started operating in New Delhi and Sydney, bringing the total number to 11. Together with their counterparts based at headquarters, press attachés and information delegates working in the units or in the midst of emergency operations reported on ICRC activities both in “hot spots” and in crisis-ridden areas that receive scant media coverage. Indeed, victims of conflicts largely ignored and forgotten by the international community continue to be of grave concern to the ICRC and remain high on its agenda for communication and fundraising.

The institution’s weekly bulletin, ICRC News, which is published in English, French, German, Spanish, Arabic, Italian and Russian, was launched in 1991. It now includes telephone and fax numbers to encourage the media to contact and get direct information from ICRC delegations and information units in the field. Some 370 journalists, all the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and all ICRC delegations receive ICRC News by fax or telex.

Films, broadcasts and other audiovisual materials

Working against the odds, a 52-minute documentary film, was shot in the Caucasus. It portrays the hopes, but also the doubts, of ICRC delegates as they go about their business of visiting detainees, evacuating the wounded, bringing assistance to the displaced and forwarding family messages. The film was shown at the Locarno film festival and on the four Swiss television channels.

With the aim of spreading knowledge of the Fundamental Red Cross/Red Crescent Principles in Russia a TV spot was produced by the ICRC, using local

² See also p. 26.
teams to make sure that the approach was in keeping with Russian culture. *Beyond survival*, a film showing ICRC agricultural and veterinary rehabilitation programmes in Mozambique and Somalia, was ready to be distributed by the end of the year. It highlights the ICRC’s policy of encouraging war victims to regain self-sufficiency as soon as possible, sometimes even while conflict is still raging.\(^3\)

As in previous years, a short film known as the *Retrospective* was produced, highlighting the ICRC’s major activities in 1993, notably in the former Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Somalia and Burundi. It also featured the institution’s campaign for the protection of war victims and its efforts to limit the use of landmines.

The Red Cross Broadcasting Service (RCBS) was on the air to Europe each month with programmes in five languages broadcast via Swiss Radio International (SRI) in the short wave and by satellite. In addition, SRI journalists produced their own monthly short wave radio programmes about the ICRC in six languages, transmitted worldwide. RCBS also helped journalists from Radio France International to go to Afghanistan and Angola to cover ICRC activities in those countries.

ICRC teams shot newsreel footage in places like Yemen and Haiti and arrangements were made for co-productions and logistical support for TV and independent teams reporting on events in theatres of ICRC operations, such as Afghanistan, Angola, the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. Both ICRC footage and co-productions are handed over to Eurovision, which ensures that they are shown on key TV networks. Such audiovisual material is increasingly used to brief the ICRC’s donors and other high-level contacts, especially on conflicts and victims who are overlooked by the media.

Although the spotlight is focused on current ICRC operations, the past is not forgotten. Celebrations to mark the 50th anniversary of the 1944 Allied landing in Normandy drew the attention of the media and the general public to the work of the ICRC during the Second World War, and material stored in its photo-library was much in demand. Overall requests for ICRC video and photographic material were once again on the increase.

The CD-ROM on international humanitarian law produced at the end of 1993 is now in use in a number of universities, international organizations, military and other governmental departments, and National Societies. At the close of 1994 a multi-media product was being tested which will enable users to learn all about the ICRC, the Movement and international humanitarian law in an interactive manner. This will be especially useful to future staff hired by

\(^3\) See also pp. 29-30.
the ICRC or seconded to ICRC operations by National Societies, but will ultimately be given wider distribution.

Exhibitions
To mark World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day on 8 May, the ICRC invited the relatives and friends of its delegates, along with some major private donors, to an open day at headquarters. Over 1,000 people were given the opportunity to meet ICRC staff and saw exhibits, films and rushes of the ICRC working in the field. As in previous years, the ICRC took part in the International Geneva Press and Book Fair. The institution was also present at the North-South Media Encounter, a yearly event which takes place in Geneva.

Publications
The ICRC’s official periodical for opinion and reflection on the mission of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the International Review of the Red Cross, is published six times a year in English, French, Spanish, German and Arabic. In 1994 the follow-up to the International Conference for the Protection of War Victims and the Federation’s 75th anniversary were among the subjects covered in articles written by legal experts, historians and eminent figures of the Movement.

A new concept and design were devised for the Movement’s Red Cross Red Crescent magazine, which is now produced under the co-editorship of the ICRC and the Federation. The English, French and Spanish versions have a total print run of 82,000.

In addition to documents produced for the ICRC’s donors, Panorama and the Annual Report — which for the first time came out as early as May — several brochures for the general public were published to draw attention to the plight of civilians caught up in conflict situations in countries such as Rwanda, Afghanistan, Angola, Sri Lanka, Israel, the occupied territories and the autonomous territories, and to the ICRC’s efforts to assist them. A series of brochures was also produced on issues of particular concern to the ICRC, for instance the indiscriminate use of landmines, the dangers of blinding weapons, water in war and children in war.

Fundraising
The ICRC is essentially funded by government and National Society contributions. Over the years close working relationships have been established with donor countries and participating National Societies through regular and
timely information on ICRC operations, missions, workshops and meetings such as the one held in Les Rasses, Switzerland, in January 1994 attended by 18 Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Operations in countries which receive ample media coverage are generally adequately funded, but additional efforts are needed to finance operations for “neglected” or “forgotten” conflicts. To this end a special campaign was launched in October in an attempt to raise funds for Afghanistan, Cambodia, the Caucasus, Colombia, Israel, the occupied territories and the autonomous territories, Peru and Sri Lanka. This year even operations in the former Yugoslavia were short of funds and a special appeal had to be issued. These appeals were backed up by missions to various donor countries and meetings in Geneva with representatives of the permanent missions to the United Nations.

In recent years the ICRC has increased its efforts to encourage private donors in Switzerland to help fund its operations, for instance by organizing direct mailings to regular and potential donors. At the height of the Rwanda crisis an emergency appeal was addressed to private donors in Switzerland. The campaign brought in over 4 million Swiss francs, including 2 million in cash and kind from the Swiss Red Cross and the Chaîne du Bonheur fundraising organization.
HUMAN RESOURCES

While there is no dearth of people willing to join the ICRC and to work in the field and at headquarters, it is not so easy to find individuals whose qualifications, experience and personality correspond to the institution’s needs. The Human Resources Department recruits personnel for every area of ICRC activity, from doctors to drivers and from agronomists to accountants.

As part of the new staff policy which was introduced in 1993, the Human Resources Department set up an appraisal system to encourage dialogue between personnel and their superiors and to evaluate each individual staff member’s qualities, performance and professional abilities. The aim is to advise staff on the direction that their professional careers should take, on the basis of such factors as their competence, potential, flexibility, availability and of course, the needs of the ICRC. In the latter half of the year an assessment centre for all new and future members of management was set up with the assistance of external consultants.

In response to the ever increasing pressure and violence ICRC employees are faced with in the field, a special stress-management consultancy team was set up at headquarters for people returning from countries where conditions were particularly harrowing, to help them recover from the effects of disaster-related or trauma-related stress. Although such support has been available for ICRC staff as well as for people seconded by National Societies since 1992, recent events have made it necessary to strengthen it. The team now comprises a psychiatrist and two nurses, whose role it is to advise and support personnel in the field and those in charge of debriefing staff coming back from mission. ICRC staff as a whole are expected to participate in the healing process by spending as much time as necessary with close friends and colleagues coming back from the field. In addition, the ICRC has been looking into ways of helping local employees overcome their trauma.

In 1994 such assistance was required mainly for staff who had been on mission in Rwanda, Angola and the former Yugoslavia. While for most people debriefing sessions on an individual basis or in small groups, carried out as soon after the events as possible, were sufficient to get over the worst of the trauma, others needed short-term psychological assistance. Coping with stress is now part of a delegate’s initial training and heads of delegation also receive special training to help them deal with staff suffering from stress. At the end of

IN 1994, ON AVERAGE, THE ICRC HAD:

- 785 expatriates;
- 5,288 local employees under ICRC contract;
- 193 National Society personnel working in the field;
- 640 staff working at headquarters.

---

1 See the ICRC's 1993 Annual Report.
the year a brochure designed specifically to help people recognize and cope with different forms of stress was being prepared for staff leaving on mission.

The ICRC hired 235 new staff, including 216 for the field (73 delegates, 19 administrators, 22 secretaries, 15 interpreters, 8 doctors, 20 paramedical specialists and 59 technicians). It continued to offer training for future delegates and for established staff in such areas as security during field operations, radio transmission, personnel management and languages. The new computer environment which was introduced in the last months of 1994 required the organization of intensive courses for all headquarters staff; the process will be completed only in the first quarter of 1995.2

As part of their contribution to ICRC operations, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies offer the services of specialized personnel for medical and administrative activities, sanitation projects, logistics, information work and dissemination. These staff receive special training during sessions organized by their National Societies, with active ICRC participation in the presentations and simulation exercises. In 1994, 541 people were seconded by 25 National Societies. While most of them worked on fixed-term contracts, others were sent out on ad hoc missions to meet unforeseen emergency needs. Over the year this represented an average of 193 posts. For the first time, as part of the process of opening up ICRC staff positions in the field to other nationalities, a non-Swiss citizen was appointed head of a delegation.

### NATIONAL SOCIETY STAFF SECONDED TO ICRC OPERATIONS BY COUNTRY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>AU</th>
<th>NZ</th>
<th>NL</th>
<th>CA</th>
<th>GB</th>
<th>FR</th>
<th>DK</th>
<th>DE</th>
<th>FI</th>
<th>CN</th>
<th>JP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 541

N.B. This list shows the number of people seconded and not the number of posts.

---

2 See *Finance, administration and information technology, general services.*
Progression of staff requirements
1985-1994

ICRC DELEGATES

PERSONNEL AT HEADQUARTERS

STAFF SECONDED BY NATIONAL SOCIETIES

FIELD EMPLOYEES
Throughout 1994, the Department of Finance, Administration and Information Technology continued its efforts to adapt its management systems to the changing conditions of ICRC operations in the field. In the domain of financial control the emphasis was placed on streamlining procedures wherever possible, without undermining their quality; keeping to a minimum the resources used in the various operations; and decentralizing monitoring activities to staff in the field. At the same time, given the excellent results achieved in the test period, the checking of field accounts by the special unit in Manila was extended to cover nearly all delegations. This special decentralized accounting unit is linked to the central computer network at headquarters, which saves considerable time in accounting procedures.

In the sector of information technology, the year under review will be noted for the significant policy decisions taken. All the buildings at Geneva headquarters were entirely cabled and integrated into an organization-wide network. A new set of office automation tools comprising standard WINDOWS software was selected. This system, which was introduced in autumn 1994, will be fully operational by spring 1995 at headquarters and by the end of 1995 in the delegations. Other software for collective use (including time scheduling tools, E-mail and other types of groupware) are also being gradually put into operation.

Two major studies were initiated. One of these led to the choice of a new communications system, based on E-mail and the use of international communications carriers. The other study, which is still under way, will draw up rules for the electronic management of documents within the ICRC. The result will be an integrated network that will cover all ICRC operations.

To carry out these ambitious plans, an Information Technology Division was formed by combining two former units, which were in charge of data processing and telecommunications respectively. The new division comes under the Department of Finance, Administration and Information Technology.

New software tools were selected to permit the development of "client-server" applications. Preference was given to ready-made software packages over in-house products whenever possible.
Special attention was paid to providing indispensable support to ICRC delegations. For this specific purpose, an *ad hoc* unit was set up within the Information Technology Division. A sustained effort was made to train users so they felt at ease with the new system.

The purpose of the new communications system which is being gradually installed is to supplement and improve existing methods. These will continue to be irreplaceable for security reasons and to maintain transmission capacities. Designed to take over from structures damaged or destroyed as a result of political or military events, they rely on independent technical means such as the ICRC radio network or satellite links. Throughout the world, more than 5,000 stationary or mobile transceivers are currently in use in delegations, in vehicles, and by staff travelling in the field. Similarly, 180 satellite transmission stations (INMARSAT A, C and M) are deployed to maintain communications in areas where no other means is available.

The ICRC radio network is compatible with the equipment used by certain National Societies, particularly in southern and West Africa and in Latin America. This equipment has been installed thanks to the expertise and support of ICRC specialists.

In the new circumstances created by the liberalization of the Telecom PTT networks, detailed negotiations were conducted with a view to reducing telephone costs. Substantial savings were made, particularly by adoption of the call-back system in some cases.

This drive to cut costs also prompted the decision to sub-contract to outside suppliers certain services which had previously been handled within the institution.

A study was undertaken on the implications of the introduction of VAT in Switzerland from 1 January 1995, and the necessary measures and procedures were introduced.

Finally, the construction of a second multi-purpose building proceeded according to schedule. The building will be ready by early summer 1995.
Comments on the financial tables for 1994

Over the last two months of 1994 there was a marked improvement in the ICRC’s financial situation. Its budgets were largely balanced by year’s end, whereas in late October the overall deficit of the field financial structure had totalled more than 50 million Swiss francs (Sfr). This favourable development also led to a reduction in the gap between underfunded operations (Sfr 16 million at 31 December 1994 as against Sfr 41.6 million at 31 December 1993) and operations with surplus financing (Sfr 22.8 million at the end of 1994 as against Sfr 49.2 million the previous year). Although the notion of total net balance brought forward is merely theoretical (since the amounts carried forward refer to specific operations or the funding of specific activities), there was a slight decline at the end of 1994 (see Table V p. 309), with Sfr 6.9 million as against Sfr 7.7 million at 31 December 1993. The situation is, however, evolving rapidly as contributions are received and needs arise to which the ICRC must respond.

The cumulative total of expenditure in cash, kind and services for the headquarters and field financial structures fell by 7.6% in 1994, with Sfr 748.9 million as against Sfr 810.9 million the previous year.

In terms of geographical distribution, expenditure in Africa decreased by 8.2%, despite the large-scale operation launched in Rwanda. The trend was identical in Western Europe (-32.1%). On the other hand, expenditure rose in Asia (+ 8%), the Middle East (+ 39.1%, on account of operations in Yemen and in Israel and the occupied and the autonomous territories) and Latin America (+ 29.2%, owing to activities carried out in Haiti and Mexico).

As regards the breakdown of expenditure according to type of activity (see Table III), there too the situation remained generally stable, except for a slight fall in the amount of assistance provided.

The assessment and coverage of operational risks remained one of the ICRC’s topmost priorities in 1994, the more so since the institution now has to assume responsibility for risks arising from conflict situations (e.g. vehicles, equipment), which insurance companies are no longer prepared to cover unless a very high premium is paid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE AND CHARGES</th>
<th>Headquarters financial structure</th>
<th>Field financial structure</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>133.7</td>
<td>644.5</td>
<td>778.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>138.6</td>
<td>672.3</td>
<td>810.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>136.7</td>
<td>612.2</td>
<td>748.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXPENDITURE BY REGION IN 1994
(including contributions in kind and services)
in millions of Swiss francs

Total: Sfr 748.9 million

* Except Central Asia

EXPENDITURE ACCORDING TO TYPE OF ACTIVITY IN 1994
(including contributions in kind and services)
in millions of Swiss francs

Total: Sfr 748.9 million
## COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1993/1994

### TABLE I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CASH</td>
<td>1,169,199</td>
<td>3,852,643</td>
<td>SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Amounts payable</td>
<td>7,786,391</td>
<td>7,209,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Securities</td>
<td>14,872,200</td>
<td>14,334,450</td>
<td></td>
<td>Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Bank deposits</td>
<td>111,384,270</td>
<td>121,081,277</td>
<td></td>
<td>National Societies and various institutions</td>
<td>85,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Amounts receivable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>37,486,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Accruals and prepaid expenditure</td>
<td>44,081,161</td>
<td>36,683,133</td>
<td></td>
<td>Accruals and deferred income</td>
<td>22,871,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>174,196,897</td>
<td>179,404,831</td>
<td>FUND FOR CURRENT OPERATIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADVANCES TO DELEGATIONS</td>
<td>13,635,353</td>
<td>12,948,333</td>
<td>- Headquarters activities</td>
<td>880,627</td>
<td>815,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIXED ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Field activities</td>
<td>49,207,019</td>
<td>22,760,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Buildings</td>
<td>26,649,283</td>
<td>31,268,535</td>
<td>LONG-TERM LIABILITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Emergency relief supplies</td>
<td>3,094,084</td>
<td>4,075,574</td>
<td>- Building loans</td>
<td>9,300,000</td>
<td>9,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Furniture and other equipment</td>
<td>5,031,762</td>
<td>6,891,370</td>
<td>PROVISIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATIONS WITH TEMPORARY DEFICIT FINANCING</td>
<td>41,629,750</td>
<td>15,974,650</td>
<td>- For operational risks</td>
<td>63,269,761</td>
<td>74,296,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- For work in progress or to be undertaken</td>
<td>4,013,132</td>
<td>2,652,351</td>
<td>- For staff commitments</td>
<td>19,673,708</td>
<td>20,037,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- For investments in real estate</td>
<td>10,544,928</td>
<td>10,528,125</td>
<td>- For investments in furniture and equipment</td>
<td>124,528,792</td>
<td>136,541,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Capital reserve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FUND FOR INVESTMENTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRUST FUNDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Carried forward</td>
<td>451,114</td>
<td>759,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Creditors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Excess income</td>
<td>308,631</td>
<td>281,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVERALL TOTAL</td>
<td>265,497,814</td>
<td>254,509,755</td>
<td>- General reserve</td>
<td>13,259,745</td>
<td>13,541,297</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All 1994 figures are subject to final audit.
### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME

#### EXPENDITURE (in Sfr)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADQUARTERS</th>
<th>FIELD</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE IN KIND AND/OR SERVICES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SECRETARIAT OF THE ASSEMBLY AND THE EXECUTIVE BOARD</strong></td>
<td>3,837,128</td>
<td>3,837,128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INTERNAL AUDIT</strong></td>
<td>993,873</td>
<td>993,873</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL DIRECTORATE</strong></td>
<td>4,180,199</td>
<td>4,180,199</td>
<td>140,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Communication</td>
<td>19,400,316</td>
<td>19,400,316</td>
<td>38,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Finance and administration</td>
<td>27,642,894</td>
<td>27,642,894</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Human resources</td>
<td>11,914,675</td>
<td>11,914,675</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>63,138,084</td>
<td>63,138,084</td>
<td>178,171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### OPERATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADQUARTERS</th>
<th>FIELD</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE IN KIND AND/OR SERVICES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>- Zones:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Africa</strong></td>
<td>2,554,800</td>
<td>2,554,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latin America</strong></td>
<td>2,728,261</td>
<td>2,728,261</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asia and the Pacific</strong></td>
<td>1,640,348</td>
<td>1,640,348</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Western Europe</strong></td>
<td>1,316,095</td>
<td>1,316,095</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastern Europe and Central Asia</strong></td>
<td>1,225,018</td>
<td>1,225,018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middle East and North Africa</strong></td>
<td>1,464,740</td>
<td>1,464,740</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Central Tracing Agency</td>
<td>6,010,561</td>
<td>6,010,561</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Detention</td>
<td>2,273,991</td>
<td>2,273,991</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Medical</td>
<td>6,656,218</td>
<td>6,656,218</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Relief</td>
<td>5,646,608</td>
<td>5,646,608</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Relations with International Organizations</td>
<td>4,113,489</td>
<td>4,113,489</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Management of operational personnel</td>
<td>2,861,156</td>
<td>2,861,156</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>39,216,541</td>
<td>507,575,645</td>
<td>546,792,186</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PRINCIPLES, LAW AND RELATIONS WITH THE MOVEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADQUARTERS</th>
<th>FIELD</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE IN KIND AND/OR SERVICES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>- Principles and relations with the Movement</strong></td>
<td>3,471,186</td>
<td>3,471,186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>- Dissemination and cooperation with the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies</strong></td>
<td>3,077,783</td>
<td>3,077,783</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>- Legal Division</strong></td>
<td>3,085,457</td>
<td>3,085,457</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>11,956,394</td>
<td>11,956,394</td>
<td>276,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES UNDER ICRC AUSPICIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADQUARTERS</th>
<th>FIELD</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE IN KIND AND/OR SERVICES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>- International Tracing Service, Arolsen</strong></td>
<td>245,570</td>
<td>245,570</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### OTHER EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADQUARTERS</th>
<th>FIELD</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE IN KIND AND/OR SERVICES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>- Reversal of provisions for operational risks</strong></td>
<td>(1,000,000)</td>
<td>(1,000,000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>- Reversal of provisions for staff commitments</strong></td>
<td>(1,091,943)</td>
<td>(1,091,943)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>- Reversal/use of provisions for work in progress</strong></td>
<td>(1,982,512)</td>
<td>(1,982,512)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>- Allocation to provisions for operational risks</strong></td>
<td>11,637,246</td>
<td>11,637,246</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>- Allocation to provisions for staff commitments</strong></td>
<td>3,875,000</td>
<td>3,875,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>- Allocation to provisions for work in progress</strong></td>
<td>617,000</td>
<td>617,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>- Allocation to provisions for depreciations</strong></td>
<td>533,062</td>
<td>533,062</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>- Allocation to fund for investments in real estate</strong></td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>- Adjustments of previous financial years</strong></td>
<td>458,024</td>
<td>458,024</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>- Other expenditure</strong></td>
<td>1,630,016</td>
<td>1,630,016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>16,675,893</td>
<td>16,675,893</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TOTAL EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADQUARTERS</th>
<th>FIELD</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE IN KIND AND/OR SERVICES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>136,063,483</strong></td>
<td>507,575,645</td>
<td>643,639,128</td>
<td>105,282,230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADQUARTERS</th>
<th>FIELD</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE IN KIND AND/OR SERVICES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>- Excess income over expenditure</strong></td>
<td>281,552</td>
<td>281,552</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### GRAND TOTAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADQUARTERS</th>
<th>FIELD</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE IN KIND AND/OR SERVICES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>136,345,035</strong></td>
<td>507,575,645</td>
<td>643,920,680</td>
<td>105,282,230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All figures are subject to final audit.
### AND EXPENDITURE/CHARGES IN 1994

#### INCOME

**IN CASH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HEADQUARTERS</th>
<th>FIELD</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>INCOME IN KIND AND/OR SERVICES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONTRIBUTIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governments</td>
<td>93,052,067</td>
<td>331,924,021</td>
<td>424,976,088</td>
<td>29,497,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supranational orgs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,833,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Societies</td>
<td>4,788,248</td>
<td>27,602,335</td>
<td>32,390,583</td>
<td>57,360,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public sources</td>
<td>3,343,450</td>
<td>1,308,988</td>
<td>4,652,438</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-governmental orgs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,185,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sources:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support association</td>
<td>398,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>398,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss companies</td>
<td>151,015</td>
<td></td>
<td>151,015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts and legacies</td>
<td>1,363,753</td>
<td>9,102,763</td>
<td>10,466,516</td>
<td>405,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct mail in Swiss</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,086,818</td>
<td>3,086,818</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various donors</td>
<td></td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer of SG</td>
<td>(5,000,000)</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>98,096,533</td>
<td>496,306,847</td>
<td>594,403,380</td>
<td>105,282,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCIAL INCOME</strong></td>
<td>4,445,315</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,445,315</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PARTICIPATION FROM FIELD BUDGETS</strong></td>
<td>30,978,795</td>
<td></td>
<td>30,978,795</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OTHER INCOME</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment for services</td>
<td>633,290</td>
<td></td>
<td>633,290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments</td>
<td>1,345,159</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,345,159</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>780,933</td>
<td>10,835,416</td>
<td>11,616,349</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,759,382</td>
<td>10,835,416</td>
<td>13,594,798</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL INCOME</strong></td>
<td>136,280,025</td>
<td>507,142,263</td>
<td>643,422,288</td>
<td>105,282,230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### BALANCES BROUGHT FORWARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HEADQUARTERS</th>
<th>FIELD</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>INCOME IN KIND AND/OR SERVICES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excess expenses</td>
<td>65,010</td>
<td>433,382</td>
<td>498,392</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for specially financed operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>136,345,035</td>
<td>507,575,645</td>
<td>643,920,680</td>
<td>105,282,230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All figures are subject to final audit.
## EXPENDITURE IN 1994

(INCLUDING GIFTS IN KIND AND SERVICES)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF ACTIVITY</th>
<th>HEADQUARTERS BUDGET AND EXTRABUDGETARY EXPENSES</th>
<th>FIELD BUDGETS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. OPERATIONAL AND DIRECTLY RELATED ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.1 PROTECTION ACTIVITIES AND COORDINATION OF OPERATIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>2,728</td>
<td>23,044</td>
<td>25,772</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATIN AMERICA</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>8,656</td>
<td>9,381</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</td>
<td>1,640</td>
<td>12,604</td>
<td>14,244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WESTERN EUROPE</td>
<td>1,316</td>
<td>11,505</td>
<td>12,821</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA</td>
<td>1,225</td>
<td>4,984</td>
<td>6,209</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</td>
<td>1,465</td>
<td>12,933</td>
<td>14,398</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEADQUARTERS</td>
<td>4,647</td>
<td>4,647</td>
<td>9,294</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13,746</strong></td>
<td><strong>73,726</strong></td>
<td><strong>87,472</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>11.68</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.2 CENTRAL TRACING AGENCY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>4,695</td>
<td>5,509</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATIN AMERICA</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>1,064</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>1,645</td>
<td>2,332</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WESTERN EUROPE</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>4,992</td>
<td>5,576</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>192</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</td>
<td>1,088</td>
<td>1,617</td>
<td>2,705</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEADQUARTERS</td>
<td>2,266</td>
<td>2,266</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5,787</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,857</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,644</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2.62</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.3 RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4,331</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,331</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>0.58</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.4 MEDICAL ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td></td>
<td>33,799</td>
<td>33,799</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATIN AMERICA</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,784</td>
<td>2,784</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</td>
<td></td>
<td>19,957</td>
<td>19,957</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WESTERN EUROPE</td>
<td></td>
<td>31,454</td>
<td>31,454</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,569</td>
<td>4,569</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,534</td>
<td>14,534</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEADQUARTERS</td>
<td>6,705</td>
<td>6,705</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6,705</strong></td>
<td><strong>107,097</strong></td>
<td><strong>113,802</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>15.20</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.5 RELIEF ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>229,125</td>
<td>229,125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATIN AMERICA</td>
<td>3,064</td>
<td>3,064</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</td>
<td>11,736</td>
<td>11,736</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WESTERN EUROPE</td>
<td>54,332</td>
<td>54,332</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA</td>
<td>16,959</td>
<td>16,959</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</td>
<td>2,359</td>
<td>2,359</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEADQUARTERS</td>
<td>5,704</td>
<td>5,704</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5,704</strong></td>
<td><strong>317,575</strong></td>
<td><strong>323,279</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>43.16</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.6 COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>3,890</td>
<td>3,890</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATIN AMERICA</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>269</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>743</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WESTERN EUROPE</td>
<td>1,423</td>
<td>1,423</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>289</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</td>
<td>2,770</td>
<td>2,770</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9,384</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,384</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1.25</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carry forward</strong></td>
<td>36,273</td>
<td>521,639</td>
<td>557,912</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All figures are subject to final audit.
### According to Type of Activity

*(Including Gifts in Kind and Services)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF ACTIVITY</th>
<th>HEADQUARTERS BUDGET AND EXTRA-BUDGETARY EXPENSES</th>
<th>FIELD BUDGETS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.7</strong> Research into and Development of International Humanitarian Law</td>
<td>36,273</td>
<td>521,639</td>
<td>557,912</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.8</strong> Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>6,501</td>
<td>6,501</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>3.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>5,511</td>
<td>5,511</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>3.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>2,234</td>
<td>2,234</td>
<td>4,468</td>
<td>1.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>2,388</td>
<td>2,388</td>
<td>4,776</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>1,841</td>
<td>1,841</td>
<td>3,682</td>
<td>1.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>1,808</td>
<td>1,808</td>
<td>3,616</td>
<td>1.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>7.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.9</strong> Communication</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>15,151</td>
<td>25,151</td>
<td>3.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong> Operational Support at Delegations</td>
<td>12,270</td>
<td>12,270</td>
<td>24,540</td>
<td>3.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>34,859</td>
<td>34,859</td>
<td>75,718</td>
<td>10.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>3,787</td>
<td>3,787</td>
<td>7,574</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>13,530</td>
<td>13,530</td>
<td>27,060</td>
<td>3.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>11,342</td>
<td>11,342</td>
<td>22,684</td>
<td>3.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>4,298</td>
<td>4,298</td>
<td>8,596</td>
<td>1.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>7,642</td>
<td>7,642</td>
<td>15,284</td>
<td>2.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong> Headquarters Support Functions</td>
<td>75,458</td>
<td>75,458</td>
<td>75,458</td>
<td>10.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.1</strong> General Policy and Coordination of Field Operations</td>
<td>3,558</td>
<td>3,558</td>
<td>3,558</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.2</strong> Human Resources: Recruitment, Training and Management</td>
<td>15,066</td>
<td>15,066</td>
<td>15,066</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.3</strong> Fundraising and Reporting to Donors</td>
<td>4,013</td>
<td>4,013</td>
<td>4,013</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.4</strong> Information Systems and Telecommunications</td>
<td>14,370</td>
<td>14,370</td>
<td>14,370</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.</strong> Management Activities</td>
<td>37,007</td>
<td>37,007</td>
<td>37,007</td>
<td>5.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.1</strong> Financial Management</td>
<td>5,369</td>
<td>5,369</td>
<td>5,369</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.2</strong> Auditing of the Accounts and Management Control</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.3</strong> General Services</td>
<td>10,848</td>
<td>10,848</td>
<td>10,848</td>
<td>1.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.</strong> Allocations for Risks, Commitments, Investments</td>
<td>17,947</td>
<td>17,947</td>
<td>17,947</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.1</strong> Reversal of Provisions for Operational Risks</td>
<td>(1,000)</td>
<td>(1,000)</td>
<td>(1,000)</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.2</strong> Reversal of Provisions for Staff Commitments</td>
<td>(1,092)</td>
<td>(1,092)</td>
<td>(1,092)</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.3</strong> Reversal/Use of Provisions for Work in Progress</td>
<td>(1,983)</td>
<td>(1,983)</td>
<td>(1,983)</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.4</strong> Allocation to Provisions for Operational Risks</td>
<td>11,637</td>
<td>11,637</td>
<td>11,637</td>
<td>1.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.5</strong> Allocation to Provisions for Staff Commitments</td>
<td>3,875</td>
<td>3,875</td>
<td>3,875</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.6</strong> Allocation to Provisions for Work in Progress</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.7</strong> Allocation to Provisions for Depreciations</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.8</strong> Allocation to the Fund for Investments in Real Estate</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.9</strong> Other Expenses</td>
<td>2,088</td>
<td>2,088</td>
<td>2,088</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL FOR ALL ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td>136,673</td>
<td>612,248</td>
<td>748,921</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All figures are subject to final audit.
## CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1994

### (in Sfr)

### Governments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>HEADQUARTERS BUDGET</th>
<th>FIELD BUDGET</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>Contributions in kind and/or services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>75,600</td>
<td>75,600</td>
<td>75,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>668,233</td>
<td>1,998,216</td>
<td>2,666,449</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>602,969</td>
<td>484,000</td>
<td>1,086,969</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>7,168</td>
<td>7,168</td>
<td>7,168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>1,430</td>
<td>1,430</td>
<td>1,430</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,022,468*</td>
<td>888,075</td>
<td>1,910,543</td>
<td>831,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>2,610</td>
<td>2,610</td>
<td>2,610</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1,620,742</td>
<td>18,298,364</td>
<td>18,929,106</td>
<td>4,725,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>128,692</td>
<td>128,692</td>
<td>128,692</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>3,275</td>
<td>3,275</td>
<td>3,275</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1,476,300</td>
<td>5,754,993</td>
<td>9,051,293</td>
<td>442,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>3,298</td>
<td>3,298</td>
<td>3,298</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>526,857</td>
<td>2,624,336</td>
<td>3,151,193</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>4,992,180</td>
<td>6,592,180</td>
<td>546,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>843,480</td>
<td>5,698,550</td>
<td>6,542,030</td>
<td>814,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>22,977</td>
<td>82,977</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>13,596</td>
<td>13,596</td>
<td>13,596</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>182,115</td>
<td>561,755</td>
<td>743,870</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>216,800</td>
<td>216,800</td>
<td>216,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>972,000</td>
<td>5,432,492</td>
<td>6,404,492</td>
<td>387,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>20,040,000</td>
<td>21,340,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Republic of</td>
<td>252,000</td>
<td>252,000</td>
<td>252,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td></td>
<td>630,000</td>
<td>630,000</td>
<td>38,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>13,950</td>
<td>77,954</td>
<td>91,904</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>164,180</td>
<td>2,034,488</td>
<td>2,198,668</td>
<td>840,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>546</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>28,498</td>
<td>28,498</td>
<td>28,498</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>8,920</td>
<td>8,920</td>
<td>8,920</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>14,283</td>
<td>14,283</td>
<td>14,283</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>138,333</td>
<td>138,333</td>
<td>138,333</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>24,270</td>
<td>24,270</td>
<td>24,270</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>13,400</td>
<td>13,400</td>
<td>13,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total from Governments</strong></td>
<td><strong>93,052,067</strong></td>
<td><strong>331,924,021</strong></td>
<td><strong>424,976,088</strong></td>
<td><strong>29,497,601</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Supranational organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HEADQUARTERS BUDGET</th>
<th>FIELD BUDGET</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>Contributions in kind and/or services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU food aid</td>
<td></td>
<td>70,343,189</td>
<td>70,343,189</td>
<td>11,287,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU emergency aid</td>
<td>46,764,446</td>
<td>46,764,446</td>
<td>46,764,446</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN agencies</td>
<td>338,181</td>
<td>338,181</td>
<td>338,181</td>
<td>4,546,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total from supranational organizations</strong></td>
<td><strong>117,445,816</strong></td>
<td><strong>117,445,816</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,833,805</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Including contribution of Sfr 484,745 from the Government of the Flemish Community of Belgium.
### National Societies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>HEADQUARTERS BUDGET</th>
<th>FIELD BUDGET</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>Contributions in kind and/or services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>3,180</td>
<td>3,180</td>
<td>3,180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>1,410</td>
<td>1,410</td>
<td>1,410</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>120,558</td>
<td>50,512</td>
<td>171,070</td>
<td>1,453,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>64,621</td>
<td>1,984,564</td>
<td>2,049,185</td>
<td>5,682,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>2,901</td>
<td>2,901</td>
<td>2,901</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>83,442</td>
<td>111,195</td>
<td>194,637</td>
<td>1,541,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>649</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>1,592</td>
<td>1,592</td>
<td>1,592</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>12,915</td>
<td>12,915</td>
<td>12,915</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>865</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>115,869</td>
<td>1,470,149</td>
<td>1,586,018</td>
<td>981,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>861</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>6,926</td>
<td>6,926</td>
<td>6,926</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>75,807</td>
<td>75,807</td>
<td>75,807</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>5,445</td>
<td>5,445</td>
<td>5,445</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>6,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>53,125</td>
<td>633,159</td>
<td>686,284</td>
<td>5,144,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>431</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>3,837</td>
<td>3,837</td>
<td>3,837</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>7,725</td>
<td>7,725</td>
<td>7,725</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>1,592</td>
<td>1,592</td>
<td>1,592</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>87,987</td>
<td>565,081</td>
<td>653,068</td>
<td>3,425,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>377,821</td>
<td>68,475</td>
<td>446,296</td>
<td>629,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>827,130</td>
<td>7,807,368</td>
<td>8,634,498</td>
<td>7,992,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>2,426</td>
<td>2,426</td>
<td>2,426</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>9,458</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>29,458</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>17,232</td>
<td>18,959</td>
<td>36,191</td>
<td>516,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>19,619</td>
<td>19,619</td>
<td>19,619</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>28,027</td>
<td>28,027</td>
<td>28,027</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>12,924</td>
<td>500,597</td>
<td>513,521</td>
<td>1,522,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>139,840</td>
<td>92,755</td>
<td>232,595</td>
<td>29,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>786,696</td>
<td>2,100,605</td>
<td>2,887,301</td>
<td>601,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>1,379</td>
<td>1,379</td>
<td>1,379</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>93,800</td>
<td>93,800</td>
<td>93,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Republic of</td>
<td>80,739</td>
<td>72,125</td>
<td>152,864</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>3,847</td>
<td>3,847</td>
<td>3,847</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>2,243</td>
<td>2,243</td>
<td>2,243</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>17,232</td>
<td>229,070</td>
<td>246,302</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>29,175</td>
<td>16,201</td>
<td>45,376</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>8,615</td>
<td>8,615</td>
<td>8,615</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Including contribution of Sfr 565,410 from the Hong Kong branch of the British Red Cross.
## CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1994

*(in Sfr)*

### Public sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>HEAD-QUARTERS BUDGET</th>
<th>FIELD BUDGET</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>Contributions in kind and/or services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ain, Department of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellinzona</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernex</td>
<td></td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgdorf</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartigny</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chêne-Bourg</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cologny</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fribourg, Canton of</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fribourg, city of</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gäschlingen</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva, Canton of</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva, city of</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong, Government of</td>
<td>341,223</td>
<td></td>
<td>341,223</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lausanne</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locarno</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meyrin</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>51,645</td>
<td></td>
<td>51,645</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurgau, Canton of</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trento, Government of</td>
<td>40,150</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandoeuvres</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Val de Marne, Department of</td>
<td>49,200</td>
<td></td>
<td>49,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vevey</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zurich, Canton of</td>
<td>710,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>710,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total from public sources</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,343,450</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,308,988</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,652,438</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Non-governmental organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>HEAD-QUARTERS BUDGET</th>
<th>FIELD BUDGET</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>Contributions in kind and/or services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AG Fund</td>
<td>134,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>134,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euron Aid</td>
<td>188,706</td>
<td></td>
<td>188,706</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. Secretariat of Arab RC &amp; RC Societies</td>
<td>13,400</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran World Federation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total from NGOs</strong></td>
<td>336,106</td>
<td></td>
<td>336,106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total various donors</strong></td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Private sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support association</td>
<td>398,000</td>
<td>398,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss companies</td>
<td>151,015</td>
<td>151,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts and legacies</td>
<td>1,363,753</td>
<td>9,102,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct mail in Switzerland</td>
<td>3,086,818</td>
<td>3,086,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total from private sources</strong></td>
<td>1,912,768</td>
<td>12,189,581</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Various donors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fondazione per l'aiuto umanitario</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total various donors</strong></td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transfer of Swiss Government contribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transfer</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total</strong></td>
<td>98,096,533</td>
<td>496,306,847</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MOVEMENT OF FUNDS FOR ICRC EMERGENCY OPERATIONS IN 1994

*(in Sfr)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic Region</th>
<th>Financial Movements</th>
<th>Contributions in Kind and/or Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AFRICA</strong></td>
<td>31,151,917 (35,143)</td>
<td>(340,230)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- With surplus financing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- With deficit financing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LATIN AMERICA</strong></td>
<td>54,995 (3,136,815)</td>
<td>22,755,884 (823,070)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- With surplus financing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- With deficit financing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</strong></td>
<td>(2,945,668) (1,386,338)</td>
<td>58,475,031 (1,251,170)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- With surplus financing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- With deficit financing</td>
<td>(2,945,668) (1,386,338)</td>
<td>58,475,031 (1,251,170)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WESTERN EUROPE</strong></td>
<td>(26,514,662) (17,594)</td>
<td>108,264,653 (6,695,168)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- With surplus financing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- With deficit financing</td>
<td>(26,514,662) (17,594)</td>
<td>108,264,653 (6,695,168)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- With surplus financing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</strong></td>
<td>10,301,167 (2,432,302)</td>
<td>675,242 (2,432,302)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- With surplus financing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>7,577,269 (357,824)</td>
<td>507,142,263 (507,575,645)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All figures are subject to final audit.
Report of the auditors
for the year ended December 31, 1994
to the general meeting of the
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS, GENEVA

As auditors of your association, by virtue of article 11 paragraph 2 of the articles of incorporation and articles 43 and 45 of the internal governing regulations, we have examined the books of account and the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1994 in accordance with the provisions of the law and the articles of association. Our audit was conducted in accordance with auditing standards promulgated by the profession. We confirm that we meet the legal requirements concerning professional qualification and independence.

On the basis of our audit and the reports of KPMG London, who were responsible for reviewing that the income and expenditure relating to the operations of the ICRC in the field have been correctly accounted for, we conclude that the books of account and the financial statements are in accordance with articles 957 and onwards of the Swiss Code of Obligations and the articles of incorporation.

We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

The account of income and expenditure/charges includes a column which sets out the gifts in kind or of services received by the ICRC. This consists of statistical information not recorded in the books of account. We have not examined this information. This data has been reviewed, however, as part of the review work performed by KPMG.

Geneva, April 20, 1995

M. Maglock
Swiss Certified Accountant
(Auditor in Charge)

M. Pierazzi
Economist SEBA
## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Securities</td>
<td>1,551,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(market value: Sfr 1,570,730)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time deposits</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Tax Administration, Bern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(withholding tax refund)</td>
<td>22,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>2,655</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inalienable capital</td>
<td>1,391,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inalienable reserve</td>
<td>347,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total capital</td>
<td>1,738,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross, current account</td>
<td>78,348</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1994

### EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank and custody charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charges on purchase of securities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium on purchase of securities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 12,387 |

### RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from securities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from time deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount on purchase of securities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamp duty reimbursement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 106,523 |

### RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward from 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory allocation to the ICRC of 1994 net income</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ESTABLISHMENT

1 May 1931.

## OBJECT

To help the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue in complete independence the humanitarian activities which, in accordance with its Statutes, it carries out in time of peace as in time of war.

## ADMINISTRATION

A Council composed of:

- one member nominated by the Swiss Federal Council;
- four members appointed by the International Committee of the Red Cross.
## AUGUSTA FUND

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Securities</td>
<td>134,709</td>
<td>Inalienable capital</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(market value: Sfr 145,511)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision for portfolio variation</td>
<td>18,470</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Tax Administration, Bern</td>
<td></td>
<td>Florence Nightingale Medal Fund, current account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(withholding tax refund)</td>
<td>2,170</td>
<td>Balance brought forward from 1993</td>
<td>22,014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>5,624</td>
<td>Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1994</td>
<td>5,440</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross, current account</td>
<td>3,421</td>
<td></td>
<td>27,454</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>145,924</td>
<td></td>
<td>145,924</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank and custody charges</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>Income from securities</td>
<td>6,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charges on purchase of securities</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>Bank interest</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>Discount on purchase of securities</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,317</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,757</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1994</td>
<td>5,440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

### OBJECT

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 Tehran in 1973.

### ADMINISTRATION

In view of the above decision, the same as for the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund.
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1994

ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Securities</td>
<td>107,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(market value : Sfr 109,221)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock of medals</td>
<td>7,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Tax Administration, Bern</td>
<td>874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(withholding tax refund)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>56,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augusta Fund, current account</td>
<td>27,454</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary addition to capital</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward from 1993...</td>
<td>108,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1994</td>
<td>60,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary addition to capital (50,000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross, current account</td>
<td>6,120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

200,203

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1994

EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank and custody charges</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

824

RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Braegger-Sommaruga legacy</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation of the excess of receipts over expenditure at 31 December 1994 of the Augusta Fund, in accordance with the decision of the Twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross</td>
<td>5,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from securities</td>
<td>5,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank interest</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

60,974

RESULT

Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1994.............................................. 60,150

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 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.

OBJECT

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.
CLARE R. BENEDICT FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Securities............................................</td>
<td>3,202,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(market value : USD 3,962,519)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time deposits......................................</td>
<td>196,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Tax Administration, Bern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(withholding tax refund)...............</td>
<td>29,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks..................................................</td>
<td>132,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3,561,348</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital.................................................</td>
<td>1,395,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provision for portfolio variation</strong> :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward from 1993... 603,405</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction of the provision for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>portfolio variation............................... (399)</td>
<td>603,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receipts and expenditure account</strong> :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward from 1994... 680,868</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribution decided in 1994................ (680,868)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1994</td>
<td>225,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Committee of the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Cross, current account.................</td>
<td>1,337,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3,561,348</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank and custody charges.....................</td>
<td>33,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charges on purchase / sale of securities</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium on purchase / loss on sale of securities</td>
<td>5,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees..............................................</td>
<td>4,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>44,548</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income from securities.......................</td>
<td>176,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from time deposits....................</td>
<td>3,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank interest........................................</td>
<td>4,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount on purchase / profit on sale of securities</td>
<td>70,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamp duty reimbursement........................</td>
<td>1,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit on exchange rates..................</td>
<td>13,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction of the provision for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>portfolio variation...............................</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>269,977</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1994 for attribution..................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ESTABLISHMENT

1 February 1968.

OBJECT

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.

314
MAURICE DE MADRE FRENCH FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Securities........................................</td>
<td>2,616,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(market value : Sfr 2,587,249)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time deposits.................................</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Tax Administration, Bern (withholding tax refund)</td>
<td>76,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks...............................................</td>
<td>35,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,127,912</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward from 1993....</td>
<td>2,927,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1994</td>
<td>73,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total capital</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,001,271</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependant's allowance .......................</td>
<td>13,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross, current account</td>
<td>112,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,127,912</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allocations........................................</td>
<td>65,277</td>
<td>Income from securities...............</td>
<td>138,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank and custody charges.......................</td>
<td>8,322</td>
<td>Income from time deposits............</td>
<td>23,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charges on sale of securities..................</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>Bank interest.........................</td>
<td>1,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on sale of securities</td>
<td>11,414</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees.........................................</td>
<td>3,681</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses....................................</td>
<td>592</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong>..........................................</td>
<td><strong>89,607</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>163,174</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ESTABLISHMENT

ICRC Assembly decision of 19 December 1974.

OBJECT

To assist temporary or permanent staff, such as 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.
OMAR EL MUKTAR FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>USD</th>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th>USD</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Securities</td>
<td>696,802</td>
<td>Initial capital</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(market value : USD 847,838)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time deposits</td>
<td>166,672</td>
<td>Receipts and expenditure account :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Tax Administration, Bern (withholding tax refund)</td>
<td>3,042</td>
<td>Balance brought forward from 1993...</td>
<td>79,073</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>21,059</td>
<td>Attribution decided in 1994.........</td>
<td>(79,073)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1994</td>
<td>52,472</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross, current account</td>
<td>185,103</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>887,575</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

887,575

| RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1994 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>USD</th>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank and custody charges</td>
<td>4,823</td>
<td>Income from securities</td>
<td>35,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>Income from time deposits</td>
<td>3,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>Bank interest</td>
<td>734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>Stamp duty reimbursement</td>
<td>797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>Net profit on exchange rates</td>
<td>17,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RESULT</td>
<td>USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1994 for attribution</td>
<td>52,472</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ESTABLISHMENT

Pursuant to decision No. 5 of the Executive Board of Jamahiriya, the income of which is to be used to finance the 20 November 1980, adopted by the Committee in December 1980.

OBJECT

A Fund in dollars, made up of one or several donations by the authorities of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab

ADMINISTRATION

A Board composed of three ICRC representatives.
PAUL REUTER FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1994

ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Securities ........................................... 240,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(market value : Sfr 239,370)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Tax Administration, Bern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(withholding tax refund)............................ 3,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks................................................ 22,178</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial capital .................................... 200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts and expenditure account :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward from 1993... 24,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 1994 ........................................... 3,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward from 1993... 35,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross, current account........ 3,540</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

266,566

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1994

EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Award of 1994 Paul Reuter Prize........... 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank and custody charges.................. 4,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees................................. 310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses........................... 5,806</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12,562

RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income from securities.................... 14,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank interest.............................. 761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit on bonds reimbursement............... 37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15,706

RESULT

Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1994.................... 3,144

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 bequest. 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 the ICRC staff, appointed by the Directorate;
- and two persons from outside the ICRC who, with the Committee members, shall compose the Paul Reuter Prize jury.
SPECIAL FUND FOR THE DISABLED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1994

ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Securities</td>
<td>1,698,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(market value: Sfr 2,227,750)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time deposits</td>
<td>1,170,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Tax Administration, Bern</td>
<td>15,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(withholding tax refund)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>14,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,898,311</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial capital</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts and expenditure account:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward from 1993...</td>
<td>1,420,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of receipts over expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
in 1994................................... | 15,305 |
| **Total capital**                    | 1,436,056 |
| Reserve funds (Cambodia project)..... | 200,000 |
| International Committee of the Red Cross, current account | 262,255 |
| **Total**                            | 2,898,311 |

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1994

EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational and relief expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Orthopaedic training - Ethiopia</td>
<td>57,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Orthopaedic workshop equipment - Chad</td>
<td>32,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Orthopaedic centre equipment - Damascus</td>
<td>1,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank and custody charges</td>
<td>18,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charges on purchase / sale of securities</td>
<td>2,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium on purchase / loss on sale of securities</td>
<td>13,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td>3,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on exchange rates</td>
<td>1,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>130,345</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>1,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from securities</td>
<td>96,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from time deposits</td>
<td>38,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank interest</td>
<td>1,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount on purchase / profit on sale of securities</td>
<td>8,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamp duty reimbursement</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>145,650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1994.....</td>
<td>15,305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ESTABLISHMENT

Pursuant to the Assembly's decision No.2 of 19/20 October 1983.

OBJECT

- 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.

ADMINISTRATION

A Committee composed of six ICRC staff members:
- one member of the ICRC, who shall act as chairman;
- the Chief Medical Officer;
- one representative of the Department of Finance, Administration and Information Technology and one representative of the Department of Principles, Law and Relations with the Movement;
- the person in charge of programmes in aid of disabled persons at the Medical Division;
- one representative of the Operations Department appointed by the Director of Operations.
RELIEF AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TABLES

The statistical data in the following tables can be summarized as follows:

Relief and medical supplies dispatched by the ICRC in 1994:

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 1994.

Contributions in kind received and purchases made by the ICRC in 1994:

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 1994. 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 logistic means. The figures for medical and relief purchases comprise all procurements carried out both with unearmarked and with earmarked financial contributions (“cash for kind”). The grand total of Sfr 220,028,756 therefore corresponds to the grand total given in the table “Relief and medical supplies dispatched by the ICRC in 1994”.

ICRC relief and medical distributions in 1994:

All relief and medical goods distributed by the ICRC in the field between 1 January and 31 December 1994. These goods were either purchased or received in kind during 1994 or taken from stocks already constituted at the end of 1993.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>MEDICAL (Sfr)</th>
<th>RELIEF (Tonnes)</th>
<th>PURCHASES BY THE ICRC (Sfr)</th>
<th>RELIEF (Tonnes)</th>
<th>TOTAL DISPATCHED (Sfr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AFRICA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>3,202,186</td>
<td>47,679,971</td>
<td>57,030.5</td>
<td>8,236,250</td>
<td>68,155,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>9,831</td>
<td>5,459,276</td>
<td>1,041,831</td>
<td>411.4</td>
<td>894,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>11,068</td>
<td>38,691</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>11,068</td>
<td>38,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>7,889</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>7,889</td>
<td>89.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>5,551</td>
<td>2,634</td>
<td>4,114</td>
<td>5,551</td>
<td>2,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>3,717,313</td>
<td>3,128.9</td>
<td>161,414</td>
<td>3,717,313</td>
<td>161,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>3,408</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3,408</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>133,870</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>180,415</td>
<td>133,870</td>
<td>180,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>73,771</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>102,652</td>
<td>73,771</td>
<td>102,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>9,831</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>9,831</td>
<td>606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>1,127,502</td>
<td>352,839</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>1,127,502</td>
<td>543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>1,003,045</td>
<td>137.1</td>
<td>2,995,455</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>2,995,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>4,739</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>4,739</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>128,160</td>
<td>349.5</td>
<td>43,524</td>
<td>128,160</td>
<td>43,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>2,627,619</td>
<td>41,171.6</td>
<td>276,340</td>
<td>2,627,619</td>
<td>276,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>239,224</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>42,760</td>
<td>239,224</td>
<td>42,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>51,127</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>894,465</td>
<td>51,127</td>
<td>894,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>363,876</td>
<td>287.8</td>
<td>363,876</td>
<td>363,876</td>
<td>363,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>33,212</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>12,834</td>
<td>33,212</td>
<td>12,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>175,159</td>
<td>220,028,756</td>
<td>220,028,756</td>
<td>175,159</td>
<td>220,028,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>137,772</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>180,415</td>
<td>137,772</td>
<td>180,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>5,256</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2,634</td>
<td>5,256</td>
<td>2,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASIA &amp; THE PACIFIC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>1,973,562</td>
<td>5,270.5</td>
<td>3,750,674</td>
<td>1,973,562</td>
<td>3,750,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>1,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>499,655</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>987,062</td>
<td>499,655</td>
<td>987,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>68,626</td>
<td>12,913</td>
<td>68,626</td>
<td>68,626</td>
<td>68,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel, the occ. terr. &amp; the autonomous terr.</td>
<td>3,880,351</td>
<td>4,114</td>
<td>4,114</td>
<td>3,880,351</td>
<td>4,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>137,772</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>137,772</td>
<td>137,772</td>
<td>137,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillipines</td>
<td>175,159</td>
<td>220,028,756</td>
<td>220,028,756</td>
<td>175,159</td>
<td>220,028,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>137,772</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>137,772</td>
<td>137,772</td>
<td>137,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>172,302</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>172,302</td>
<td>172,302</td>
<td>172,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WESTERN &amp; CENTRAL EUROPE</strong></td>
<td>6,908,833</td>
<td>14,651,515</td>
<td>13,588.3</td>
<td>18,417,695</td>
<td>17,060,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Yugoslavia</td>
<td>6,908,833</td>
<td>14,651,515</td>
<td>13,588.3</td>
<td>6,908,833</td>
<td>13,588.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EASTERN EUROPE &amp; CENTRAL ASIA</strong></td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>2,669,041</td>
<td>1,009.2</td>
<td>1,529,881</td>
<td>5,216,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>607,520</td>
<td>169.3</td>
<td>183,902</td>
<td>607,520</td>
<td>183,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>322,327</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>487,253</td>
<td>322,327</td>
<td>487,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>151,999</td>
<td>105.4</td>
<td>654,513</td>
<td>151,999</td>
<td>654,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>105,243</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>189,401</td>
<td>105,243</td>
<td>189,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>14,812</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>14,812</td>
<td>14,812</td>
<td>14,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency stock for the Caucasus</td>
<td>1,471,952</td>
<td>661.1</td>
<td>1,063,273</td>
<td>1,471,952</td>
<td>1,063,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LATIN AMERICA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>38,784</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>38,784</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>38,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>13,648</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>13,648</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>13,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>32,093</td>
<td>1,185,242</td>
<td>1,185,242</td>
<td>32,093</td>
<td>1,185,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>41,231</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>92,493</td>
<td>41,231</td>
<td>92,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA</strong></td>
<td>185,829</td>
<td>23,500</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>11,190,365</td>
<td>1,316,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>7,354</td>
<td>7,354</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,354</td>
<td>7,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>9,779,480</td>
<td>3,917</td>
<td>9,779,480</td>
<td>3,917</td>
<td>9,779,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel, the occ. terr. &amp; the autonomous terr.</td>
<td>28,930</td>
<td>288.4</td>
<td>28,930</td>
<td>288.4</td>
<td>28,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>1,348</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>1,348</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>1,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>362,025</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>367,475</td>
<td>362,025</td>
<td>367,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>63,059</td>
<td>63,059</td>
<td></td>
<td>63,059</td>
<td>63,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>180,379</td>
<td>23,500</td>
<td>949,517</td>
<td>180,379</td>
<td>949,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>10,299,848</td>
<td>67,556,039</td>
<td>77,006.9</td>
<td>45,010,485</td>
<td>129,785.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RELIEF SUPPLIES Dispatched BY THE ICRC IN 1994
(by receiving countries, according to stock entry date)
## CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND RECEIVED AND PURCHASES MADE BY THE ICRC IN 1994

(divided by donors & purchases, according to stock entry date)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONORS</th>
<th>FOOD (Tonnes)</th>
<th>SEEDS (Tonnes)</th>
<th>BLANKETS (Units)</th>
<th>TENTS (Units)</th>
<th>KITCHEN SETS (Units)</th>
<th>CLOTHES (Units)</th>
<th>OTHER RELIEF GOODS (Tonnes)</th>
<th>TOTAL RELIEF (Sfr)</th>
<th>MEDICAL (Sfr)</th>
<th>GRAND TOTAL (Sfr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NATIONAL SOCIETIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>3,562.2</td>
<td>1,386.0</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>313.3</td>
<td>3,681,351</td>
<td>1,790,429</td>
<td>5,471,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>180.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>308</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>1,247,662</td>
<td>75,626</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>20,020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>219,599</td>
<td>220,259</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark (1)</td>
<td>654.8</td>
<td>39,450</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>1,239,156</td>
<td>510,416</td>
<td>1,749,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>11,231</td>
<td>11,231</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany (1)</td>
<td>3,050.4</td>
<td>264.0</td>
<td>53,000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>119.1</td>
<td>4,820,261</td>
<td>428,982</td>
<td>5,249,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>640</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>174,444</td>
<td>1,744,444</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands (1)</td>
<td>438.6</td>
<td>69,020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>4,850</td>
<td></td>
<td>113.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,247,662</td>
<td>75,626</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>29,910</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>119.1</td>
<td>1,239,156</td>
<td>510,416</td>
<td>1,749,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>29,910</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>119.1</td>
<td>1,239,156</td>
<td>510,416</td>
<td>1,749,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>808.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,247,662</td>
<td>75,626</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>175</td>
<td>162,907</td>
<td>162,907</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom (1)</td>
<td>679.8</td>
<td>59,010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>309,778</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int. Federation of RC &amp; RC Societies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOVERNMENTS</strong></td>
<td>30,311.1</td>
<td>220.0</td>
<td>75,920</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>248.2</td>
<td>26,968,618</td>
<td>582,683</td>
<td>27,551,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,848.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,247,662</td>
<td>75,626</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>4,691.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,247,662</td>
<td>75,626</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>1,478.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,247,662</td>
<td>75,626</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>252.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,247,662</td>
<td>75,626</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,387.9</td>
<td>70,920</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,247,662</td>
<td>75,626</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,387.9</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,247,662</td>
<td>75,626</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>256.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,247,662</td>
<td>75,626</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,387.9</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,247,662</td>
<td>75,626</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>256.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,247,662</td>
<td>75,626</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>256.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,247,662</td>
<td>75,626</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>162.4</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,247,662</td>
<td>75,626</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>20,355.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,247,662</td>
<td>75,626</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VARIOUS DONORS</strong></td>
<td>31,301.4</td>
<td>432.9</td>
<td>54,860</td>
<td>1,792</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>16,187,195</td>
<td>52,104</td>
<td>16,239,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>21,009.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,247,662</td>
<td>75,626</td>
<td>1,323,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations (WFP, UNHCR, etc.)</td>
<td>10,273.4</td>
<td>425.5</td>
<td>38,680</td>
<td>1,792</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>4,546,122</td>
<td>4,546,122</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other donors</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>16,180</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>353,390</td>
<td>52,104</td>
<td>405,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL GIFTS IN KIND</strong></td>
<td>71,194.7</td>
<td>2,302.9</td>
<td>664,475</td>
<td>2,213</td>
<td>16,668</td>
<td>305.5</td>
<td>2,018.1</td>
<td>67,556,039</td>
<td>10,299,848</td>
<td>77,855,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRC PURCHASES (non-earmarked)</td>
<td>6,369.1</td>
<td>607.7</td>
<td>145,755</td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>1,291.8</td>
<td>44,581,677</td>
<td>54,979,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRC PURCHASES (cash for kind)</td>
<td>112,807.3</td>
<td>5,439.4</td>
<td>362,051</td>
<td>3,415</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>2,304,44</td>
<td>428,808</td>
<td>87,193,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ICRC PURCHASES</strong></td>
<td>119,176.4</td>
<td>6,047.1</td>
<td>507,806</td>
<td>3,517</td>
<td>10,578</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>3,596.2</td>
<td>97,162,384</td>
<td>45,010,485</td>
<td>142,172,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>190,371.1</td>
<td>8,350.0</td>
<td>1,172,281</td>
<td>5,730</td>
<td>27,246</td>
<td>362.9</td>
<td>5,614.3</td>
<td>164,718,423</td>
<td>55,310,333</td>
<td>220,028,756</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Partly financed by the European Union (Sfr 4,325,910).
(2) Goods from stocks of local National Societies, original donors not determined.
## RELIEF SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTED BY THE ICRC IN 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>MEDICAL (Sfr)</th>
<th>RELIEF (Sfr)</th>
<th>RELIEF (Tonnes)</th>
<th>TOTAL (Sfr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>11,052,410</td>
<td>80,353,222</td>
<td>125,471.9</td>
<td>91,405,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>1,002,223</td>
<td>13,495,782</td>
<td>18,178.2</td>
<td>14,498,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>86,046</td>
<td>1,197,562</td>
<td>597.9</td>
<td>1,283,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>1,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>11,068</td>
<td>38,474</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>49,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>3,355</td>
<td>97,807</td>
<td>92.2</td>
<td>97,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>2,169</td>
<td>413,717</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>455,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>236,315</td>
<td>180,830</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>183,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>3,672</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>1,023</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>1,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>12,224</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>12,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>3,355</td>
<td>2,169</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>5,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>110,322</td>
<td>4,623,560</td>
<td>7,515.1</td>
<td>4,733,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>5,106</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>5,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>97,807</td>
<td>97,807</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>3,672</td>
<td>39,679</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>39,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>90,312</td>
<td>1,081,980</td>
<td>1,170.8</td>
<td>1,172,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>5,114,599</td>
<td>51,474,454</td>
<td>89,273.8</td>
<td>96,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>41,114</td>
<td>16,340</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>20,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>39,780</td>
<td>47,176</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>86,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>909,621</td>
<td>908,453</td>
<td>467.5</td>
<td>1,375,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>604,726</td>
<td>640,726</td>
<td>383.6</td>
<td>640,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>3,390,198</td>
<td>2,991,298</td>
<td>1,806.4</td>
<td>6,381,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>3,672</td>
<td>14,275</td>
<td>124,679</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaire</td>
<td>48,184</td>
<td>2,806,221</td>
<td>5,749.7</td>
<td>2,944,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>4,114</td>
<td>16,340</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>20,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIA &amp; THE PACIFIC</td>
<td>5,717,378</td>
<td>5,942,071</td>
<td>8,905.0</td>
<td>11,667,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>3,920,777</td>
<td>5,193,611</td>
<td>8,660.6</td>
<td>9,118,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>5,114,599</td>
<td>51,474,454</td>
<td>89,273.8</td>
<td>96,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>4,114</td>
<td>16,340</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>20,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>909,621</td>
<td>908,453</td>
<td>467.5</td>
<td>1,375,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan (conflict in Afghanistan)</td>
<td>4,114</td>
<td>16,340</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>20,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>277,883</td>
<td>84,862</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>362,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WESTERN &amp; CENTRAL EUROPE</td>
<td>21,915,087</td>
<td>43,990,604</td>
<td>33,398.9</td>
<td>65,905,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Yugoslavia</td>
<td>21,915,087</td>
<td>43,990,604</td>
<td>33,398.9</td>
<td>65,905,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASTERN EUROPE &amp; CENTRAL ASIA</td>
<td>1,620,427</td>
<td>7,269,631</td>
<td>3,248.3</td>
<td>8,890,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>183,854</td>
<td>1,865,456</td>
<td>653.1</td>
<td>2,049,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>501,007</td>
<td>2,692,990</td>
<td>1,166.4</td>
<td>3,193,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>4,114</td>
<td>16,340</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>20,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>909,621</td>
<td>908,453</td>
<td>467.5</td>
<td>1,375,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>42,908</td>
<td>386,451</td>
<td>213.6</td>
<td>429,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATIN AMERICA</td>
<td>178,430</td>
<td>1,463,035</td>
<td>1,452.9</td>
<td>1,641,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>38,784</td>
<td>21,119</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>59,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>13,648</td>
<td>12,098</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>25,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>32,093</td>
<td>1,195,235</td>
<td>1,365.3</td>
<td>1,227,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>93,905</td>
<td>234,583</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>328,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA</td>
<td>11,174,516</td>
<td>1,481,692</td>
<td>507.1</td>
<td>12,656,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>7,354</td>
<td>100,786</td>
<td>7.18</td>
<td>9,874,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>9,773,820</td>
<td>1,059,060</td>
<td>286.3</td>
<td>10,879,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>28,930</td>
<td>1,195,235</td>
<td>1,365.3</td>
<td>1,227,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>433,471</td>
<td>1,195,235</td>
<td>1,365.3</td>
<td>1,227,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>63,059</td>
<td>63,059</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>867,882</td>
<td>181,896</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>1,049,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td>51,658,248</td>
<td>140,500,255</td>
<td>172,984.1</td>
<td>192,158,503</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Committee, composed of 15 to 25 Swiss citizens, defines the general policy and the principles which guide the activities of the institution.

The Executive Board comprises the President, a Vice-President, two Committee members, the Director General, the Director of Operations and the Director of Principles, Law and Relations with the Movement.

Mr Cornelio Sommaruga, President, Doctor of Laws of Zurich University, (member of the Committee since 1986).

Mr Pierre Keller, Vice-President, Doctor of Philosophy in International Relations (Yale), banker, (1984).

Mr Claudio Caratsch, permanent Vice-President, Bachelor of Arts, (1990).

Mr Ulrich Gaudenz Middendorp, Doctor of Medicine, lecturer at the Faculty of Medicine of Zurich University, former head of the surgical department of the Cantonal Hospital, Winterthur, (1973).


Mr Dietrich Schindler, Doctor of Laws, honorary Professor at the University of Zurich (1961-1973) (1980).

Mrs Renée Guisan, General Secretary of the international “Institut de la Vie”, head of medico-social institutions, member of the International Association for Volunteer Effort, (1986).

Mrs Anne Petitpierre, Doctor of Laws, barrister, Professor at the Law Faculty of the University of Geneva, (1987).

Mr Paolo Bernasconi, Bachelor of Laws, barrister, lecturer in economic criminal law at the Universities of St. Gallen and Zurich, former Public Prosecutor in Lugano, member of the Swiss Pro Juventute Foundation, (1987).

Mrs Liselotte Kraus-Gurny, Doctor of Laws of Zurich University, (1988).

Mrs Susy Bruschweiler, nurse, Director of the Swiss Red Cross College of Nursing in Aarau, (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).


---

1 As at 31 December 1994.
Mr Rodolphe de Haller, Doctor of Medicine, former lecturer at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Geneva, President of the Swiss Association against Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases, (1991).

Mr Daniel Thürer, Master of Laws (Cambridge), Doctor of Laws, Professor at the University of Zurich, (1991).

Mrs Francesca Pometta, Bachelor of Arts, former Swiss Ambassador, (1991).

Mr Jean-François Aubert, Doctor of Laws, Professor at the University of Neuchâtel, former member of the Swiss National Council and Council of States, (1993).

Mr Joseph Feldmann, Doctor of Philosophy, tenured Professor at the University of St. Gallen, Corps Commander (Rtd.) of the Swiss army, (1993).

Mrs Lilian Uchtenhagen, Doctor of Economics of the University of Basel, former member of the Swiss National Council, (1993).

Mr Georges-André Cuendet, Bachelor of Laws of the University of Geneva, graduate of the Institute of Political Studies of the University of Paris (France), Master of Arts of Stanford University (USA), member of the Administrative Council of Cologny (Switzerland) (1993).

HONORARY MEMBERS: Mr Jean Pictet, Honorary Vice-President, Mr Hans Bachmann, Mrs Denise Bindschedler-Robert, Mr Jakob Burckhardt, Mr Athos Gallino, Mr André Ghelfi, Mr Hans Haug, Mr Harald Huber, Mr Henry Huguenin, Mr Rudolf Jäckli, Mr Robert Kohler, Mr Pierre Languetin, Mr Olivier Long, Mr Marcel A. Naville, Mr Richard Pestalozzi, Mr Raymond R. Probst, Mr Alain Rossier, Mr Hans Peter Tschudi, Dr Alfredo Vannotti.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Mr Cornélion Sommaruga,
President

Mr Claudio Caratsch,
permanent Vice-President

Mr Jacques Forster,
member of the Committee

Mrs Anne Petitpierre,
member of the Committee

Mr Peter Fuchs,
Director General

Mr Jean de Courten,
Director of Operations

Mr Yves Sandoz,
Director of Principles, Law and Relations with the Movement